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ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH SESSION,
1886.

VOLUME II.—Nos. 18 to 23, inclusive.



ALBANY:
WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, LEGISLATIVE PRINTERS
1886.

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

AND

DOCUMENTS

OF THE

New York Institution

FOR THE

Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

For the Year 1885.



ALBANY:

WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, PRINTERS.

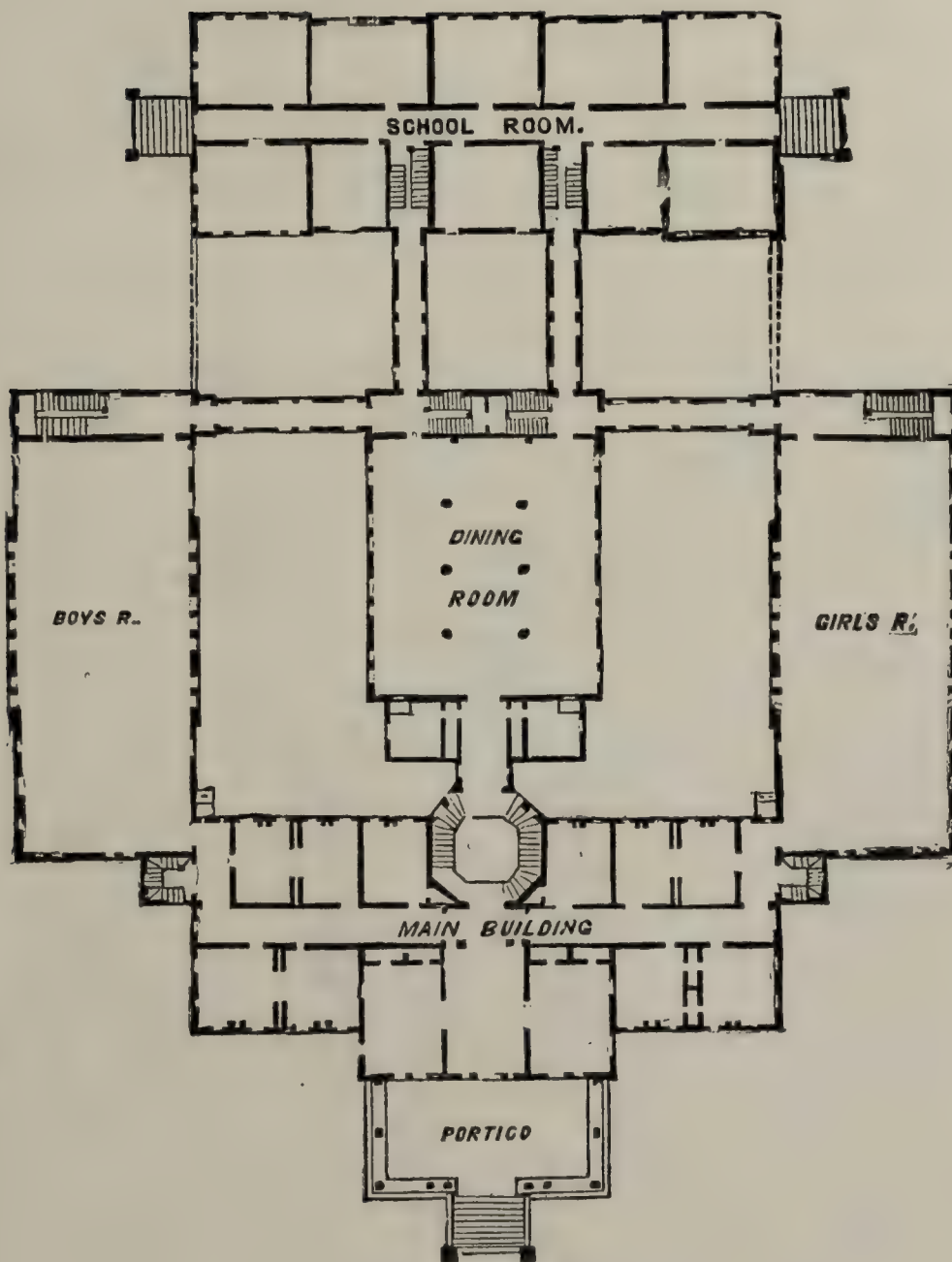
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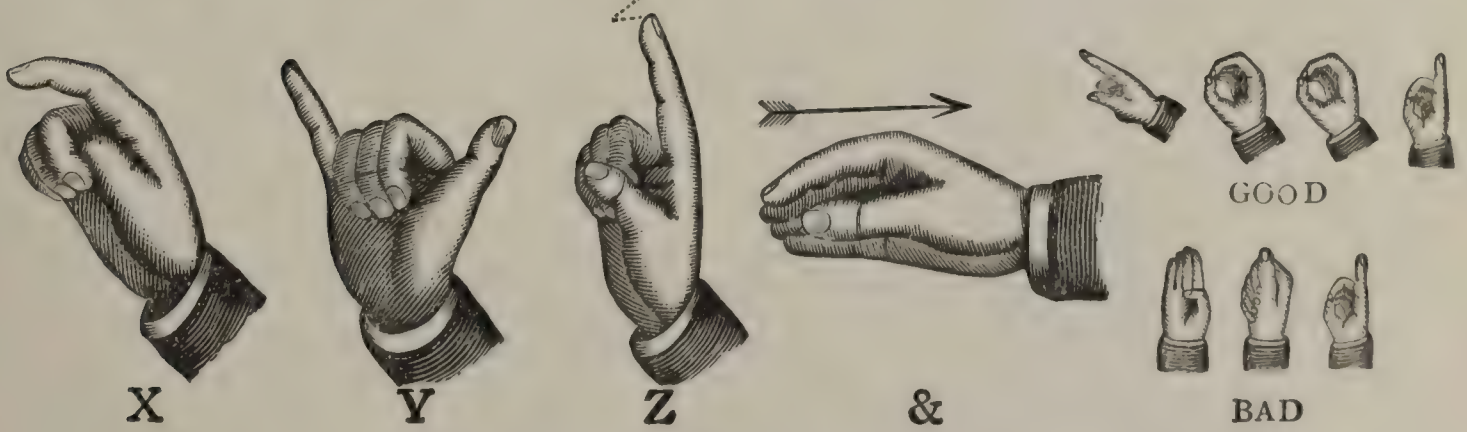
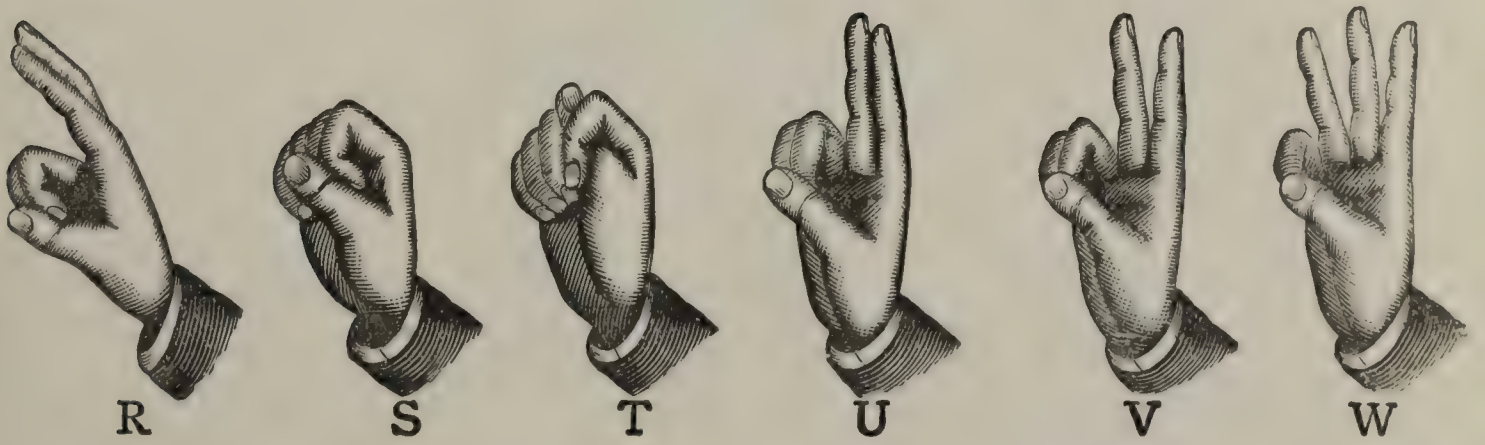
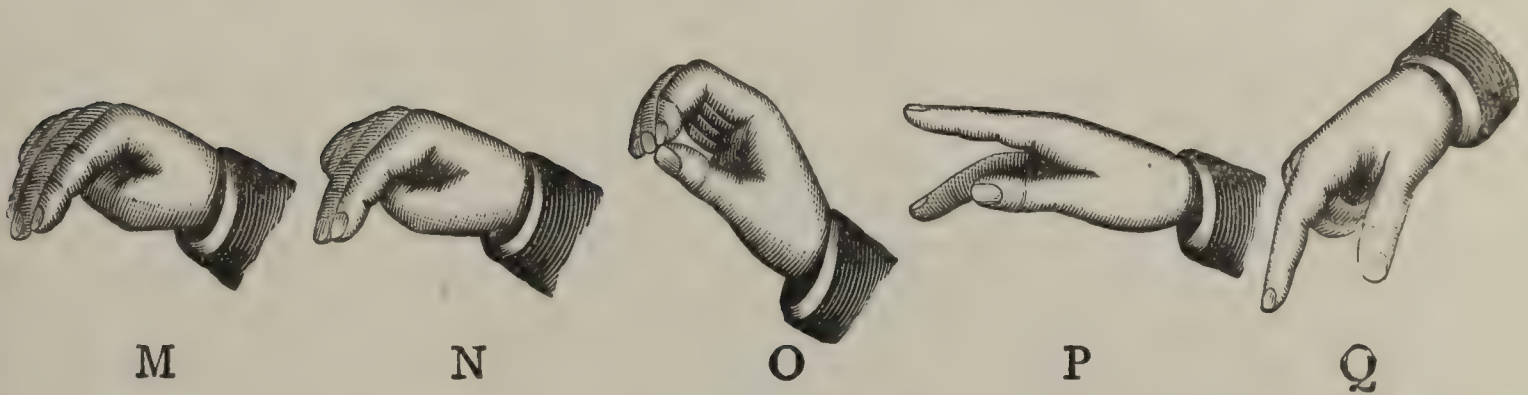
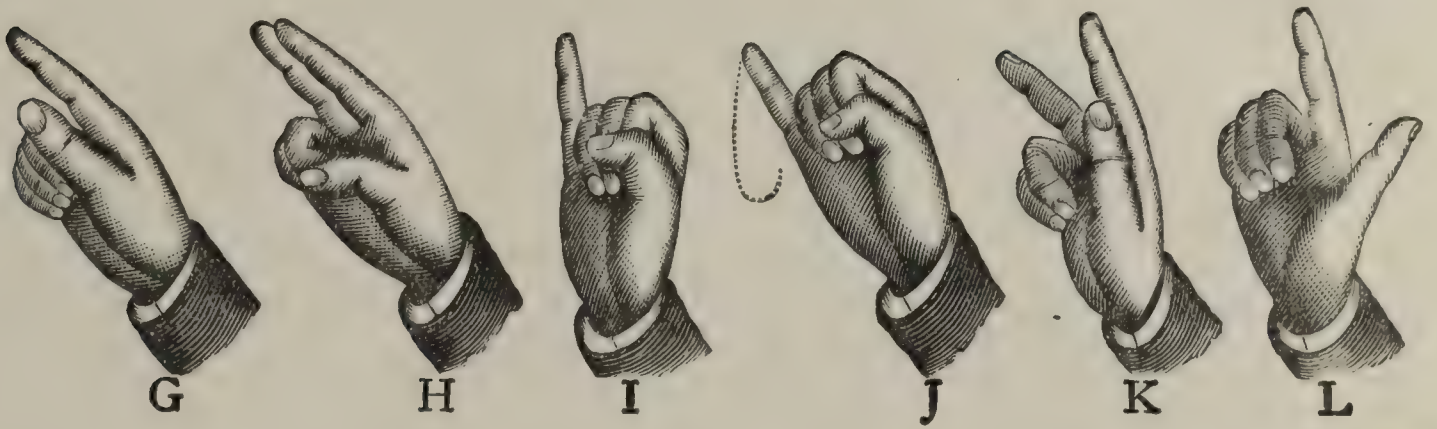
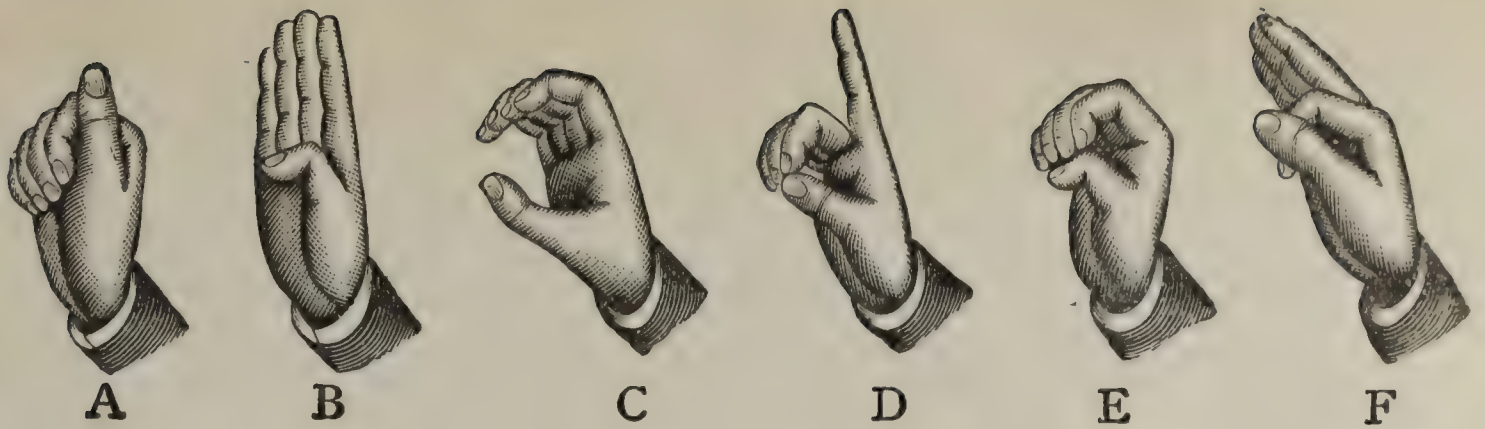
INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.



PRINCIPAL FLOOR.
SCALE.







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MISS LOUISA JOYCE—Matron of Primary Department.

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HANNAH BARRY.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 18.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 14, 1886.

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF
THE DEAF AND DUMB.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

ALBANY, *January 14, 1886.* }

HON. JAMES W. HUSTED,

Speaker of the Assembly :

SIR :—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the Sixty-Seventh Annual Report of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

Very respectfully yours,

JAS. E. MORRISON,

Acting Superintendent.

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Board of Directors of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb respectfully present to the Legislature their Sixty-Seventh Annual Report.

This Report contains a full record of the transactions of the Board for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885. It gives in detail the names of the officers, the attendants and pupils in the Institution, the amount of salaries and expenditures connected with the official, educational and administrative departments for the year, the names of the pupils graduated at the commencement exercises, the report of the Treasurer with all items of expenditure, the receipts from the State for the support of State pupils, from counties in the State for the support of county pupils between the ages of six and twelve years, the income of the printing and other workshops, the reports of the Principal, Superintendent and Physician, and the names and residences of pupils.

These reports give all the information required by statute for the Legislature, and with the report of the committee upon the annual examination and their records of the studies of the several classes, are respectfully commended to the attention of the Legislature, and to all who are interested in the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

The number of pupils cared for in the Institution the past year was 414. The health of all in attendance has been remarkably good, as will be seen by the Physician's report.

The improvements made by the city in the opening of avenues passing through and near the main buildings and grounds, the removal of of one building, and the renewal or repairs required in other departments, the needed erection of fire-escapes, the large amount paid for fire insurance now extended for the sake of economy over several years of time, and the extra expense for Croton water and gas pipe mains, has increased the expenses of the Institution \$2,491.51 beyond its income for the year. Efficiency with economy has been and is the purpose and practice of the Directors, and with a constant supervision of all expenses, and the auditing of all bills by the Executive Committee this result is secured.

A careful examination of the items of expenditure will show where the money is used, and a like careful examination of the receipts will also show the sources of income. The State has always exercised a large bounty for the education and support of its deaf and dumb children, and the Act of 1885 (Chapter 58), has made permanent the authority of the Board of Directors to select, for three years and no longer, as many as twenty-four selected students, to pursue a course of studies in higher branches of learning after such students have completed their regular or full term of instruction. Twenty of these selected students are now in the enjoyment of this privilege. Only the really deserving are selected for these honors. While the law of 1885 is a new statute, it has, by common consent, been the practice of the Board for many years. But the careful exercise of this authority being doubtful, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Board of Directors, asked for the amendment passed by the Legislature of 1885 and approved by the Governor.

The estimated value of the industries of the Institution, which represents a saving of expenditure for the year ending September 30, 1885, is as follows :

Printing Office,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,141 79
Carpenter Shop,	-	-	-	-	-	3,126 15
Shoe Shop,	-	-	-	-	-	3,140 96
Tailor Shop,	-	-	-	-	-	2,411 16
Farm and Garden,	-	-	-	-	-	5,478 50

In the sewing rooms of the girls, the garments made, including bed-clothes, napkins and pillows cases, numbered 3,653.

In the course of the year, the exhibit of art-work and the product of the workshops of the Institution received the admiration of visitors, and gratifying recognition from the Board of Managers of the World's Industrial Central Cotton Centennial Exposition, held in New Orleans. Like attention and honors have attended the exhibition of similar work in the Annual Fair of 1885, now open in the city of New York.

The Report of the Principal, with the results of the annual examina-

tion in June last, will show to the Legislature the progress of the pupils in the work of instruction. To the Board of Directors this advance is most satisfactory, and especially in the industries of the pupils, and in the hope that in the future of their lives and work, these pupils may become not only self-supporting, but capable of making, as good citizens, some return to the State which for nearly threescore and ten years has contributed so constantly to the support of the Deaf and Dumb children of the State, and until, as at present, there is room and welcome for all who ask for instruction in letters, in art and in useful work.

ERASTUS BROOKS,
President.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

EXPENDITURES.

Groceries and Provisions.

Baking powder, soda and cream tartar.....	\$58 16
Beans, 8 barrels.....	64 72
Berries, 639 quarts.....	96 80
Buckwheat meal, 100 pounds.....	3 00
Butcher's meat, 111,969 pounds.....	9,529 31
Butter, 13,698 pounds.....	3,114 13
Canned goods.....	130 04
Cartage and freight.....	612 64
Capers, 1 case.....	2 50
Cheese, 695 pounds.....	84 00
Cider and vinegar, 6½ barrels.....	50 78
Citron, 35 pounds.....	11 05
Chocolate and cocoanut, 27 pounds.....	8 34
Codfish (boneless), 1050 pounds.....	74 20
Coffee (roasted), 3155 pounds.....	434 91
Corn-starch and tapioca, 145 pounds	9 65
Crackers, 1334½ pounds.....	109 08
Cranberries, 3 crates.....	12 00
Crushed wheat, 2 barrels.....	16 00
Dried fruits, 1442 pounds.....	100 68
Eggs, 1450 dozen.....	347 40
Flavoring extracts.....	34 75
Flour, 535 barrels.....	2,768 68
Fresh fish, 3628 pounds.....	275 16
Gelatine and ginger.....	17 95
Grapes (Malaga), 50 pounds.....	7 50
Hominy, 16 barrels.....	70 40
Hops, malt and yeast.....	20 30
Carried forward.....	\$18,064 13

Brought forward.....	\$18,064 13
Horse radish, 6½ dozen pints.....	6 10
Ice, 133,300 pounds.....	276 94
Indian meal (granulated), 510 pounds.....	17 38
Lard, 1,161 pounds.....	109 42
Lemons and oranges, 11½ boxes.....	45 23
Mackerel, 6 barrels.....	104 99
Macaroni, 49 pounds.....	5 02
Maple syrup and sugar.....	32 39
Melons, 5 dozen.....	5 00
Milk, 71,937 quarts.....	3,956 51
Molasses and syrups, 1,081½ gallons.....	227 12
Mustard, 105 pounds.....	30 85
Nuts and candies (for Christmas).....	9 20
Oatmeal, 10 barrels.....	61 50
Oysters, 61 gallons.....	88 18
Peaches, 37 baskets.....	53 85
Pepper, 46 pounds.....	11 50
Pickles.....	39 70
Pork (salt), 3½ barrels.....	53 75
Potatoes, 349 barrels.....	614 95
Potatoes (sweet), 13 barrels.....	45 00
Poultry, 959 pounds.....	169 16
Raisins, 8 boxes.....	22 07
Rice, 3,400 pounds.....	227 85
Salad dressing and sweet oil, 2 cases.....	14 63
Salt, 18 sacks.....	29 15
Sardines, 352 boxes (halves).....	108 40
Smoked fish, 201 pounds.....	14 31
Smoked meat, 4,431 pounds.....	647 35
Spices.....	8 46
Sugar (granulated), 15,778 pounds.....	982 44
Tea, 1,185 pounds.....	364 86
Tomato catsup, 6 dozen pints.....	13 00
Vegetables.....	21 74

26,482 13

Clothing.

Bathing brushes and sponges.....	15 00
Braid, binding and trimmings.....	17 74
Buttons.....	21 60
Cambric, 290 yards.....	14 06

Carried forward.....	\$68 40	\$26,482 13
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Brought forward.....	\$68 40	\$26,482 13
Camphor, 25 pounds.....	4 90	
Cartage and freight.....	36 45	
Cash advanced pupils.....	420 19	
Checks, 807 yards.....	115 06	
Cheviot, 52 yards.....	4 96	
Cloaks, 9.....	39 50	
Cord, elastic and webbing.....	9 81	
Collars (linen), 10 dozen.....	11 60	
Collars (paper), 10,500.....	110 25	
Combs, 20½ dozen.....	20 65	
Corsets, 7½ dozen.....	45 00	
Corset laces and steels.....	3 33	
Denims, 114 yards.....	13 71	
Diaper, 18 pieces.....	9 75	
Drawers, 22½ dozen.....	114 54	
Dress goods, 577 yards.....	85 29	
Dress linings, 51 yards.....	2 31	
Flannel, 110 yards.....	23 68	
Gingham, 1337 yards.....	98 96	
Hair brushes, ½ dozen.....	1 25	
Handkerchiefs, 44 dozen.....	28 67	
Hats, 34 dozen.....	196 33	
Hose and half hose, 64 dozen.....	154 28	
Jean, 118½ yards.....	8 42	
Knitting-cotton and yarn.....	14 20	
Linen thread.....	8 80	
Mittens, 10 dozen.....	20 67	
Neckties, 35 dozen.....	48 50	
Night shirts, 15 dozen.....	77 70	
Overalls and jumpers, 7 pairs.....	2 90	
Pants, 1 pair.....	4 50	
Pins and needles.....	40 90	
Plaids, 171 yards.....	34 67	
Prints, 404 yards.....	23 28	
Repairing clipping machine, etc.....	5 88	
Ribbon, 22½ yards.....	4 86	
Rubber overshoes, 4½ dozen.....	18 02	
Rubber cape, 1.....	2 32	
Scissors and grinding.....	9 80	
Sewing machine repairs and needles.....	2 57	
Sewing silk and twist.....	15 13	
Carried forward.....	\$1,961 99	\$26,482 13

Brought forward.....	\$1,961 99	\$26,482 13
Shirting, 2161½ yards.....	183 16	
Shoe blacking and brushes	20 60	
Skirts, 1 dozen.....	7 00	
Spool cotton, 156 dozen.....	87 07	
Suits boys clothing, 67.....	665 00	
Suspenders, 18 dozen.....	35 79	
Thimbles, 3 gross.....	4 06	
Tooth brushes, 6 dozen.....	6 00	
Trunks, traveling bags and repairs.....	23 03	
Undershirts and undervests, 446.....	210 80	
Vests, 5¼ dozen.....	32 50	
Waists, 1 dozen.....	3 50	
Wages of Seamstresses.....	970 00	
	<hr/>	
	4,210 50	

Shoe Shop.

Leather and findings, shoe shop		
account.....	\$2,254 19	
Cartage.....	15 00	
Repairing sewing machine.....	7 15	
Rye flour for paste.....	1 72	
Wages of Shoemaker.....	900 00	
	<hr/>	
	3,178 06	

Tailor Shop.

Cassimere, 1,337½ yards, tailor		
shop account.....	\$1,137 59	
Linings and trimmings.....	1,142 32	
Cartage.....	12 00	
Wages of tailor and tailoress...	793 65	
	<hr/>	
	3,085 56	
	<hr/>	
		10,474 12

Furniture.

Baskets, 3 dozen.....	60 38	
Bath Brick.....	5 78	
Britannia pitchers, 2 dozen.....	44 00	
Brooms, 27½ dozen.....	90 90	
Brushes, 20⅔ dozen.....	106 50	
Camphor, 10 pounds.....	2 40	
Cane for chair seats.....	33 70	
Carpeting, 282¼ yards.....	305 87	
Carpet sweeper	2 25	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward.....	\$651 78	\$36,956 25

Brought forward.....	\$651 78	\$36,956 25
Cartage.....	48 00	
Chairs, 6 dozen.....	32 50	
Clocks and repairing.....	19 25	
Clothes pins, 4 boxes.....	2 60	
Coal hods, 3	1 35	
Crash, 1,330 yards.....	160 55	
Crockery and glassware.....	198 61	
Damask, 189 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.....	96 69	
Duck (for clothes bags), 125 yards.....	18 88	
Feather dusters, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	4 80	
Gas fixtures.....	2 56	
Knives and forks.....	17 21	
Lamps and chimneys.....	4 35	
Linen thread and sewing cotton.....	21 60	
Mats, 13.....	35 20	
Mattresses remade, 205.....	144 20	
Matting, 11 yards.....	7 30	
Mops and handles, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	31 76	
Moss and mattress twine.....	14 75	
Napkins, 10 dozen.....	21 75	
Oil cloth, 25 yards.....	15 00	
Pails, 5 dozen.....	15 00	
Pillows remade, 121.....	12 10	
Quilts and counterpanes, 52.....	45 98	
Repairing furniture.....	10 46	
Repairing sewing machine.....	7 20	
Repairing table ware.....	1 20	
Repairing tin and copper ware.....	93 41	
Repairing and tuning piano.....	87 00	
Repairing wringer.....	2 38	
Russia iron meat pans, 9.....	21 00	
Sheeting, 1576 yards.....	200 33	
Small kitchen wares.....	8 26	
Stove repairs, pipe, polish, etc.....	65 01	
Straw for bedding, 14,716 pounds.....	162 12	
Table Linen, 185 yards.....	108 32	
Thermometers, 14.....	5 95	
Ticking, 265 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.....	30 89	
Tin ware.....	72 48	
Towels, 110.....	26 53	
Toweling, 467 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.....	68 93	
Carried forward.....	<hr/> \$2,595 24	<hr/> \$36,956 25

Brought forward.....	\$2,595 24	\$36,956 25
Whisk brooms, 1 dozen.....	2 00	
Window shades and repairing.....	132 48	
Wages of seamstresses.....	623 25	
	<hr/>	3,352 97

Building and Repairs.

Lumber.....	1,056 07	
Fire escapes.....	985 00	
Paints, oil and painting.....	532 28	
Jobbing and labor.....	519 75	
Hardware and tools.....	328 73	
Kalsomining.....	328 00	
Masonry.....	305 23	
Repairing roofs, gutters and leaders.....	302 62	
Steam pipe and fittings.....	301 46	
Hot water boiler.....	260 00	
Glass and glazing.....	224 03	
Repairing furnaces and steam boilers.....	125 60	
Plumbing.....	109 00	
Felting for steam pipes.....	103 60	
Boiler scale eradicator, 92 gals.....	94 30	
Cartage and freight.....	85 18	
Repairing ranges.....	90 35	
Machinery repairs.....	75 66	
Whitewashing.....	50 75	
Repairing sinks.....	26 32	
Lining steam box.....	19 15	
Repairing elevator.....	18 83	
Gas pipe.....	18 65	
Drainage.....	15 37	
Repairing washing machine.....	14 40	
Repairing Yale locks.....	13 75	
Repairing ventilators.....	12 60	
Hydrants, 2.....	12 00	
Belting.....	10 77	
Repairing ice room.....	8 00	
Machine oil, 10 gallons.....	7 50	
Weather strips.....	4 56	
Blacksmithing.....	4 20	
Wages of Carpenters.....	1,641 73	
	<hr/>	7,705 44
Carried forward.....		<hr/> \$48,014 66

Brought forward.....		\$48,014 66
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Fuel and Lights.

Gas, 995,800 feet.....	1,598 10	
Anthracite Coal, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons.....	608 63	
Charcoal, 204 barrels.....	147 00	
Hoisting, shoveling and carting coal.....	114 98	
Sperm and cylinder oils, 30 gallons.....	40 37	
Matches, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ gross.....	7 80	
Repairs to coal barrows.....	7 61	
Candles.....	3 99	
Wages of engineer and firemen.....	1,722 50	
	<hr/>	4,250 98

Stable.

Oats, 184 bags.....	214 30	
Ground feed, 120 bags.....	144 65	
Horseshoeing.....	120 60	
Hay, 9,396 pounds.....	101 40	
Repairing covered carriage.....	84 75	
Harness and repairing.....	70 00	
Repairing wagons.....	46 25	
Stable tools, blankets, etc.....	26 38	
Cartage and freight.....	18 70	
Straw, 1,310 pounds.....	11 79	
Oil meal.....	1 35	
Wages of stableman.....	300 00	
	<hr/>	1,140 17

Farm and Garden.

Manure, 100 loads.....	125 00	
Live stock.....	70 89	
Seeds.....	56 68	
Farm and garden tools.....	48 72	
Blacksmithing on garden barrows.....	10 60	
Machine repairs.....	10 15	
Freight.....	6 00	
Land plaster.....	4 50	
Wages of farmer and gardeners.....	1,175 00	
	<hr/>	1,507 54

Washing.

Hard soap, 11,025 lbs.....	707 11	
Starch, 1860 lbs.....	95 60	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward.....	\$802 71	\$54,913 35

Brought forward.....	\$802 71	\$54,913 35
Sal soda, 3700 lbs.....	56 07	
Castile soap, 204 lbs.....	50 38	
Sapolio, 10 cases.....	47 75	
Javelle water, 35 gals.....	27 80	
Cartage.....	24 00	
Repairing laundry stove.....	23 11	
Blueing, 10 cases.....	22 70	
Wages of laundresses.....	1,742 00	
	<hr/>	2,796 52

Printing.

Type and furniture.....	300 77	
Paper.....	243 76	
Cards.....	61 19	
Folding and binding.....	52 74	
Cartage.....	48 25	
Electroplates.....	24 10	
Repairing press.....	17 27	
Recovering rollers.....	17 25	
Benzine.....	15 30	
Ink.	14 00	
Traveling expenses.....	13 45	
Sperm oil, 6 gals.....	7 60	
Postage.....	1 00	
Wages of Printers.....	1,544 96	
	<hr/>	2,361 64

Schools.

Books and stationery.....	959 03	
Postage and stamps.....	131 50	
Conversation tubes.....	128 50	
Prizes.....	61 95	
Cartage.....	36 00	
Repairing type-writers.....	8 45	
Arithmetical frame.....	8 00	
Ribbon for Diplomas.....	7 63	
Objects for Object teaching.....	3 65	
Salaries, Principal and instructors.....	18,766 91	
	<hr/>	20,111 62
Resetting kilns, account Art Dep't... 129 80		
Art material..... 108 18		

Carried forward..... \$237 98 \$20,111 62 \$60,071 51

Brought forward.....	\$237 98	\$20,111 62	\$60,071 51
Salaries, Art instructors.....	1,691 03		
	<hr/>	1,929 01	
		<hr/>	22,040 63

Hospital.

Medicines.....	270 77		
Professional services.....	85 00		
Surgical instruments.....	12 13		
Wages of nurse.....	240 00		
	<hr/>		607 90
Salaries of Superintendent, steward and assistants.....		5,438 37	
Salaries of Matrons.....		1,124 04	
Wages of Housekeeper, baker and cooks.....		1,997 04	
Wages of Supervisors.....		1,723 75	
Wages of Waiters, chambermaids and laborers.....		6,369 61	
Croton Water.....		2,609 80	
Insurance.....		2,497 50	
Expenses incurred account exhibit at New Orleans.....		1,288 87	
Expenses incurred in distributing circulars.....		382 50	
Stationery.....		220 03	
Traveling expenses.....		215 39	
American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb (subscription)..		194 00	
Postage stamps.....		139 62	
Census list.....		100 00	
Hand grenades, 4 dozen, and altering 2 fire extinguishers.		90 00	
Manilla tissue, 7 cases.....		66 50	
Delegation to Faribault, Minn.....		60 00	
Wrapping paper and twine.....		52 57	
Alcohol, 22½ gals.....		51 21	
Expenses of pupils to American Institute Fair.....		43 35	
Cartage and freight.....		39 15	
Delegation to Albany.....		36 46	
Advertising Annual Meeting.....		35 30	
Newspaper subscriptions.....		27 91	
Bureau of information (annual subscription).....		25 00	
Maintenance fire alarm.....		20 00	
Surveying.....		20 00	
Employment Agency.....		10 00	
Engrossing minutes of board.....		10 00	
Indian clubs.....		9 75	
Watch dials for time detector.....		9 65	
		<hr/>	
Carried forward.....			\$107,627 41

Brought forward.....	\$107,627 41
Expenses of collections.....	7 85
Insect powder.....	6 87
Telegrams.....	5 72
Drums heads and sticks.....	2 25
State Manuals.....	2 00
Certified copy of State Laws.....	1 30
Notarial fees.....	1 25
	<hr/>
	\$107.654 65

RECEIPTS.

From Comptroller of the State for State pupils' board and tuition.....				\$76,408 22
From paying pupils for board and tuition.....				1,315 00
From—	Board and tuition.	Clothing	Total.	
Albany County....	\$921 67	533 33	1,455 00	
Broome “	295 83	30 00	325 83	
Chautauqua“		107 50	107 50	
Chenango “		30 00	30 00	
Clinton “		27 17	27 17	
Columbia “	404 16	108 75	512 91	
Delaware “	596 67	60 00	656 67	
Dutchess “		30 00	30 00	
Essex “	169 17	43 17	212 34	
Jefferson “		30 00	30 00	
Kings “	4,579 72	1,080 63	5,660 35	
Lewis “		30 00	30 00	
Livingston “		30 00	30 00	
Monroe “		30 00	30 00	
New York “	7,043 97	4,391 64	11,435 61	
Oneida “		30 00	30 00	
Onondaga “		19 58	19 58	
Ontario “		24 33	24 33	
Orange “	435 00	415 25	850 25	
Oswego “		30 00	30 00	
Putnam “		30 00	30 00	
Queens “	342 50	202 25	544 75	
Rensselaer “	12 50	118 75	131 25	
Richmond “		30 00	30 00	
Rockland “	181 67	108 58	290 25	
Saratoga “	300 00		300 00	
Schoharie “	61 67	178 83	240 50	
Steuben “		30 00	30 00	
Suffolk “		60 00	60 00	
Sullivan “	300 00	150 00	450 00	
Ulster “	212 50	296 58	509 08	
Warren “	228 33	30 00	258 33	
Washington“	595 83	35 33	631 16	
Westchester“	280 00	381 33	661 33	
Wyoming “		60 00	60 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$16,961 19	\$8,793 00		25,754 19
Carried forward.....				<hr/> \$103,477 41

Brought forward	\$103,477 41
From printing	1,198 29
From sales grease and refuse	190 16
From discount on audited bills	147 77
From sales empty barrels	36 52
From sales clothing	31 84
From sales, shoe shop account	24 97
From sales, rags and old papers	22 53
From sales, cabinet shop account	15 00
From sales, tailor shop account	11 15
From sales, garden account	4 50
From sales, art department account	3 00
From real estate fund to make good deficit for year	2,491 51
	<hr/>
	\$107,654 65

LIBRARY FUND.		CR.
DR.		
1884.		
October 1.	To balance from old account.....	\$ 181 14
	“ interest.....	4,225 76
		<u>4,406 90</u>
1885		
October 1.	To balance from old account.....	4,225 76

FRIZZELL FUND.		CR.
DR.		
1884.		
October 1.	To balance from old account.....	2,536 06
	“ interest.....	96 20
		<u>2,632 26</u>
1885.		
October 1.	To balance from old account.....	2,632 26

HARRIET STONER FUND.		CR.
DR.		
1884.		
October 1.	To balance from old account.....	152 03
	“ interest.....	5 74
		<u>157 77</u>
1885.		
October 1.	To balance from old account.....	157 77

CARY FUND.			CR.
DR.			
1884.			
October 1.	To balance from old account.....	\$104 49	\$108 43
	“ interest.....	3 94	
		108 43	108 43
1885.			
October 1.	To balance from old account.....	108 43	

RECAPITULATION.			CR.
DR.			
Building Fund.....		36,775 78	5,493 80
Real Estate Fund....		22,287 67	14,449 68
Library Fund		4,225 76	5,346 21
Frizzell Fund.....		2,632 26	1,778 01
Harriet Stoner Fund.....		157 77	119 97
Cary Fund.....		108 43	39,000 00
		\$ 66,187 67	\$ 66,187 67
	Cash in United States Trust Co.....		
	“ N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.....		
	“ Inst. for Savings of Merchants Clerks....		
	“ Seamen's Savings Bank.....		
	“ Merchants' National Bank		
	Bonds and Mortgages.....		

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

George A. Robbins, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is the Treasurer of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, that the foregoing accounts, to the best of the deponent's knowledge and belief, are true and just in every particular, and further saith not.

Sworn before me this 21st }
day of November, 1885. }

ANDREW WARNER,

Notary Public, New York.

[SIGNED.] GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
Treasurer.

Report of the Superintendent.

To the Board of Directors of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

GENTLEMEN : When Dr. Knickerbocker, late Superintendent and Physician, severed his connection with this Institution, on the 23d of June last, I was appointed by your honorable body, through its Executive Committee, Superintendent *pro tempore*.

While I fully and gratefully appreciate the confidence reposed in me, I am not unmindful of the weight of responsibility that attaches to the office.

Having held the position of Steward for nearly twenty-five years, I know, through my experience in that capacity, that the duties and responsibilities of the Superintendent are many and important, but, under the guidance and with the co-operation of the Executive Committee, I trust that the affairs of this department may be successfully administered, and that our united efforts to maintain throughout the Institution the highest efficiency with the lowest possible expenditure, may secure the most satisfactory results.

During the vacation months of July and August, the buildings were thoroughly renovated, and such repairs as were necessary to put them in a good sanitary condition were made. By direction of the Board, an additional fire-escape or balcony was erected by Messrs. J. B. & J. M. Cornell, extending entirely around the school building. By this arrangement, the pupils occupying the large dormitory on the upper story of that building, are furnished a means of exit in case of fire that cannot be cut off, as every window in the room opens upon the balcony. The cost of the structure was nine hundred and eighty-five dollars.

In consequence of the opening and grading of the "Ridge Road" through the premises by the City authorities, the Institution has been subjected to great expense and much inconvenience, involving the relaying of our Croton and Gas mains, the building of temporary roads, the removal of the large brick building (erected in 1869 for industrial purposes), the construction of a new stable, besides many minor inconveniences. The work of moving the "Shop building" is now about completed, and our various industries which, for a time, were somewhat retarded, will now progress more rapidly, and we trust with more satisfactory results than ever before.

During the past year, we have added cabinet-making to our line of industries, as a distinctive trade from that of carpentry. Mr. Henry Intemann, who, as shown by the excellent testimonials furnished, is a finished workman, was appointed by the Executive Committee to take charge of that branch. At the beginning of the term in September last, the boys working in the "carpenter shop" were classified as cabinet-makers and carpenters, and each division required to work at their respective trades, thus enabling each pupil, with proper application, to acquire sufficient knowledge, on graduating, to support himself as a mechanic. Indeed, this can be said of all of our boys, in whatever industry they are taught. The Institution furnishes them with every facility for acquiring the necessary knowledge, and if they fail the responsibility will rest in a great measure upon them as individuals. In this connection, it gives me pleasure to state that many of the old graduates are following successfully the trades learned in the Institution.

The term opened on the 9th of September under auspicious circumstances, our numbers of the previous term being fully maintained, and on the 1st of October, the beginning of the new fiscal year, the record shows an increase of fifteen pupils over the corresponding date of last year.

The advantages offered by this Institution for acquiring industrial instruction are becoming more fully recognized as the years go by. This is evidenced in the interest manifested by the parents of our pupils as well as by those who have children in other schools for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, where the industrial arts are not taught.

It is a matter of regret that the Treasurer's report shows a deficit of over two thousand dollars for the fiscal year. This, however, is attributable in the main to several unavoidably heavy expenditures, notably among which were the premiums paid on insurance covering a series of years, and an accumulation of bills for Croton water, the payment of which had been deferred from time to time, owing to a defective meter.

The following tabulated statement shows the movement of the population.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Number present September 30, 1884.....	227	125	352
Former pupils re-admitted	12	12	24
New pupils admitted.....	23	15	38
Whole number.....	262	152	414
Number who have left during the year.....	12	11	23
Number connected with the Institution Sep- tember 30, 1885.	250	141	391

The 414 pupils present at the Institution within the year were supported as follows.

By the State and Counties of New York,	407
By the parents or guardians,	6
By the Institution,	1
Total,	414

A complete catalogue of the pupils has been prepared and is herewith presented.

MEDICAL.

The general health of the inmates has been good, no death having occurred among the pupils, though I regret to say that one of our most faithful and esteemed employees, Peter Fox, fell a victim to that dread disease, pneumonia, contracted while in the discharge of his duty.

The following table, showing the number and character of the diseases treated in the hospital during the year, has been prepared by Dr. W. T. Alexander, recently appointed attending physician by the Board, from the medical record kept by his predecessor, which is followed by the special report of the consulting ophthalmologist.

MEDICAL RECORD.

RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.	PUPILS.		Officers, teachers and em- ployes.	Total.
	Males.	Females.		
Abscess.....		2		2
Adenitis	3	2	1	6
Alopecia Areata.....	1			1
Amenorrhœa.....		4		4
Anæmia	2	2	1	5
Anthrax.....	1			1
Asthma		1		1
Bronchitis.....	5	1		6
Catarrh (nasal).....	4	3		7
Cellulitis (of face).....	3	2		5
Cephalalgia.....	2	3		5
Cough (reflex nervous).....		1		1
Dysmenorrhœa.....		2		2
Eczema.....	2	3		5
Epilepsy?.....		2		2
Erysipelas.....	2	1	1	4
Fever (intermittent).....			1	1
Fever (typhoid).....			1	1
Furunculus.....	3			3
Laryngitis.....	1			1
Menorrhagia.....		1		1
Metrorrhagia.....		1		1
Neuralgia.....		2	1	3
Ostitis.....		1		1
Pleuritis.....	1			1
Pneumonitis.....			1 fatal	1
Rheumatism.....	2	1	1	4
Sprain of leg.....	6			6
Tonsilitis.....	17	12	1	30
Wound of arm and hand.....	9			9
Wound of face.....	2	1		3

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING OPHTHALMOLOGIST AND OTOLOGIST,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

NO. 105 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1885.

To the President and Board of Directors of the New York Institution for the In-
struction of the Deaf and Dumb:

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit the following report of examinations,
operations, etc., occurring in my department during the past fiscal year.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL.

	Cases.	Remarks.	Cases.
Astigmatism	2	Benefitted by glasses.....	2
Blepharitis.....	3	Cured.....	3
Choroidal Atrophy.....	1		
Conjunctivitis, Acute.....	2	Cured.....	2
Conjunctivitis, Chronic....	6	{ Cured.....	3
		{ Relieved.....	3
Dacryocystitis.....	2	{ Cured by operation.....	1
		{ Not operated on..	1
Granular Lids	2	Improved.....	2
Hypermetropia.....	14	Glasses adjusted.....	14
		{ Strabismus obviated by	
		glasses	3
Hypermetropic Strabismus.	4	{ Strabismus obviated by	
		operation and glasses...	1
Keratitis.....	1	Cured....	1
Macula Cornea.....	6	Benefitted by treatment....	6
Myopia.....	3	Glasses adjusted.....	3
Occlusion of pupil by iritis.	1	Operation Iridectomy.....	1
Phthisis Bulbi.....	2		
Retinitis Pigmentosa.....	4		
Trachoma, Acute	1	Cured... ..	1

The above schedule demonstrates that, notwithstanding the large number of stu-
dents at the Institution, ocular troubles of a contagious nature have been but infre-
quent, no epidemic having existed.

OTOLOGICAL.

	Cases.	Remarks.	Cases.
Otitis, Media, Catarrhal-}	2	Cured....	2
is, Subacute.....			
Impacted Cerumen.	1	Removed.....	1

I have also examined the ears of thirty-five of the pupils, testing each very carefully for any latent hearing, with the following result:

Thirty-two can hear the tuning fork by bone conduction.

Eleven can hear the tuning fork by ærial conduction.

In conjunction with Prof. Carrier's Conversational Tube over fifty pupils at the Institution can distinguish and reproduce vowel sounds. With the use of this Conversational Tube, twenty-two of the pupils examined can hear the ticking of the examiner's watch at varying distances from the mouth of the tube to three inches.

Fifteen hear it with one ear only, while seven hear it with both ears.

The examination of these pupils who had lost their hearing from various causes, reveals a diversity of pathological conditions unnecessary to specify here. The favorable results obtained by the use of the tube, however, seem of sufficient import to be of interest to the Board of Directors.

Very Respectfully,

F. C. RILEY, M.D.

INDUSTRIAL.

The exhibit of the industrial work in the different departments of practical education, is shown by the following tables.

PRINTING OFFICE.

(Estimated value of work done for the Institution, and cash receipts.)

For the Institution...	\$393 50
Printing Annual Report.....	550 00
Custom work (Cash).....	1,198 29
	<hr/>
	\$2,141 79

CARPENTER SHOP.

Estimated value of new work and repairs done for the Institution.....	\$3,111 15
Custom work (Cash).....	15 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,126 15

SHOE SHOP.

Number of pairs of shoes made.....	650
Cost of 776 pairs of shoes distributed.....	\$2,161 65
Cost of repairing 1,285 pairs of shoes.....	877 11
Custom work (Cash).....	24 97
	<hr/>
	\$3,063 73

TAILOR SHOP.

Number of coats made.....	114
Number of jackets made.....	197
Number of pairs of pants made	348
Number of vests made	101
Number of straw ticks made	78
Number of boys' aprons made.....	118
Cost of 109 coats distributed.....	\$544 30
Cost of 151 jackets distributed.....	522 78
Cost of 385 pairs of pants distributed.....	1,185 23
Cost of 96 vests distributed.....	147 70
Custom work (Cash).....	11 15
	<hr/>
	\$2,411 16

FARM AND GARDEN.

(Estimated value of vegetables, fruit, milk, poultry and eggs produced, and used in the Institution.)

Apples, 20 barrels.. ..	\$30 00	Brought up.....	\$3,157 23
Beans, 87 bushels.....	108 75	Parsnips, 59 bushels....	73 75
Beets, 367 bushels	275 25	Pears, 30 bushels.....	30 00
Cabbage, 5,800 heads....	580 00	Peas, 84 bushels.....	105 00
Carrots, 70 bushels.....	105 00	Peppers, 4½ bushels.....	5 62
Celery, 150 dozen bunches	360 00	Pie plant, 563 bunches..	38 15
Chickens, 30 pairs.....	30 00	Potatoes, 140 barrels....	224 00
Cucumbers, 53 bushels..	53 00	Radishes, 210 bushels...	262 50
Eggs, 207 dozen	51 75	Spinach, 244 barrels...	488 00
Egg plants, 80... ..	12 00	Sprouts, 30 barrels.....	45 00
Grapes, 960 pounds. ...	38 40	Squash, 225	56 25
Leeks, 66 dozen bunches.	82 50	Sweet corn, 1,395 dozen..	279 00
Lettuce, 150 barrels.....	300 00	String beans, 72 bushels.	72 00
Milk, 17,555 quarts.....	965 52	Tomatoes, 492 bushels..	615 00
Onions, 98 bushels.....	122 50	Turnips, 55 bushels.....	22 50
Parsley, 532 bunches....	42 56	Cash receipts.....	4 50
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Amount carried up....	\$3,157 23		\$5,478 50

FOR THE USE OF STOCK AT THE FARM.

Hay, 37 tons.	Corn stalks, 3 tons.
Rye, 100 bushels.	Corn in the ear, 125 bushels.
Millet, 3 tons.	

SEAMSTRESS ROOM.

(Articles made, in addition to a large amount of work done in mending, alterations, etc.)

Aprons.....	316	Sheets	331
Chemises....	123	Shirts.....	452
Drawers.....	180	Skirts.....	68
Dresses	278	Table cloths.....	80
Napkins	100	Towels... ..	1,234
Night dresses.....	104	Waists.....	70
Pillow cases.....	317		

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

As in several previous years, we are indebted to the officers of the New York, Lake Erie & Western and New York Ontario & Western Railroads, and to the Peoples Line of Steamers, for tickets at half fare for pupils going home for their summer vacation.

To the Superintendent of the American Institute Fair for a free admission to the pupils, with the teachers and officers of the Institution who accompanied them.

To the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for half fare for the pupils attending the American Institute Fair.

To the Ladies Committee for a Christmas tree and gifts, \$40.

To the New York College of Dentistry for the gratuitous services of its members in attending to the teeth of our pupils, the material therefor, to the extent of \$25, having been donated by a benevolent lady.

Before closing this report, I desire to state that I have been cordially and ably seconded in my efforts by the Matron, Mrs. Henry, also by Mr. Crittenden, who has been connected with the Institution nearly ten years, and Mr. Greenleaf, who are my immediate assistants in the office.

In conclusion, it seems fitting that I tender to you, gentlemen of the Board of Directors, my grateful acknowledgment for the cordial support and uniform courtesy I have received at your hands during the period of my Stewardship.

As we enter upon a new year in the history of the Institution, may we not reasonably hope that the same overruling Providence which has for so many years shed its benign influence upon the great work you have in hand, will bless your labors in the effort to benefit the unfortunate class for which this Institution was organized.

Respectfully submitted,
C. N. BRAINERD,
Superintendent pro tem.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, Oct. 1, 1885.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

WHO HAVE BEEN

CONNECTED WITH THE NEW YORK INSTITUTE FOR
THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, WITHIN
THE 12 MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

MALES.

Name.	Town.	County.
Abrams, William.....	New York.....	New York.
Anhalt, George, Jr.....	New York.....	New York.
Avens, Frank.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Avens, James.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Baars, Frederick W.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Backhaus, Frederick.....	New York.....	New York.
Bagnall, Irwin E.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Barger, Charles.....	Putnam Valley.....	Putnam.
Bauer, Michael.....	New York.....	New York.
Baxter, Archibald McL.....	New York.....	New York.
Beck, Herman F.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Berray, Seymour A.....	Walton.....	Delaware.
Bettels, Henry.....	New York.....	New York.
Betz, Henry, Jr.....	New York.....	New York.
Beyer, Henry.....	New York.....	New York.
Black, John M.....	Rahway.....	Union, N. J.
Blake, Charles F.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Bohmler, George.....	Maspeth.....	Queens.
Blauth, William M.....	New York.....	New York.
Bouck, Frank D.....	Schoharie.....	Schoharie.
Bowers, Wilber L.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Boyd, William W.....	New York.....	New York.
Brauer, Albert.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Britt, James.....	New York.....	New York.
Broad, Henry B.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Brockmann, Isaac.....	New York.....	New York.
Brown, Daniel H.....	New York.....	New York.
Brown, Joseph E.....	New Paltz.....	Ulster.
Burkhardt, Julius.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Burland, Nicholas.....	Hurley.....	Ulster.

Name.	Town	County.
Butterly, Peter, Jr.....	New York.....	New York.
Cambell, John.....	Troy.....	Rensselaer.
Carlman, Thure E.....	Albany.....	Albany.
Carr, George W.....	Urbana.....	Steuben.
Caton, James H.....	Lloyd.....	Ulster.
Chase, Melvin B.....	Warrensburg.....	Warren.
Chinery, John F.....	New York.....	New York.
Clinton, Richard T.....	New York.....	New York.
Cocks, Samuel M.....	No. Hempstead.....	Queens.
Cohen, Henry.....	New York.....	New York.
Colwell, William.....	Albany.....	Albany.
Coombs, William.....	New York.....	New York.
Cory, Charles.....	Saratoga Springs.....	Saratoga.
Costuma, David.....	New York.....	New York.
Cotter, William, Jr.....	New York.....	New York.
Coulter, Arthur W.....	New York.....	New York.
Cunningham, Dennis.....	Hudson.....	Columbia.
Dackermann, Philip.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Davis, Henry A	New York	New York.
Dennison, Benjamin C.....	New York.....	New York.
Dittmar, John W.....	New York.....	New York.
Donohue, William, Jr.....	Binghamton.....	Broome.
Drum, Jeremiah.....	Troy.....	Rensselaer.
Dugan, Daniel.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Dunn, Ulysses G.....	Paris.....	Oneida.
Durian, William.....	New York.....	New York.
Ecka, Frank.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Edwards, Sidney.....	Youngsville.....	Sullivan.
Edwards, William S.....	Whitehall.....	Washington.
Egan, Michael	New York.....	New York.
Elflein, John A.....	Roxbury.....	Delaware.
Engle, Paul.....	Berne.....	Albany.
Enz, William.....	New York.....	New York.
Erdmann, Gustave.....	New York.....	New York.
Falte, August.....	New York.....	New York.
Farrel, John.....	New York.....	New York.
Fatier, Peter.....	New York.....	New York.
Felton, Fred, Jr.....	Sheridan.....	Chautauqua.
Ferris, George.....	Ashland.....	Greene.
Fisher, George T.....	Dunkirk.....	Chautauqua.
Flanagan, W. H., Jr.....	Newburg.....	Orange.
Fogerty, Peter J	New York.....	New York.
Fogle, Peter.....	Albany.....	Albany.

Name,	Town.	County.
Fosmire, William H.....	Troy.....	Rensselaer.
Freid, Mayxea.....	New York.....	New York.
Friday, Benjamin.....	Albany.	Albany.
Friess, George.....	New York.....	New York.
Fritz, John.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Gallagher, Bernard.....	New York.....	New York.
Gately, Patrick J.....	New York.....	New York.
Gaunt, Charles.....	New York.....	New York.
Geary, John H.....	Syracuse.....	Onondaga.
Gehring, Louis.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Gilmore, William.....	New York.....	New York.
Glosque, Joseph, Jr.....	Yonkers.....	Westchester.
Glosque, Peter.....	Yonkers.....	Westchester.
Glynn, Martin.....	New York.....	New York.
Goor, John.....	New York.....	New York.
Goreth, Joseph.....	Walkill.....	Orange.
Grant, Robert H.....	New York.....	New York.
Gray, Charles.....	Newburg.....	Orange.
Gurnee, William.....	Walkill.....	Orange.
Hackett, William H.....	New York.....	New York.
Hadden, Benjamin F.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Haight, Tilson W.....	New York.....	New York.
Hamm, George.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Hamm, Henry.....	New York.....	New York.
Hanneman, Herman.....	New York.....	New York.
Hanson, William.....	New York.....	New York.
Harris, William I.....	New York.....	New York.
Harth, Robert.....	New York.....	New York.
Held, Henry.....	Albany.....	Albany.
Hennessey, James.....	New York.....	New York.
Henriques, Herbert H.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Henry, Robert J.....	York.....	Livingston.
Herrmann, Louis.....	New York....	New York.
Hogan, John.....	Albany.....	Albany.
Houck, Frank M.....	Arkwright.....	Chautauqua.
Ingebrand, John, Jr.....	New York.....	New York.
Isaacs, Benjamin.....	New York.....	New York.
Jacobs, Jacob.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Jaynes, John W.....	New York.....	New York.
Johnson, Philip.....	North Greenbush.....	Rensselaer.
Johnston, Robert D.....	New York.....	New York.
Joseph, Harry.....	New York.....	New York.
Jourdan, Frank.....	New York.....	New York.

Name.	Town.	County.
Kaiser, Charles.....	New York.....	New York.
Kane, Henry.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Keegan, Teddy.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Keiserwetter, Charles.....	New York.....	New York.
Kennedy, Henry J.....	New York.....	New York.
Kenny, Joseph S.....	Watervliet.....	Albany.
Kerr, Robert S.....	New York.....	New York.
King, Emmet.....	Richmondville.....	Schoharie.
Kistler, Jacob A.....	New York.....	New York.
Kistler, Joseph.....	New York.....	New York.
Knox, Frederick.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Koenig, Carl.....	New York.....	New York.
Koffer, John.....	New York.....	New York.
Kricheldorf, William.....	New York.....	New York.
Krekel, George.....	New York.....	New York.
Lamm, Herman.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Lawton, Ralph.....	Great Valley.....	Cattaraugus.
Lehmer, Charles.....	New York.....	New York.
Long, Walter.....	New York.....	New York.
Long, William, Jr.....	New York.....	New York.
Loos, George W.....	Claverack.....	Columbia.
Lorcer, Theodore.....	New York.....	New York.
Loyd, James B.....	Westfield.....	Chautauqua.
Lyons, John W.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Maloney, John.....	New York.....	New York.
Manchester, George.....	Middleburg.....	Schoharie.
Mayer, Emil.....	New York.....	New York.
Maynard, Robert E.....	New York.....	New York.
McConnell, Gibson.....	Poughkeepsie.....	Dutchess.
McDonald, Andrew.....	New York.....	New York.
McEvoy, John J.....	Fishkill.....	Dutchess.
McKerahan, Edward.....	New York.....	New York.
McMickle, Frank H.....	Wallkill.....	Orange.
McMickle, Morris C.....	Wallkill.....	Orange.
McVea, Robert.....	New York.....	New York.
McVea, William.....	New York.....	New York.
Meade, Peter.....	Albany.....	Albany.
Meyers, James.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Michael, Alexander.....	New York.....	New York.
Michel, Emil.....	New York.....	New York.
Miller, George W.....	New York.....	New York.
Miller, John C.....	Goldsboro.....	North Carolina.
Miller, Max.....	New York.....	New York.

Name.	Town.	County.
Minotti, Carlo.....	New York.....	New York.
Mitchell, Benjamin.....	New York.....	New York.
Mitchell, Peter, Jr.	New York.....	New York.
Mooney, John.....	West Farms.....	Westchester.
Moore, John.....	New York.....	New York.
Moore, William, Jr.....	New York.....	New York.
Morisse, George H	New York.....	New York.
Morris, William.....	Beekman.....	Dutchess.
Morris, William, Jr.....	Stapleton.....	Richmond.
Morrison, Matthew H, Jr....	New York.....	New York.
Muench, Henry.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Mull, Charles F.....	Albany	Albany.
Neal, William S	Bloomsburg.....	Pennsylvania.
Oakes, Charles D.....	New York.....	New York.
O'Brien, John.....	New York.....	New York.
Ogle, James.....	Newburg.....	Orange.
Ogle, John.....	Newburg.....	Orange.
Ogle, Robert.....	Newburg.....	Orange.
Ogle, Willam.....	Newburg.....	Orange.
Osterhout, Edwin.....	Richmondville.....	Schoharie.
O'Sullivan, Richard M.....	New York.....	New York.
Owitz, Henry.....	New York.....	New York.
Parrish, John F.....	Jackson.....	Washington.
Paul, Andrew.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Pechette, Charles.....	Cohoes.....	Albany.
Penrose, Frank T.....	Norristown.....	Pennsylvania.
Pickruhl, Charles R.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Pitt, William J.....	Haverstraw.....	Rockland.
Plunkett, James.....	New York.....	New York.
Postlethwaite, William D....	New Orleans	Louisiana.
Powers, James.....	Flushing.....	Queens.
Prinsinzing, Henry.....	New York.....	New York.
Probst, Herman.....	New York.....	New York.
Quigg, John.....	Kingston.....	Ulster.
Redington, Peter F.....	New York.....	New York.
Redmond, Harry.....	Yonkers.....	Westchester.
Reid, William.....	New York.....	New York.
Reiff, Anthony, C.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Reimann, William.....	Liberty.....	Sullivan.
Resue, Wesley.....	Olive.....	Ulster.
Roberts, John J.....	New York.....	New York.
Robinson, Stanley.....	New York.....	New York.
Rose, William H.....	New York.....	New York.

Name.	Town.	County.
Rosenthal, Joseph.....	New York.....	New York.
Rudolph, Frederick.....	New York.. ..	New York.
Russell, Frank E.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Ryckman, William A.....	New York.....	New York.
Salmond, Andrew J.....	Dunkirk.....	Chautauqua.
Sartor, Albert.....	New Lots.....	Kings.
Scharlin, Jacob.....	New York.....	New York.
Schleich, Martin, Jr.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Schmidt, Charles.....	New York.....	New York.
Schmidt, George.....	New York.....	New York.
Schneider, Edward.....	New York.....	New York.
Scudder, Jonas S.....	Huntington.....	Suffolk.
Seiderer, Charles.....	Hudson.....	Columbia.
Seigler, Albert.....	New York.....	New York.
Sexton, Richard M.....	Hague.....	Warren.
Shanks, William G.....	Albany.....	Albany.
Sherran, Charles.....	Hempstead.....	Queens.
Short, William E.....	Kingston.....	Ulster.
Silliman, Frank D.....	Fulton.....	Schoharie.
Sinclair, Austin.....	New York.....	New York.
Slaven, Henry.....	Unadilla.....	Otsego.
Smith, Burdette	Albany.....	Albany.
Smith, Louis G.....	Rensselaerville	Albany.
Smith, Nicholas.....	New York.....	New York.
Soldwedel, Louis.....	New York.....	New York.
Spilker, Frederick.	Long Island City.....	Kings.
Stauch, John.....	New York.....	New York.
Stephenson, John.....	Wilmington.....	Essex.
Storm, Frederic T.....	Middletown.....	Orange.
Strope, Lawrence D.....	Stockport.....	Columbia.
Stryker, Frank A.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Taplin, John E.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Thies, Henry G.....	New York.....	New York.
Thompson, Charles T.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Thompson, James.....	New York	New York.
Thompson, Robert J.....	Yonkers.....	Westchester.
Toohey, Joseph.....	New York.....	New York.
Torsney, John.....	Ninneville.....	Essex.
Totten, Oscar J.....	New York.....	New York.
Turner, Frank.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Tweed, Richard R.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Tyler, Ira W.....	New York.....	New York.
Vandergrift, George.....	Schoharie.....	Schoharie.

Name.	Town.	County.
Van Seggar, John H.....	New Lots.....	Kings.
Wagele, Antoine.....	New York.....	New York.
Wankowski, Frank.....	Ossining.....	Westchester.
Watkins, William, Jr.....	Albany.....	Albany.
Watson, William W.....	Yonkers.....	Westchester.
Wein, Ignatz.....	New York.....	New York.
Weller, George T.....	Crawford.....	Orange.
West, Eguene A.....	Linklaen.....	Chenango.
Whalen, Edward.....	New York.....	New York.
Wicke, Frederick C.....	New York.....	New York.
Wilson, James B.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Winne, Solomon.....	Kingston.....	Ulster.
Woodin, Lister.....	Dover.....	Dutchess.
Wormer, Edmund R.....	Albany.....	Albany.
Wormeth, George W.....	Delaware.....	Sullivan.
Zerovitch, Harry.....	New York.....	New York.
Zundel, Robert.....	New York.....	New York.

FEMALES.

Ackermann, Josephine B....	Yonkers.....	Westchester.
Aird, Catherine.....	New York.....	New York.
Anderson, Elizabeth M.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Anderson, Henrietta.....	New York.....	New York.
Antusch, Amelia.....	Newton.....	Queens.
Austin, Almeda M.....	Watertown.....	Jefferson.
Austin, Anna E.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Austin, Nellie.....	Hudson.....	Columbia.
Averell, Edith.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Babcock, Edith.....	Southampton.....	Suffolk.
Baldwin, Catherine.....	Cambridge.....	Washington.
Bammann, Emma.....	New York.....	New York.
Barrett, Aleeta F.....	Bedford.....	Westchester.
Beesmer, Cora J.....	Olive.....	Ulster.
Blackman, Katie.....	Deer Park.....	Orange.
Bogatiska, Margaret.....	New York.....	New York.
Bologne, Josephine... ..	New York.....	New York.
Boyd, Margaret.....	New York.....	New York.
Branfuhr, Mary.....	New York.....	New York.
Brown, Mary.....	New York.....	New York.
Brown, Minnie.....	New York.....	New York.
Buss, Johanna.....	Middletown.....	Richmond.
Butler, Ellen E.....	Skaneateles.....	Onondaga.
Butler, Mary A.....	Skaneateles.....	Onondaga.

Name.	Town.	County.
Cheek, Mary E.....	New York.....	New York.
Ciesielskie, Julia.....	Jefferson.....	Schoharie.
Cohen, Dora.....	New York.....	New York.
Conklin, Lorena.....	Cochecton.....	Sullivan.
Coppock, Elizabeth A.....	New York.....	New York.
Craig, Agnes.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Croak, Maria.....	Watervliet.....	Albany.
Crolius, Grace.....	New York.....	New York.
Crolius, May C.....	New York.....	New York.
Curci, Francesca.....	New York.....	New York.
Davenport, Lillie.....	New York.....	New York.
Davis, Clara E.....	New York.....	New York.
Davis, Hannah,.....	New York.....	New York.
Davis, Rachel....	Fly Mountain.....	Ulster.
Day, Lura.....	Tompkins.....	Delaware.
Decker, Georgie.....	Montgomery.....	Orange.
Derrick, Ellen.....	Long Island City....	Queens.
Devoe, Ida M.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	Westchester.
Donoho, Margaret A.....	New York.....	New York.
Eaton, Mary.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Ecka, Mina.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Fish, Mabelle S.....	New Castle.....	Westchester.
Fisher, Lizzie.....	New York.....	New York.
Flanagan, Mary E.....	New York.....	New York.
Flint, Cora B.....	Gainesville.....	Wyoming.
Flint, Minnie.....	Gainesville.....	Wyoming.
Frantz, Ella M.....	Ellenville.....	Ulster.
Freeholder, Eva.....	New York.....	New York.
Fronce, Lilly W.....	Newburgh.....	Orange.
Gabie, Florence.....	Yonkers.....	Westchester
Gantz, Rachel.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Gartland, Catherine E.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Gibbs, Maud.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Glosque, Mary.....	Yonkers.....	Westchester.
Goreth, Mary F.....	Walkill.....	Orange.
Grant, Maud.....	Newburg.....	Orange.
Gray, Edith P.....	Barker.....	Broome.
Hamilton, Martha A.....	Cobleskill.....	Schoharie.
Hand, Florence H.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Hasty, Martha.....	New York.....	New York.
Hawkins, Frankie C.....	Oswego.....	Oswego.
Haws, Hattie.....	New York.....	New York.
Helst, Mary.....	New York.....	New York.

Name.	Town.	County.
Hitz, Matilda.....	New York.....	New York.
Hoag, Sarah J.....	New York.....	New York.
Hollister, Daisy.....	New York.....	New York.
Horle, Matilda.....	New York.....	New York.
House, Eliza M.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Howard, Annie M.....	Colchester.....	Delaware.
Hunt, Katie.....	Gates.....	Monroe.
Jaycox, Martha.....	New York.....	New York.
Jost, Mena.....	New York.....	New York.
Judge, Alice.....	New York.....	New York.
Kaiser, Cornelia.....	New Paltz.....	Ulster.
Keefe, Catherine	Rockland.....	Sullivan.
Kelly, Mary A.....	New York.....	New York.
Ketchum, Clara E.....	Greenbush.....	Rensselaer.
Kilroy, Catherine.....	Kingston.....	Ulster.
Kline, Mary.....	New York.....	New York.
Knack, Catherine.....	Fremont.....	Sullivan.
Knorr, Eliza.....	New York.....	New York.
Kortright, Nellie.....	New Lots.....	Kings.
Kuehn, Bertha.....	Fishkill.....	Dutchess.
Kugler, Annie C.....	Ramapo.....	Rockland.
Kurz, Josephine.....	New York.....	New York.
Lamm, Bertha.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Landt, Lina.....	New York.....	New York.
Lang, Josephine.....	New York.....	New York.
Larsson, Emma C.....	Stony Point.....	Rockland.
Lavandoske, Rosa.....	Clarkstown.....	Rockland.
Levy, Jane.....	New Lots.....	Kings.
Lewis, Mary A..	Albany.....	Albany.
Logue, Catherine.....	Yonkers.....	Westchester.
Long, Mary.....	New York.....	New York.
Long, Nellie.....	New York.....	New York.
Lovel, Antoinette V.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Marks, Sarah.....	New York.....	New York.
Martin, Mary A.....	Albany.....	Albany.
Martin, May.....	Riverhead.....	Suffolk.
McMickle, Malvina.....	Wallkill.....	Orange.
McShane, Mary A.....	New York.....	New York.
Millard, Cora L.....	Beekman.....	Dutchess.
Miller, Emma M.....	Newtown.....	Queens.
Miller, Eunice.....	Gilboa.....	Schoharie.
Nathan, Rachel.....	New York.....	New York.
Nicholson, Mary.....	New York.....	New York.

Name.	Town.	County.
Ogle, Elizabeth.....	Newburg.....	Orange.
O'Keefe, Margaret.....	New York.....	New York.
Ottmer, Katie F.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Palmer, Elizabeth A.....	Troy.....	Rensselaer.
Peterson, Caroline.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Pfeffer, Mary C.....	New York.....	New York.
Phillipski, Annie.....	Yonkers.....	Westchester.
Pinder, Edna	Middleburgh.....	Schoharie.
Poblinski, Bessie.....	New York.....	New York.
Porter, Sarah A.....	New York.....	New York.
Price, Mary E.....	New York.....	New York.
Quevedo, May F.....	Flatbush.....	Kings.
Rapp, Mary E.....	Albany.....	Albany.
Ray, Martha J.....	New York.....	New York.
Reese, Sophia.....	Constantia.....	Oswego.
Richter, Jane.....	New York.....	New York.
Rinneberg, Annie.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Rosenburg, Annie.....	New York.....	New York.
Sanford, Millie L.....	Rhinebeck.....	Dutchess.
Schaefer, Catharine.....	New York.....	New York.
Schoonmaker, Amanda..	Rochester.....	Ulster.
Smith, Lizzie J.....	New York.....	New York.
Snedden, Kate A.....	New York.....	New York.
Solomon, Esther.....	New York.....	New York.
Starbuck, Anna L.....	Malta.....	Saratoga.
Stockner, Alice.....	New York.....	New York.
Taylor, Ella F.....	New York.....	New York.
Taylor, Selina	New York.....	New York.
Thurston, Hannah.....	Hempstead.....	Queens.
Tiedemann, Margaret.....	New York.....	New York.
Tyrell, Jenevra.....	Brooklyn	Kings.
Van Varick, Isabella S.....	New York.....	New York.
Vogel, Bertha.....	New York.....	New York.
Waidler, Ann L.....	Long Island.....	Queens.
Weidmann, Lizzie.....	New York.....	New York.
Wells, Emily.....	Harrisburg.....	Lewis.
Weyant, Mary A.....	Stony Point.....	Rockland.
Wilson, Theresa.....	New York.....	New York.
Wolcott, Adelia L.....	Caton.....	Stenben.
Zenner, Mary A.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.
Zettel, Johanna.....	New York.....	New York.
Zwink, Emily.....	New York.....	New York.

Report of the Principal.

To the Board of Directors of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb :

GENTLEMEN :—The expiration of the official year of the Institution devolves upon me the duty of submitting to you the following

REPORT.

On the 1st of October, 1884, there were in attendance at the Institution, as pupils, 227 males and 125 females, to whom were subsequently added, of new pupils, 23 males and 15 females, and, of former pupils, 12 males and 12 females ; amounting to 262 males and 152 females—a total of 414. Of these were discharged 12 males and 11 females, leaving connected with the Institution, October 1st, 1885, 391 pupils, of whom 250 were males, and 141 females. Of these, 15 males and 5 females were absent, making the number present, 235 males and 136 females—an aggregate of 371.

The average number of pupils connected with the Institution during the year, was 379.

Within the Academic year commencing September 4, 1884, there were under instruction 252 males and 144 females, a total of 396 pupils. Of these, 50 little boys, varying in age from 6 to 12 years, had their home and instruction in a separate building on the grounds, under three teachers, one gentleman and two ladies, one of the ladies devoting her entire time to teaching lip-reading and articulation.

The remaining pupils were divided separately into male and female departments, the male department occupying the first story of the Academical building, and the female department occupying the second story. In the male department were employed five gentlemen, teaching two classes each, and two ladies, teaching one class each. The latter devoted one half the day to their own classes proper, and the other half, one to teaching lip-reading and the other to assisting in the instruction of the primary class of girls, and to rendering literary assistance to the male division of the High Class.

In the female department were eight classes, under four ladies who taught two classes each. Besides these, we had the assistance of two

ladies, who devoted a portion of each day to teaching lip-reading and articulation, and of one gentleman and one lady, who were entrusted with the conduct of the Department of Art. The entire corps of teachers, including the Principal, who spent half of each day in the class-rooms and the other half in those general labors which are essential to the maintenance and successful operation of a large school, was composed of eight gentlemen and ten ladies, a total of eighteen.

At the close of the Academic year, we were called upon to part with Prof. F. D. Clarke, who resigned his position as teacher of the two most advanced classes in our male department, to assume the post of Principal of the Arkansas State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, to which he had been elected, and with Mrs. Isabella H. Carroll, who accompanied him to his new field of labor and usefulness. Their places have been supplied by the appointment of Mr. William H. Bishop and of Mr. Walter B. Peet, both of them hearing gentlemen of superior education and unusual adaptation to the work of teaching the deaf and dumb.

In the arrangement of hours of instruction, regard must necessarily be had to the fact that the Institution embraces two schools, the one designed to secure mental and moral elevation, and the other, industrial skill—so that the deaf-mute who comes to it without language, without knowledge, without an idea of either filial, social or religious obligation, and who, without special training, must, by reason of his misfortune, continue through life deficient and dependent, deprived of the exhilaration of intellectual intercourse and activity, of the stimulus of well-founded hope, and of the satisfaction of well-earned success, has the opportunity of being transformed into a new being, able to communicate freely with his fellows, whether hearing or deaf, to take his part in the great world of thought and action, to come under the influence of the master minds of all the ages, and to become a conscientious, honest, useful and honored member of that body of craftsmen who contribute to the necessities of society, and derive, from the labor of their brains and hands, a comfortable, if not a luxurious support.

These two schools are represented by a separation of the pupils into two divisions, each of which, under the divine blessing and influence, is, in its turn, moulded, through the efforts of skillful and devoted teachers, into that condition of mind and heart, which, uniting knowledge, wisdom, calculation and goodness, is to be recognized as the highest object of education, and is in addition made expert in all that, which, to acquired principles, adds practical application and skillful manipulation.

One of these divisions is in the school of language and kindred studies, from 8 to 12 in the mornings of one week, and from 1 to 5 in the

afternoons of the next week, while the other is, at the same time, in the school of industry from 8 to 11 in the mornings of one week, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoons of the following week. This gives to each pupil seven hours of instruction each school day, with ample time for study and recreation during the otherwise unoccupied hours.

The system of instruction is known as the Combined System, in contradistinction to all such systems as confine themselves to some exclusive method of expression. Its instruments are writing, the manual alphabet, pantomime, significant gestures for individual words, lip-reading, articulation, and grammatical symbols which indicate respectively the subject and predicate of the sentence, the part of speech to which each word embraced therein belongs and its relations to other words, the distinctions of case, number, person, voice, mood and tense, and the functions of phrases and clauses. It recognizes, as philosophical, those methods of acquiring language which directly link representative words with objects, attributes and actions, and, at the same time, by the ingenious devices already mentioned, associates grammatical principles with every form of written expression, so that grammar is taught by example and made an element of a constantly developing, uninterrupted growth. It conforms itself also to the pictorial modes of thought arising from the enforced substitution of vision for audition in the case of those who have never heard, in which memory plays the part of a diorama, and desire that of an ideal picture.

Out of this come, not those signs of thought which strike the ear in the form of tones and articulated words which constitute the language of civilization, but those which strike the eye in the form of digital outline, facial expression and simulated attitude and action—signs which those savage tribes of North America whose oral language has never been reduced to writing, and has not been sufficiently cultivated to make it adequate to the full expression of their ideas, share in common with the deaf from birth, to such an extent, that there is a positive and striking identity.

This was brought out in a very remarkable manner by the late artist and ethnographer Catlin, whose work on the North American Indians, and whose remarkable paintings of types of the different tribes into which they were divided, attracted so much attention some forty years ago. He, on one occasion, visited the New York Institution, in company with upwards of twenty representative Indians, whose delight at the striking pantomime with which our pupils regaled them, got the better of that stolidity of dignity with which the Indian habitually invests himself, but they could not be induced to make an exhibition of themselves for the benefit of our pupils, who were much disappointed that their own efforts to entertain their visitors did not meet their expected reward.

It has been more recently developed in the admirable and comprehensive work on the natural sign-language of Indians and of deaf-mutes, by Captain W. P. Clark, of the United States Army, who has devoted years of study to this subject, and has, through the publication of this work, given the opportunity to the hearing public to become familiar with the leading characteristics of the language of gesture. Of the accuracy of Capt. Clark's descriptions, I had an independent means of judging, when my friend and classmate, General H. B. Carrington, who had been encamped for years among the Indians of the far west, gave in my presence, illustrations of connected narrative in the gesture speech of our Aboriginal tribes. Had he been brought up, as I have been, among the speechless deaf, it is a question whether he could have been more graphic in his delineations, or have represented more truly to the life, persons, objects, actions and relations.

In the society of an Institution like ours, this gesture speech becomes so modified that it is rendered capable of expressing clearly and succinctly not only concrete but abstract ideas, and of analysing and elucidating any and every subject. The result is that, without special effort on the part of the teacher, the pupil obtains a great many ideas from which he would be long debarred, if he were confined to the slow process of advancing intellectually only so fast as he could go in a language made up of words. Lectures are delivered, discussions are indulged in, formal debates are had, through this wonderful medium, and there is a fire of eloquence in it which touches the soul, kindles the enthusiasm, arouses the emotions and melts the heart.

It thus brings the effects of oratory to bear upon the quiet senses of the self-contained deaf-mute. Like electricity, it causes new life to course through his veins, and unites him to his fellows and to the world, as he feels the pulsations of the living chain of which he finds himself a link. Cut him off from such privileges, and, so far from bringing him nearer to those who do not understand his language, you actually isolate him still more, for he cannot enjoy that consciousness of being one in feeling and sympathy with numbers that makes the whole world kin. Ignore it in the processes of familiarizing him with written language, and you not only refuse to avail yourself of a means by which the intricacies of language may be made plain and simple, and by which life is given to what appear to be dull, unmeaning words, but you also deprive yourself of the best test both of his comprehension and of his ability to use alphabetic language.

Let him give, clearly and graphically, the sense of a given passage—let him again give an appropriate gesture for each word and phrase that enters into its composition, and you know, for a certainty, that he comprehends it, both as a whole and in its parts. Present to him in what is, to all intents and purposes, his vernacular, a given thought or

a given incident, and, if he can reproduce it in a well constructed idiomatic sentence consisting of fitting words, you have the best evidence of his ability, not to repeat, parrot-like, the colloquialisms of the phrase book, but to avail himself, on the spur of the moment, of the general resources of the English tongue. If, on the contrary, he is unable to do either without mistakes, the teacher has the opportunity, by correcting his errors, of furthering his knowledge of words and their uses.

In this way, he has all the benefit to be derived from reciprocally translating from one language into another. Text books on different subjects are thus made available for the acquisition, not only of knowledge but of language, and remarks by the teacher in explanation and supplementation are made the groundwork of independent effort in composition. In this way, geography and history and mathematics and the circle of the sciences might be mastered, while each text book and each subject contributed its quota to the development of the pupil's knowledge of the English language.

In practice, however, it has been found that it is safer to follow the principle of the old Latin adage, *Festina lente*—"Hasten slowly"—as it is better that a few things should be well studied, that language should be incorporated into the mind as the vehicle of thought and expression, and that, so far as possible, in the classroom, the language of signs should give place to the language of words. Especially is this the case with the most advanced division of the High Class, where signs are not used by either teacher or pupil, but all the instruction is conveyed by the use of the English language in one of the forms appreciable to the eye.

The practice described in a previous report, of giving continuous thought in the intermediate and elementary classes, by means of the manual alphabet, and of requiring each pupil to make a sign for each word as spelled, the teacher stopping to give the sign and make the necessary explanations when a word or phrase new to all the pupils happens to be introduced, of then selecting some pupil to give the whole in the natural order of gesture speech, and of directing the class to write the sentence, is still continued with the happiest results.

It is in this way, mainly, that we have had such success with our two blind deaf-mute boys, James H. Caton and Richard T. Clinton. In conversing with them, every sentence is spelled into one of their hands with the manual alphabet, just as though they could understand every word composing it, and when there exists in the mind of the teacher any doubt whether what is thus said is fully understood, he requires his blind deaf-mute pupil to follow the spelled word with a manual sign.

The manual alphabet addressed to the eye, is unquestionably the

readiest and quickest way of conversing in verbal language with the deaf, and when hearing and speaking persons have, through benevolent or other motives, acquired facility in its use, they can converse with educated deaf-mutes with the same ease and satisfaction as with persons who hear.

The fact, however, that the phonic alphabet, as used in this Institution, can be made to replace the manual alphabet in phonetic spelling so perfectly, that every vocal element shall be distinctly visible to the eye of the deaf-mute, at the same time that the word is distinctly and correctly pronounced, has led us to give lip-reading and its corollary articulation a prominent place in our list of subsidiary studies. There would be no difficulty whatever in the way of making this an effective if not a perfect equivalent for the manual alphabet, had the English language, like the German and Italian, a phonetic spelling. As it is, we are obliged to accustom the pupil to translate the phonetic spelling into the orthographic, and, to this end, have commenced and made considerable progress in a dictionary which can be used with ease and benefit by our pupils, and will, it is believed, prove useful in schools for hearing children.

Some of our pupils, without a particle of hearing, can discern, on the lips, everything that is said to them at a little less than the ordinary rate of speech, requiring for each more difficult word only a single very deliberate repetition ; and I hazard little in expressing the opinion, that the time is not far distant when, with all our pupils, inability to read the lips will be the exception, not the rule. Of course, their constant observation of the manner in which each vocal element is pronounced, induces a greater and greater effort to imitate it, and the teacher finds less and less difficulty in enabling the pupils to reproduce it. Articulate speech on the part of the deaf from birth, is apt to be metallic and monotonous in its effect upon the ear, unless there be some degree of hearing of which the teacher can take advantage to give the idea of tone and emphasis, and it is perhaps fortunate that the class who, before special instruction, have never spoken, are more likely to possess that degree of hearing which can be invoked to produce voice and modulation, than those who, through disease, have lost this sense after it has been once enjoyed. In the former, there seems to be an arrested development of the auditory apparatus which, in some cases, has been gradually renewed and continued after birth ; in the other, paralysis of the nerve of hearing ;—so that absolute and profound deafness is to be found, not so much among congenital as among accidental cases. For the aid of the former, we have recourse to Currier's Duplex Conical Conversation Tube, the invention of our special teacher of articulation, and to Rhodes's audiphone, which relies for its efficacy upon bone conduction through the teeth, and, singular to

relate, there are cases in which neither of these instruments alone will reach the seat of hearing, while both combined will effect the desired result. Prof. Currier has, under his special instruction, fifty-three pupils who, left to themselves, were deaf and dumb, but who now are beginning to hear, not with a prospect of gradually losing a weakened, but of establishing an awakened sense, and whose speech is becoming more and more euphonious and correct. This education of the ear is greatly facilitated by uniting lip-reading with it; for lip-reading presents to the eye of the deaf person whose hearing is in process of development, the visible characteristics which enable him to make intelligent distinction between vocal sounds.

But while the difficulties in the way of the deaf-mute are, by the exercise of philosophy and of patient thought and endeavor, thus happily, though with difficulty, removed, it seems strange that such tardy recognition should have been accorded to his extraordinary capacity in another direction, a capacity which, when cultivated, raises him at once above the plane of neglected dullness, gives zest to life, and awakens aspirations which will never be satisfied till he finds himself the peer of of men and women whom the world calls great. His artistic sense is his strongest endowment, but like the uncut diamond, it is and almost always must be hidden in the pebble whose marvellous power of absorbing and reflecting light will never be revealed, until it is taken in hand by the skilled lapidary and so shaped as to evoke its possibilities.

The poet and the artist differ in this. The word painter may, like Burns, spring from the soil, and, by giving loose reins to fancy and feeling, sing the song which enchants his kind, but the artist must pass through a severer ordeal; he must learn the principles of transferring the lines of an ideal to a real plane, of producing the effects of light and shade under circumstances where the bodily eye must be subordinated to the mental—of accepting what is seen in its simplicity, without introducing the complexity of details which he knows to exist, and of the effects of pigment which, in uninitiated hands, would produce a shade of color altogether different from that intended and desired, and to all this knowledge he must add a power of mental vision which nature alone can supply, and a deftness of touch which can hardly ever be attained without the constant and unwearied practice of years.

Where the deaf-mute has the advantage, is in the power of vision. Always hangs before him the picture of something, distinct in outline in shade, in color. He cannot divest himself of it. It is an ever present reality. To describe it in the air with all its convolutions and with its general effect, is the impulse of Nature: to enable him to put it on paper or on canvas, requires the influence of a master. His unaided ef-

forts will avail him no more than the unaided efforts of the earliest painters availed them. All art has been a development, of which museums of art, containing specimens of its progressive stages from age to age, are a most interesting demonstration, and the successful modern artist must have not only genius, but a most thorough training of eye and mind and hand, a training which only the born teacher can give.

It is this which is needed by the deaf-mute, gifted by nature and by necessity above his hearing brethren, more fortunate in other respects, less fortunate in this. And it is this which your intelligent appreciation and sympathy have at last given him. Our department of art has within it none of the elements of empiricism. It is presided over by a lady who has a genius for the evolution of the artistic faculty. She would not thank me if I should call her a great artist, but she will thank me for recognizing in her a thorough insight into the principles of art and a marked ability for making them clear and simple, and for training the hesitating hand to the firm precision which is the offspring of the continued exercise of a resolute will.

Every pupil in the Institution comes under her direct or indirect instruction one hour each week. Some of them come three hours each week, and others, three hours each day. The last named are expected to make a living by the exercise of some form of artistic work, a living not precarious nor insufficient, but certain and abundant, and if at least two of them do not attain fame, others besides myself will be grievously disappointed.

Those who attended the Commencement exercises in June last, witnessed an extraordinary display. The wall slates in front of them were covered with portraits, with landscapes and delineations of objects, drawn in their presence with white and black crayons, by a number of our pupils, in a remarkably short space of time. The mental picture was perfect, its reproduction in presence of the assembled friends of the Institution, accurate and most pleasing.

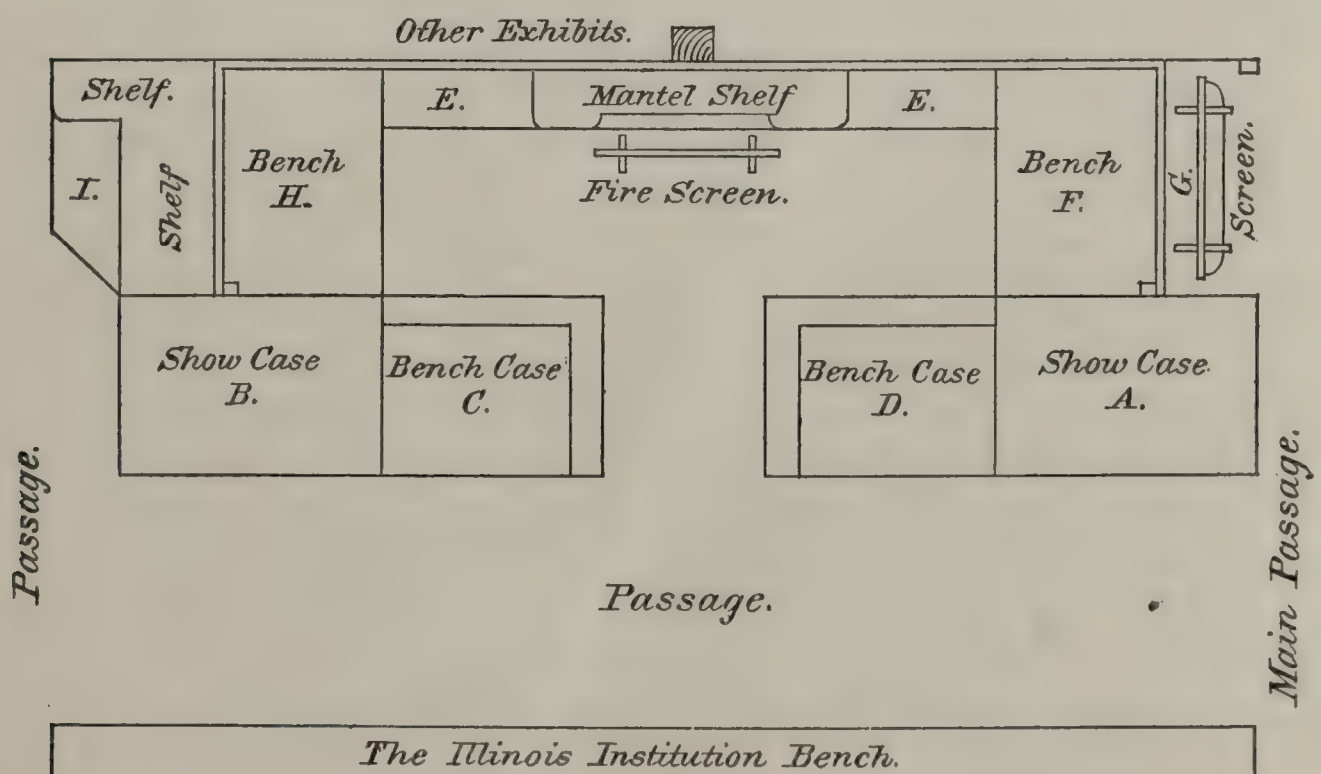
Far distant be the day when the question of economy shall take away from our pupils the glorious opportunity they now enjoy. Far better will it be to leave no stone unturned in the direction of private and public appeal, to make certain the continuance of this boon. Such a contingency, however, can hardly be regarded as probable. Even if an enlightened public sentiment do not insist upon it—it is not improbable that the pupils themselves will, through the proceeds of their work, furnish the means by which their art education shall be carried on, on at least its present scale of thoroughness. This training is a most valuable adjunct to the trades taught in the Institution. Printing, itself an art, finds its most appreciative, most tasteful adepts, among those who show ability in the department of art. Cabinet-making

and carpentry, shoe-making and tailoring, horticulture, baking, and hair-cutting and shaving, which are also numbered among the industries taught here, all derive an impulse, a delicacy, a finish and an ideal, from this art instruction ; while the dress-making, shirt-making and millinery, as well as household work of various kinds in which our girls are made proficient—all owe something to the good taste and the correct ideas which result from a development of the artistic sense.

A fine exemplification of this fact was furnished by the exhibit of this Institution at the New Orleans Exhibition, held in 1884-5, of which the following account, prepared by Prof. LePrince, of this Institution, and incorporated into his report by Mr. J. R. Dobyns, chairman of the Committee on this subject appointed by the principals of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the several states, appeared in the October number of the *American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb*.

The exhibit consisted of contributions by the Artistic and Industrial Departments of the Institution. The Instruction Department is represented by class books and special works and charts by Dr. Isaac L. Peet, the principal.

The exhibit was prepared in the Institution within six weeks, under the direction of the principal and Madame Le Prince, manager of the Art Departments, after designs by Professor A. Le Prince, who also superintended the erection of the stand at New Orleans.



Disposition.—Upright glass cases A and B and bench glass cases C and D stand on benches, draped with dark maroon cloth and panelled with “lincrusta” and black walnut mouldings ; an opening is reserved between cases C and D to allow closer inspection of drawings, panels, tiles, etc., hung on screens E and E or standing on benches F and H. Other drawings and decorative works are hung on return screens I and G or stand on shelves and platform at I, as described below.

Cases A and C. Needle-work Department, Superintendent, Miss Lewis.—Lace, silk, and worsted tidies, flounces, splashers, trimmings, collars, pin-cushions, etc. The two lay figures in case A were also dressed by this Department.

Case D. Printing Department. Manager, Mr. Hodgson.—Specimens of cards, menus, pamphlets, reports, etc., printed by the Department; also two numbers of the “Deaf-Mutes’ Journal,” edited by Mr. Hodgson and printed by his pupils.

Instruction Department.—Class books, specimens of method of writing by Dr. I. L. Peet’s system, yearly reports, by-laws of the Institution, works on deaf-mute instruction by Drs. H. P. and I. L. Peet.

Case B. Shoemaking Department. Manager, Mr. J. Lechthaler.—1 pair each of man’s shoes, boy’s low shoes, lady’s shoes, and girl’s shoes. The small shoes of the lay figures were also made by this Department.

Tailoring Department. Manager, Mr. Henry Roth.—2 dolls’ suits, 1 man’s suit, 1 boy’s suit.

Carpenters’ Department. Manager, Mr. Henry Intemann.—Wood toy pump, walnut table. This department has also executed all the wood work of the stand, including benches, panelling, mouldings, wood-work of mantel-piece, etc. Some more work is shown on platform I.

Screen E. Fine Art, Decorative, and Technical Art Department. Directors. Professor A. Le Prince and Madame Le Prince.—Decorative panel, (painted tapestry,) Dr. I. L. Peet’s charts of the predicates of the English sentence, mantel-piece, (modern renaissance,) black-walnut shelves and mouldings, (Carpentering Department,) panels *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h*, oxidized silver on lincrusta, four “old blue” tiles, and velveteen lambrequin decorated in lustra by Technical Art Department; 7 lincrusta mats, lincrusta panel, decorated wares, teapot stand, wild-roses, tiles; 2 lincrusta panels, decorated terra-cotta, panel of lilac and snow-balls painted on gilt lincrusta, panel of apple blossom on gilt lincrusta, teapot stands, (morning glory tiles,) 3 wafer-colors, (Flowers, Pots and Tray, Marguerite,) 4 charcoal drawings, (2 Japanese Jars, Apples, Flying Dove,) lincrusta mats on mantel board, umbrella stands, (decorated lincrusta.)

Screen F.—2 charcoal drawings, (Bust on Books, Pewter Pitcher,) 4 water-colors, (Horse and Cart, Cart, Old Arch Foxglove,) 2 lincrusta mats.

Screen G.—4 water-colors, (Mediaeval Figures, Models, Vase and Drapery,) 1 oil-color, (Roses,) five-o’clock-tea fire screen.

Screen H.—2 charcoal drawings, (Servant Girl, Apple Branch,) 5 water-colors, (Cow, Jar, Tower, Small Vases.)

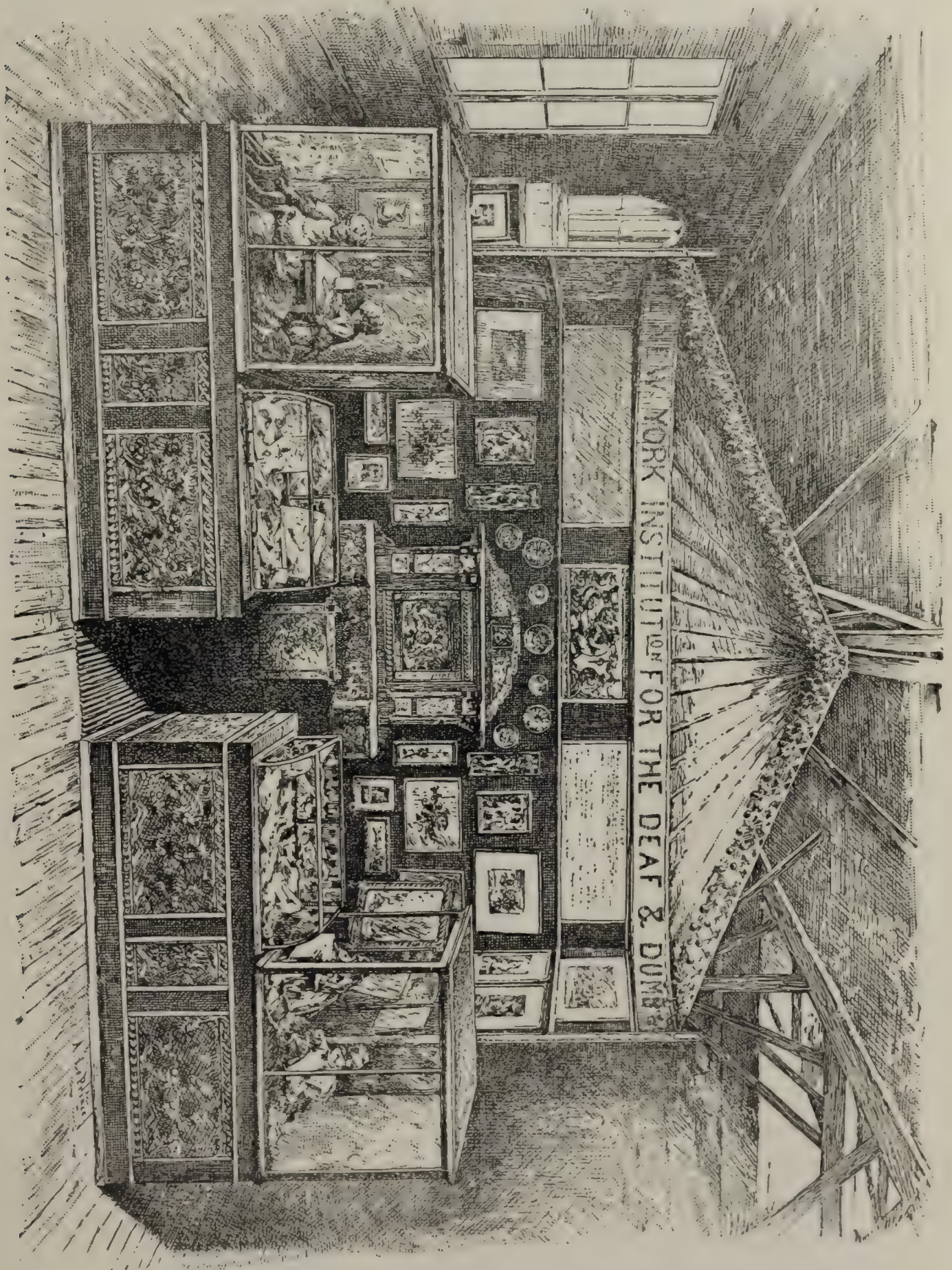
Bench H.—Lincrusta mats.

Screen I.—3 lions’ heads, (lincrusta decorated blue faience, red faience, and oxidized silver,) Technical Art Department; portrait of the late Rev. William Adams D.D., ex-president of the Institution; 4 charcoal drawings.

Platform I.—2 desks, 2 bureaus, 3 frames, Carpentering Department.

The accompanying impression of a photo-electrotype copy of a

pen and ink sketch will exemplify the general effect produced by the grouping of the foregoing details.



Other Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in various parts of the country were represented by special exhibits, but to this Institution was awarded the diploma.

During the last session of the Legislature was passed a law extending the privilege of an additional three years' term for higher instruction,

to 24 pupils who have completed the ordinary term allowed by law, instead of to 12 as heretofore. The number now on the list is 20.

It is most gratifying to be able to record that this legislation had the cordial approval of the Hon. W. B. Ruggles, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and that the number of additional pupils who have been admitted, through its operation, by his appointment, is 8.

Our acknowledgments are also due and are gratefully extended to the publishers of the following periodicals and newspapers, which have contributed to the information and enjoyment of our pupils.

Monthly.

Our Record, Buffalo, N. Y.
The Mute Ranger, Austin, Texas.
The Sheltering Arms, New York City.
The Sunday School Journal, New York City.

Semi-Monthly.

Sunday School Advocate, New York City.
Deaf-Mute Record, Fulton, Mo.
Silent Observer, Knoxville, Tenn.
Mutes' Companion, Faribault, Minn. (Two copies.)
Maryland Deaf-Mute Bulletin, Frederick, Md. (Two copies.)
Mutes' Journal, Omaha, Neb. (Two copies.)

Semi-Weekly.

New York Times.
New York World.

Weekly.

The Evangelist, New York City.
The Newburgh Weekly Journal, Newburgh, N. Y.
The Utica Weekly Herald, Utica, N. Y.
The Watertown Reformer, Watertown, N. Y.
The Rome Sentinel, Rome, N. Y.
The Saratogian, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
The Weekly State Gazette, Trenton, N. J.
The Kentucky Deaf-Mute, Danville, Ky. (Two copies.)
The Goodson Gazette, Staunton, Va. (Two copies.)
The Deaf-Mute Mirror, Flint, Mich. (Two copies.)
The Vis-a-Vis, Columbus, Ohio.
Deaf-Mute Hawkeye, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
The Deaf-Mute Advance, Jacksonville, Ill.
The Wisconsin Deaf-Mute Times, Delavan, Wis. (Two copies.)
The Deaf-Mutes' Journal, New York City. (Two copies.)
The Deaf-Mute Index, Colorado Springs, Col.

The Tablet, Romney, W. Va.

The Kansas Star, Olathe, Kansas.

Our Little People, Rochester, N. Y. (Twenty-two copies.)

The Deaf-Mute Voice, Jackson, Miss.

On the 26th and 27th days of August, was held in the city of Albany, the 10th biennial meeting of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes. As most of the members are graduates of this Institution, I accepted an invitation to be present and participate in the proceedings. The Hon. Erastus Brooks, President of your honorable body, manifested his sympathy and interest by making a spoken address which I had the pleasure of translating into signs, so that the hearing persons present and the deaf-mutes in session all had the benefits of words of wisdom so pertinent to the occasion that they were, in the language of Solomon, like apples of gold in pictures of silver. Mr. Brooks afterward proposed for discussion the question of the right of deaf-mutes to participate in Civil Service examinations with a view to securing positions of trust and usefulness under the government.

The fact that there are many clerical duties which they can perform as well as those who are not deprived of hearing, and the further fact that there are at present, under government, many deaf-mutes appointed under the former system of selection who are still rendering excellent service, seemed to justify the Association in calling attention to the fact that, under a form of generalization adopted by the Civil Service Commission, deaf-mutes were excluded, probably by inadvertence but none the less unfortunately, from the opportunities heretofore enjoyed.

Another member of the Board of Directors, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church for deaf-mutes, familiar from his childhood with the language of signs, and a life-long friend of the deaf and dumb, also took a prominent part. To both these gentlemen the Association, by formal resolution, expressed a sense of the favor extended to them by their presence and cöoperation.

The orator of the occasion, Mr. Thomas F. Fox, a graduate of the Institution, and at present employed as a teacher, gave, in signs, a version of an address which he had written for the occasion—an address, which would have done honor to any man of his age endowed with the enjoyment of all his senses. The papers read, the remarks made, and the discussion participated in by other prominent deaf-mutes, were in the highest degree creditable, and the convention, as a convention, made a most favorable impression upon the hearing visitors present, and, through the newspapers, upon the citizens of Albany.

The Governor of the State and the Superintendent of Public Instruction received a large delegation of the body in their respective offices, and extended to them courtesies which they will long remember.

The reputation of this Institution, as of institutions for the hearing, is in a great measure in the hands of its graduates, and the large number of deaf-mutes who, as intelligent, upright and well educated citizens, are leading lives of usefulness and honor, as a result of the benefits they derived from her fostering care, furnish the best evidence of the value of the Institution, and offer to the State the highest encouragement to continue its wise and liberal policy of giving, to every deaf-mute within her borders, the opportunity of obtaining, without money and without price, a full and complete education.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC LEWIS PEET,
Principal.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, *Nov. 11, 1885.*

Report on the Annual Examination

JUNE, 1885.

To the Board of Directors of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb :

GENTLEMEN :—The Special Committee to which was entrusted the duty of conducting the Annual Examination of the pupils, and of determining the results of the course of instruction and plan of mental discipline pursued, beg leave to present the following

REPORT.

At the commencement of the Examination on Wednesday, June 17, the Committee were furnished by the Principal with the annexed schedule, embracing the names of the classes with the teachers in charge, the number of pupils under instruction during the year, the number present at the examination, their special and general classification and their standing. By the term *standing*, it is not intended to designate the actual time that each pupil has been under instruction, but simply to indicate the rank that the class holds. It is impossible to preserve the same classification in respect to time, through the whole course. Some pupils, by reason of late admission, want of capacity or diligence, absence or other causes, fall below the general standing and drop into a lower class, while others of better minds or greater industry are promoted.

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES, JUNE 17, 1885.
I.--MALES.

Class.	TEACHERS.	Standing.	Under instruction during the year.	Present at the Examination.
I.	Francis D. Clarke.....	8 years.....	22	21
II.	Thomas F. Fox.....	7 years.....	25	22
III.	William G. Jones.....	6 years.....	22	22
IV.	E. H. Currier.....	5 years.....	16	16
V.	William G. Jones.....	4 years.....	24	24
VI.	E. H. Currier.....	3 years.....	16	14
VII.	Chester Q. Mann.....	3 years.....	19	19
VIII.	Chester Q. Mann.....	2 years.....	19	17
IX.	Josephine F. Rintoul..	1½ years.....	12	12
X.	Isabella R. Carroll....	3 to 8 months.....	13	13

KINDERGARTEN.
(Children under 10 years.)

I.	Luann C. Rice.....	2 to 3 years.....	20	20
II.	C. W. Van Tassell....	2 years.....	10	10
III.	C. W. Van Tassell....	8 mos. to 2 yrs.....	9	9
IV.	C. W. Van Tassell....	1 year.....	2	2
V.	C. W. Van Tassell....	1 to 8 months.....	10	10

SPECIAL CLASSES.
(Deaf, Dumb and Blind.)

I.	Thomas F. Fox.....	9 years.....	1	1
II.	Thomas F. Fox.....	7 years.....	1	1

HIGH CLASS.

F. D. Clarke.....	9 to 11 years.....	9	9
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SUPPLEMENTARY HIGH CLASS.

Thomas F. Fox.....	10 years.....	2	2
		252	244

II.--FEMALES.

I.	Josephine L. Ensign..	8 years.....	14	14
II.	Ida Montgomery.....	7 years.....	19	18
III.	Josephine L. Ensign..	6 years.....	20	20
IV.	Jane T. Meigs.....	5 years.....	18	17
V.	Jane T. Meigs.....	4 years.....	16	16
VI.	Myra L. Barrager.....	2 to 3 years.....	24	23
VII.	Myra L. Barrager.....	3 weeks to 1 yr.....	24	24

HIGH CLASS.

| Ida Montgomery....	| 9 to 11 years.....	9	9
		144	141

LIP READING.

TEACHERS.	Under instruction during the year.			Present at the Examination.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
E. H. Currier.....	32	14	46	30	14	44
Elizabeth Mitchell.....	48		48	48		48
Jane T. Meigs.....		15	15		15	15
Josephine F. Rintoul.....		19	19		18	18
Myra L. Barrager.....		42	42		41	41
Josephine L. Ensign.....		20	20		20	20
Francis D. Clarke.....	31		31	30		30
Thomas F. Fox.....	26		26	23		23
William G. Jones.....	46		46	44		44
Mrs. A. T. Mann.....	28		28	26		26
Miss Rambo.....	10		10	10		10
	221	110	331	211	108	319

AURAL DEVELOPMENT.

E. H. Currier.....	10	12	22	10	12	22
Elizabeth Mitchell.....	3		3	3		3
Jane T. Meigs.....		19	19		18	18
Josephine F. Rintoul.....	12		12	12		12
	25	31	56	25	30	55

DRAWING.

Mme. Sarah E. LePrince.. | 252 | 144 | 396 || 244 | 141 | 385

BOOK - KEEPING.

Thomas F. Fox..... | 4 | | 4 || 4 | | 4

RECAPITULATION.

UNDER INSTRUCTION DURING THE YEAR.		PRESENT AT THE EXAMINATION.	
Males, . . .	252	Males, . . .	244
Females, . . .	144	Females, . . .	141
Total,	396	Total,	385

In the examination of the male and female divisions of the High Class, the Committee had the valuable assistance of Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet and of Rev. Dr. Edward L. Clark, whose reports hereunto appended will be read with no little interest, and to these gentlemen they desire to convey the assurance of their appreciation of the intelligent sympathy which led them to devote an entire day to a searching inquiry into all the subjects of study pursued, and of the able manner in which they discharged the duty they had consented to assume.

The examination of the other classes was conducted, in many instances, by means of questions previously prepared but sedulously kept from the knowledge of both the teachers and their pupils. These questions were answered by the pupils on paper, without the opportunity being afforded of obtaining aid from either books or individuals, so that the examination was a true test of the attainments of each separate pupil.

The work of each day was preceded by devotional exercises in the chapel, under the direction of the Principal, and it was affecting to notice the rapt attention of these interesting children as their petitions were offered in the silent language of gesture to Him to whom all the modes of human appeal are alike intelligible.

To afford a practicable means of estimating the progressive advancement of the pupils, we will now proceed to give a succinct account of the work of each class as it appeared in the examination, and add thereto such details of the proceedings of the week as will convey an idea of the culture and intellectual privileges enjoyed by those who, but for this Institution, would be completely cut off from all those influences which elevate the human being above the conditions of mere animal existence.

We will, therefore, begin with the

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Tenth Class.

In this class were collected thirteen pupils, in the lowest stage of advancement, under the instruction of Mrs. Isabel R. Carroll, with a standing of from three to eight months. Their studies were that part of Peet's Scripture Lessons, treating of the attributes of God in contrast with those of man, and exercises in the English Language. In this branch, the pupils were employed for several weeks in simply copying from the printed page with a view of training them to habits of observation and accuracy. They then took up Dr. Peet's chart of Essential Sentences, and were taught to write the names of objects connected by a verb with their attribute. A majority of the class were able to write correctly sentences modelled after those in the given

formula. One of the pupils had been under instruction three months, and had been taught in Peet's Language Lessons. He was able to write the names of twelve objects, to write simple sentences involving the use of the verb *touch*, and the nominative in the first and second persons. The examination indicated talent and ability, and a remarkable degree of patience on the part of the teacher, who had succeeded in awakening the dormant faculties of her pupils to activity, and in giving them pleasure and enthusiasm in their daily work.

Ninth Class.

Miss Josephine F. Rintoul had charge of this class, which contained twelve pupils, with a standing of one year and a half. During the school year they had been studying Dr. H. P. Peet's Part III; Peet's Scripture Lessons; arithmetic, through addition and subtraction; hymns; daily exercises in articulation and weekly model letters. In the instruction of four members of this class who possessed a partial hearing, the system was identical with that followed with hearing pupils of the same age, the recitations in Monroe's First Reader and Peet's Language Lessons being conducted orally. The class had received an hour's daily instruction in connection with the ear-tube, and had also an hour's exercise in lip-reading. The examination evinced care and zeal on the part of the teacher.

Eighth Class.

The eighth class was taught by Mr. Chester Q. Mann, and contained nineteen pupils, two of whom were absent at the time of the examination. This class is one of two years' standing, and the studies have been Peet's Scripture Lessons, twenty pages of which have been perfectly committed to memory; Peet's Language Lessons, reviewed; Peet's System of Addition and Subtraction; model letters; hymns and school-drill. The class has also had daily exercises in lip-reading under Mrs. Mann and Miss Rambo, and has received a lesson in drawing each week. The examination was satisfactory.

Seventh Class.

This class, also, was under the instruction of Mr. Mann, and embraced nineteen pupils, with a standing of three years. Their text books for the year were De Fontaine's Wisdom Teeth; Peet's Part III., the history of man studied in connection with grammatical symbols; Peet's Language Lessons reviewed; Peet's System of Arithmetic; hymns; lip-reading and drawing. These pupils were able to answer such questions in American History as "Who discovered America?" "How many states are there in the United States?" and in Scripture Lessons, such as, "Who was the first man?" "How long ago was the crea-

tion ?” Their answers were good and to the point. The class showed considerable progress in their studies.

Sixth Class.

The sixth class, with a total of sixteen pupils of three years' standing, was under the instruction of Mr. E. H. Currier. The studies were Mitchell's First Lessons in Geography ; Child's History of the United States ; Ray's Elementary Arithmetic, through the four ground rules and United States Money ; Peet's Scripture Lessons ; Selected Hymns and the Ten Commandments ; English composition ; Dr. Peet's Phonic Alphabet ; and drawing from objects one hour each week. The following is a specimen question with its answer. “What was the appearance of the Indians ?” “They were quite tall and straight. They had long, black hair, and their complexion was red or brown. They were brave, but also cruel and revengeful.” These pupils gave the names of all the United States with the Capital city of each State, without an error. Their examination in geography indicated a thorough training in this branch. In general, the replies elicited on the several topics were remarkably original, showing that the class had been carefully trained to habits of thought and self-reliance.

Fifth Class.

In this class there were twenty-four pupils of four years' standing, under the instruction of Mr. William G. Jones. Their text books during the year had been Child's History of the United States ; Mitchell's First Lessons in Geography ; Peet's Scripture Lessons ; hymns ; arithmetic, through the four ground rules ; grammatical symbols, lip-reading and drawing. The character of the questions given in these studies and the answers to them will be seen by a glance at the appended specimens. “What is the Federal Constitution ?” “It is a body of rules by which the people of the United States of America are governed. It is called ‘Federal’ because the several states united or leagued themselves together in support of it.” “What can you say of the City of New York ?” “It is the largest city in the Western Continent, and one of the greatest commercial cities in the world.” The papers of these boys were well written, and in the examination they acquitted themselves very satisfactorily.

Fourth Class.

The class ranking as the fourth had a standing of five years and contained sixteen pupils, taught by Mr. E. H. Currier. The programme of studies included Swinton's Geography and Thompson's Geographical cards ; Useful Knowledge cards ; Swinton's History of the United States ; hymns ; English composition ; Dr. Peet's System of Phonic Analysis, and drawing once a week. The following are some of

the questions on these subjects, with the answers in reply. "Who were the Pilgrims?" "They belonged to a religious sect opposed to the church of England, who suffered terribly on account of their religion, and came to America to seek liberty to worship God according to their own belief." "What man do you most admire of those whom you have studied about in United States History, and why?" "I admire Christopher Columbus the most, because he discovered America. If it had not been for him, many of the events of the past few centuries might not have happened." "What is a thermometer?" "It is an instrument for telling the change in the temperature by the rising and falling of the mercury." With the hymns and in composition, they did exceedingly well. In his mode of instruction, the teacher seems to have employed every means to interest his pupils in their studies. His success was attested by the quickness and originality of their replies. The lip-reading and articulation of this class, as well as those of the Sixth Class under the same teacher, showed careful training with a promise of surprising results hereafter.

Third Class.

The number of pupils in this class was twenty-two, of six years' standing, under the instruction of Mr. William G. Jones. Their studies were Monteith's Youth's History of the United States; Mitchell's New Primary Geography; Peep of Day; hymns; arithmetic, the four ground rules and simple fractions; grammatical symbols, model letters, lip-reading and drawing. In the examination, the class was prepared to answer the given question. Below are appended some of the questions and answers. "What was the Stamp Act?" "It was a tax imposed upon paper used for deeds, pamphlets, etc. This paper was stamped, so the law was called the Stamp Act. It was passed by the British Parliament in 1765." "Count over all the things that God made." "Light, air, clouds, seas, dry land, the things that grow out of the earth, the sun, moon and stars, and living creatures." "What can you say of the population of Europe?" "The population is composed of varieties of the Caucasian race. In the north, the people are very fair, with blue eyes and light hair, in the south, they are darker. The nobles are usually rich and live in splendor, while the poor work hard, and pay large taxes." As it will be seen from these replies, the pupils have been ably instructed, and have responded with alacrity to their teacher's efforts in their behalf.

Second Class.

Twenty-five youths, having a standing of seven years, were comprised in this class, under the instruction of Mr. Thomas F. Fox. Of the whole number, twenty-two were present at the examination. Their

course of study during the year had been Swinton's History of the United States ; Mitchell's Intermediate Geography ; Douglas's Initiatory Grammar ; Ray's Elementary Arithmetic, through United States Money and fractions ; hymns ; penmanship ; and in drawing, a lesson each week. The class had had daily practice in the language of common life, and had written original compositions weekly on topics selected by the teacher. All of the class had spent an hour daily in lip-reading, and in the special examination they were generally correct in this branch. School drills had been practiced on alternate Fridays. The following are selections from the papers of this class. " England was Spain's first rival in American exploration. In fact, it was the Cabots that, sailing under the English flag, first discovered America, four years before Columbus discovered the South American Continent." In grammar, six different questions were given to each pupil, and with one or two exceptions the answers were right. The majority of the boys worked out and analyzed the following problems. A merchant bought 5 pieces of cloth ; the first piece contained $13\frac{7}{8}$ yards ; the second, $18\frac{1}{4}$ yards ; the third, $16\frac{1}{4}$ yards ; the fourth, $15\frac{3}{4}$ yards ; and the fifth, $21\frac{1}{2}$ yards. What amount of cloth did he purchase ?" The papers of these boys showed the advantage of careful instruction. Several of them obtained perfect marks in some of the studies. They all passed an excellent examination in the different branches taught them, and showed an agreeable promptness throughout the work.

First Class.

This class, the highest grade of the Grammar department, has been under the care of Mr. Francis D. Clarke. Composing it were twenty-two young men, with a standing of eight years. The course of studies followed during the year, embraced, in grammar, the development of the verb and grammatical symbols ; Harper's School Geography ; Dr. H. P. Peet's History of the United States ; arithmetic ; hymns, and those portions of the Bible which formed the text of the daily exercises in the chapel ; composition. The phonic alphabet had been taught an hour every day, and instruction in drawing had been received by the class, an hour each week, from the professor of drawing. In response to a direction to describe the form of the United States government, the following was given : " The general government of the United States, and the several state governments, are all republican or representative in form. The general government has three distinct departments—the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial. The legislative consists of two bodies, the Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each state ; the House of Representatives embraces a certain number of members chosen directly by the people of the several states. The

President of the United States is the chief executive officer of the government. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight associate judges. The complete statement of the plan of government is called the Constitution, and each state has a political organization similar in most respects to that of the United States." Their papers indicate a high standing for the class, and prove that it has been taught by a teacher of ability and experience.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

The classes coming under this head are five in number, containing the younger male pupils varying in age from six to twelve years, and have their residence and school rooms at the Mansion House. They, in all, number 51 pupils, under the manual instruction of Mr. Charles W. Van Tassel and Miss Luann C. Rice. In articulation and lip-reading, they were trained by Miss Elizabeth Mitchell.

Fifth Class.

This is the lowest class, the pupils which compose it having been under instruction varying lengths of time from three weeks to two months. Their drill has been with special reference to enabling them to distinguish the twelve objects forming the basis of primary instruction—namely, the key, the hat, the box, the mat, the adze, the door, the quill, the vase, the jug, the cup, the saw, the knife. Most of the pupils spelled the names of these objects with their fingers when the objects were pointed out to them, and several were able to write the names on their slates.

Fourth Class.

In the next higher class, the fourth, there were two boys who had been under instruction for one year. They were rather dull, and consequently slow in learning, yet in the examination their work showed that they had mastered a number of pages in Peet's Language Lessons, a few pages in Peet's Scripture Lessons, and could write their names and give their ages and residences.

Third Class.

Five boys, two of whom had been at school since the preceding September, and the others for two years, composed this class. They had studied fifty-one pages of Dr. Peet's Language Lessons, and had also thoroughly reviewed the preceding lessons taught them. They had memorized the first section of Scripture Lessons, could count in figures and words from one to three hundred, and in penmanship were able to write their names, ages and residences, and occasionally send short letters to their friends.

Second Class.

Ten boys still farther advanced composed this class. Their course of study had been eighty-five pages of Language Lessons ; Part I. of Scripture Lessons ; addition, and counting in words and figures to 2000, and penmanship. They had had constant practice in dictation, making signs for every word as it had been spelled to them. Besides learning the grammatical symbols, they were sufficiently advanced to write letters to their friends. In lip-reading they had received daily instruction and appeared very well in this branch, as indeed in all the others.

First Class.

On account of differences in the degree of improvement, the twenty pupils in this class, under Miss Luann C. Rice, were separated into two divisions of ten pupils each. The general range of studies has been Dr. Peet's Language Lessons ; Scripture Lessons ; Felter's Primary Arithmetic ; penmanship, drawing and model letters. In all these studies the first division had made considerable progress, and their examination papers speak well for the fidelity of their teacher. The second division, while not so far advanced, still made a very presentable appearance in their examination. Both divisions had been constantly taught by manual dictation, and the result of this system was manifest in their work. The results were creditable alike to the pupils and their teacher, who, through many difficulties, has brought them up to such a high standing.

Class of Blind Pupils.

In this special class were the two blind deaf-mutes, James H. Caton and Richard T. Clinton, under the instruction of Mr. Thomas F. Fox. Caton's standing is nine years, and Clinton's, seven years. Caton's studies during the year were History of the United States ; History of England ; Ancient History ; Animal and Vegetable Physiology ; geography ; English Literature ; Mental Arithmetic, and, in Cathcart's Literary Reader, selections from Shakespeare and Milton. He was required to write out a daily composition with the type-writer, and was kept informed of current events. Clinton's text books included De Fontaine's Wisdom Teeth ; Sargent's Second Reader ; Keep's Stories ; Peet's Part III ; mental arithmetic ; and hymns. In the English language and composition he had had daily exercises, using the type-writer as a means of expressing his thoughts. We subjoin a few extracts from the examination papers. Caton, to a question in English Literature wrote, "The term 'classical language' is applied to a pure and dignified form of language adapted to expressing the higher order of thoughts. The word 'classical' is from the Latin *classis*, signifying a class or order of Roman citizens." Besides other answers to questions, he wrote the whole of "Hamlet's Soliloquy," and "Wolsey on the Vicissitudes of Life."

To the question "Who are ministers and physicians?" Clinton wrote, "A minister is one who preaches God's word and ministers to the soul. A physician attends us when we are sick, and ministers to the body." He also answered twenty other questions on various topics. The examination of these two boys showed the advantages of careful instruction, their papers printed on the type-writer being models of neatness and general correctness.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Seventh Class.

This, the lowest class of the female department, has been under the care of Miss Myra L. Barrager, the general standing, being from three weeks to one year. By reason of the difference of time in school and capacity of learning, it was found expedient to separate the pupils into four grades. In the first grade, the dullest pupils were collected together with the latest arrivals. During this time at school, they have mastered the twelve objects forming the basis of primary instruction. The next grade had learned to distinguish those twelve objects and the letters of the alphabet, and had been drilled in Peet's Language Lessons. In the third grade, the pupils had learned all the foregoing, and also hymns, and counting in figures to six hundred. The highest grade had studied Peet's Language Lessons; simple exercises in addition and subtraction; the first three sections of Peet's Scripture Lessons; the Lord's Prayer, and penmanship. They had had daily exercises in lip-reading, and an hour weekly in drawing. In the examinations, the third and fourth grades wrote the Lord's Prayer, and the hymn beginning with the words "Nearer, my God, to thee," without an error, and in arithmetic, the fourth grade were able to perform the required exercises. The work and appearance of this class while under examination, speaks very highly for the efficiency and ability of the young lady in charge.

Sixth Class.

As in the class previously mentioned, Miss Barrager had also the care of the advanced class of the primary department. In this class, there were twenty-four bright little girls, whose standing was between two and three years. For their age, they had made great progress in the following studies—viz., Peet's Course of Instruction, Part III; Peet's Scripture Lessons, Part II; daily exercises in language; arithmetic, through the four ground rules; hymns; the Ten Commandments; the Lord's Prayer; lip-reading, and drawing. These little girls did remarkably well in the written examinations. Being asked, "What do girls who have learned a trade become?" one answered, "Some cover umbrellas, some sew gloves, some bind shoes. Others become tailoresses, or book-folders, or dressmakers, or

milliners, or work in woolen and cotton factories." All of this class wrote the Lord's Prayer, and the hymn beginning with the words "Abide with me," correctly. In arithmetic, the majority of the class worked out the following problem : "A lady bought some cashmere for \$1.50 ; some lining for 30 cents ; some tape for 8 cents ; and some ribbons for 36 cents. She gave a five-dollar bill in payment ; how much change ought she to have received ?" Their papers were all neat and well written, reflecting great credit upon both the pupils and their painstaking teacher.

Fifth Class.

The fifth class has been taught by Miss Jane T. Meigs. The number of pupils was sixteen, their standing being four years. The course of instruction pursued embraced the following text-books : Peet's Scripture Lessons ; Peet's Course of Instruction ; Colburn's Mental and Dudley's Written Arithmetic ; model letters and dialogues ; penmanship and drawing. Language was taught by dictation, and lessons in articulation were given by means of Currier's Conical Conversation Tubes. In lip-reading, Dr. Peet's phonic system had been employed. In Scripture, excellent descriptions were given of Esau, Rebekah and Joseph ; as, for instance, "Joseph was the beloved son of Jacob. He wore a coat of many colors, and was sold into slavery by his brothers, who were jealous of him. He became a great ruler in Egypt." Being asked what she could say of the vulture, one of the girls wrote. "The vulture is nearly as large as the eagle. He is very fond of carrion, and will sometimes scratch open graves and devour the dead bodies like the hyena. The turkey-buzzard is like the vulture, but smaller." Problems in addition, subtraction, and multiplication, were satisfactorily performed, and the Lord's Prayer and a hymn fully written out. The replies of the pupils to the questions given were very good, and showed that the class had been taught by a competent and faithful instructor.

Fourth Class.

Miss Meigs also had charge of this class, which was composed of eighteen pupils with a standing of five years. Their studies had been Peet's Scripture Lessons ; Swinton's Primary Geography ; Peet's Language Lessons ; mental and written arithmetic, hymns, and penmanship. Articulation had been taught with the aid of Currier's Conversational tubes. An hour daily was devoted to lip-reading and to language taught by dictation. In response to a direction to describe the otter, the following was written, "The otter is about as large as a fox. He digs holes in the banks of rivers and lakes, to sleep in. He swims and dives in the water and catches fish to eat. The fur of the otter is very fine and soft, and is often made into gentlemen's caps." As a specimen of a letter written by one of the pupils, we append the following :

“DEAR PAPA :—It is a great pleasure to write to you. I am well, and hope you are well also. The weather is just lovely to-day. We are being examined by our teacher, and I hope we shall be successful. I have tried to learn all I could, and so I feel happy. I am sorry you are going to Baltimore, as I will not be able to see you soon. With much love,

Your affectionate daughter.”

The girls in this class were bright, and showed the results of careful and systematic training.

Third Class.

The instructor of this class was Miss Josephine L. Ensign, who had under her care twenty pupils of six years' standing. Their text books had been Parley's Universal History ; Mitchell's Primary Geography ; Foster's Story of the Bible ; arithmetic as far as United States Money ; drawing ; penmanship ; lip-reading ; and articulation. They had received lessons in language an hour daily, and had had frequent exercises in dictation. The following specimens are selected at random from among the examination papers. “How large is Europe compared with the United States ?” “Europe is considered the third quarter of the globe. It is the smallest in extent, being about one-fourth as large as Asia, and one-third as large as Africa, and about one-third as large as the whole United States.” “What can you say of Greece ?” “It is a small strip of land extending into the Mediterranean Sea, and lies almost exactly east of New York at a distance of five thousand miles.” Being directed to give a description of Diogenes, the following was written by one young girl : “Diogenes was a queer old fellow, whose idea was that the fewer enjoyments a man had, the happier he ought to be. He used to go about in shabby clothes and sleep in a great tub. One day Alexander the Great found him mending his tub, and asked Diogenes if he could do anything for him. ‘Yes,’ said the philosopher gruffly, ‘get out of my sunshine.’ Diogenes was evidently not a polite man.” Altogether these pupils made a very favorable showing, reflecting credit upon themselves and their teacher.

Second Class.

In this class there were nineteen young girls, under the instruction of Miss Ida Montgomery, all of whom were present at the examination. They had a standing of seven years, and had pursued and were accordingly examined in the following studies : History of the United States ; geography ; arithmetic ; the Bible ; hymns and national songs ; proverbs ; and stories. In the last mentioned branch, they had been drilled in the translation of stories from poetry and signs into prose composition, and exhibited ease and facility in this line of writing. At the examination, the class showed that they comprehended the subjects they had studied. The questions in geography brought forth some interesting answers. For instance, in response to “What can you say

of the Grampians ?” One wrote : “The Grampians are a range of hills in Scotland, which is a mountainous though beautiful country. Edinburgh is the capital, and there are many beautiful palaces there. Glasgow is the largest city. The people are industrious, moral and well educated, and are also thrifty. Robert Bruce and Sir Walter Scott lived there, as well as Robert Burns.” Questions in United States History were equally well answered, the cause of the Revolutionary War being thus described : “The cause was that England wanted to get money from the Americans by taxation. When the king and his ministers found that the Americans were becoming numerous and prosperous, they determined to tax them, but would not allow American representatives in the English Parliament. The Americans refused to pay taxes, and war ensued.” The examination papers of these girls were equal to any that could be expected from hearing scholars of the same age, and entitle the class and the teacher to the most favorable commendation.

First Class.

The first class of the female department contained fourteen pupils of eight years' standing, who were taught by Miss Josephine L. Ensign. In their course of studies were embraced Anderson's History of England, Swinton's Grammar School Geography, Foster's Story of the Bible, Peet's Grammatical Analysis ; arithmetic, through fractions ; model letters ; penmanship ; lip-reading ; and drawing. The language exercises, in which the class were daily drilled, were given in connection with grammatical symbols, to which an hour was devoted each day. The examination papers of these pupils formed interesting reading. Their dialogues and other specimens of composition are worthy of mention. The character of Henry VII was thus described : “When young, he was remarkable for his personal beauty, his affability and ease of address, and he was accomplished both in mind and body. He married his brother Arthur's widow, to whom he had been betrothed since his eleventh year.” The revival of learning was described in the following language : “The revival of learning, principally the study of the classics, constituted a remarkable feature of the Elizabethian period. Erasmus, a native of Holland, who was a professor of Greek in Oxford University, did much toward the attainment of this result.” The work done by these pupils, showed that the teacher had been zealous in the instruction of her charges.

Lip-Reading.

As will be seen by reference to the schedule, instruction in this branch was given by nine of the teachers, and two assistants, the whole number of pupils thus taught being 331, of whom 319 were present at the examination. They had been taught an hour each day in Dr. Peet's

Phonic Alphabet, and when sufficiently advanced were required to distinguish simple sentences combining the alphabetic sounds. The examinations were conducted by Dr. Peet, assisted by Professors Currier and Clarke, and in the various classes, the results showed that the work of instruction had been careful and thorough, the pupils, as a rule, displaying remarkable proficiency in reading the lips.

Aural Development.

The system of instruction in vogue under this heading, has been under the special care of Professor Currier and three lady assistants, the number of pupils taught being 56. As an aid in the education of the ear, Currier's Conical Conversation Tubes were used, and proved of great service in aiding the pupils to distinguish sounds. The examinations were interesting and in the highest degree satisfactory.

Art.

The examination of the work performed by the pupils in this department, under Madame Le Prince, was conducted by Mr. J. H. Beard, N. A., President of the National Academy, and Mr. Arthur Lumley, of the *New York Graphic*, whose report is appended.

“STUDIO, 1300 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 22, 1885.

“*To the Committee of Instruction, New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.*”

“GENTLEMEN: We have inspected the work done during the year 1884-85 in the Elementary Department and working studios at the Institution, and find the progress shown by the pupils' works has been both rapid and thorough.

“The system of working exclusively from the object in the Elementary Department entails a very heavy task on the teachers, but it is the only one founded upon right principles. It develops the power of sight to the true proportion of surrounding objects, and the rapid and accurate understanding of form and size absolutely necessary not only to the artist, but almost any profession or avocation in which the *intelligence of the eye* is required.

“The rapid and spirited time-sketching on slates, executed by your pupils in our presence, is the direct outcome of their excellent training.

“In the working studios, the modelling in clay and wood-carving, the designing for tapestry and ceramic decoration, the decorating over glaze and enamel work on tiles, trays and plaques, seem to us well chosen and calculated to open to your pupils those avocations, closely connected with art, for which their remarkable keenness of sight indicates a natural outlet; a skilled kind of labor for which the rapid and constant development of the decorative arts all over our country, insures honorable and lucrative employment to those qualified.

“We have also been favorably impressed with the excellent arrangements and conveniences as well as the cheerfulness of the studios and work-rooms, and we think no little credit is due to your able and energetic teachers, Prof. and Madame Le Prince, for having established and set to work in so short a time an art department of such importance.

“On the whole, we have been deeply interested by all we have seen during our

visit, and we desire to express our best wishes for the continued growing success of your young and vigorous Art Department.

“ J. H. BEARD, N. A.,
“ ARTHUR LUMLEY.”

SPECIAL COLLEGE PREPARATORY CLASS.

The College Preparatory Class consisted of two of the most advanced members of the High Class, John H. Geary and John C. Miller. They were under the tuition of Mr. Thomas F. Fox, and had pursued a special course preparatory to admission to the National Deaf-Mute College. Their curriculum included Berard's History of England to the end of the reign of Henry VIII, Kerl's Common School Grammar, Harper's Political Geography, Wells' Natural Philosophy, Higginson's History of the United States, Eaton's Common School Grammar,—all of which they had completed and reviewed. They were also required to write compositions weekly. Their examinations were thorough in every respect and the results were a brilliant showing for both young men, one of whom received perfect marks in three subjects. In English grammar, besides giving a number of definitions, the following with other sentences was correctly parsed: “ Such, alas ! is the fate of foolish ambition.” Below is given a specimen problem with the answer, as worked out by one of the young men. “ A ladder 30 feet long rests on the ground 12 feet from the side of a house, and its top reaches a window. How high is the window ?

“ The ladder, 30 feet long, resting on the ground and reaching to the window may be considered as the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle, of which the distance to the house from the foot of the ladder—viz., 12 feet—is the base, and the perpendicular, the length of which is to be found, is the distance from the ground to the window. Now, it has been proved by geometry that the square of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. Of course, if the hypotenuse and one of the sides are known, the remaining side can be found by subtracting the square of the given side from the square of the hypotenuse, which will give the square of the remaining side, the square root of which will be the length of the side.

The square of 30, the hypotenuse, is,	.	.	.	900
Subtracting from this the square of 12,	.	.	.	144
				<hr/>

We have, 756
the square root of which is 27.49 feet, the height of the window.”

This is but a specimen of the work done. In all the studies, the answers were original, showing ability of thought and power of reasoning. These young men passed an excellent examination in every detail, and their papers are worthy of special notice.

In addition to the above mentioned, the graduating members of the High Class were subject to a competitive examination to determine the question of their diplomas, the gold medal and the Harriet Stoner Testimonial.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

On the afternoon of Sunday, June 21, there was a large audience of pupils, graduates and visiting strangers present in the chapel, when the exercises of closing week were formally opened with a sermon by the Principal, designed to correspond with what is known in our American colleges as the baccalaureate sermon.

The following is the written portion of his discourse, purposely condensed so as to admit of thorough amplification by signs.

JOSHUA 1 : 11.

“ Within three days ye shall pass over this Jordan, to go in to possess the land which the Lord your God giveth you, to possess it.”

“ This announcement was one of the most interesting and important that had been made to God’s chosen people since the day when Moses led them out of Egypt.

“ For forty years, they had been in the school of the wilderness, receiving, from the great schoolmaster, that instruction which was to prepare them for a new and untried life,—a life that was to make them a nation, a life in which every man was to have a home of his own, in a land flowing with milk and honey, and full of promise to every one who should practice the principles which he had been taught. And, now that Moses had finished his work, and given up the reins of authority to one who was to exercise over them a control adapted not to childhood, but to manhood, the new government was in three days to have full force over them.

“ Such is the announcement that is now made to many of you. Within three days, the waters of the Jordan which separates the School from the State, are to be rolled back like the scroll on which is inscribed the commendation of this Institution to its graduates, while the waters below are to flow away, allowing you to pass, without impediment of any kind, to that comparative freedom and personal responsibility which await you in the world.

“ You are no longer children. Your school days are about to be ended. Hitherto, like the Israelites of old, you have been the objects of peculiar care. All your steps have been directed for you. You have been fed and clothed, and shielded from all the troubles and anxieties of life. Your health has been looked after, and you have increased in stature and in strength. Day after day, kind teachers have given you instruction. From a darkness like that of heathen Egypt, you have been brought to a knowledge of the true God and of the Saviour whom

He hath sent. From a bondage worse than that under which the children of Israel groaned for upwards of 400 years, you have been freed, by learning your rights and by obtaining a language in which you can defend them. You are no longer at the mercy of those who might take advantage of your ignorance and compel you to perform unpaid service. You have had opened to you the treasures of all books. You have been taught to reproduce, in artistic pictures, the visions which, in the deep silence of your deafness, continually present themselves to your minds, and you have each of you learned a handicraft which will enable most of you, not only to earn your own living, but also to take upon yourselves the responsibility of relieving the State from the care of those unfortunates among you who are carried wounded to the rear in the great battle of life.

“Preparation is finished. Action must begin. What is your purpose in life ?

“I trust it may be—

- “1. To be honest, in every sense of that noble word—honest in conversation, honest in intention, honest in promises, honest in action, honest in business, honest in every kind of dealing—whether toward God or toward man—honest without hypocrisy, or pretence, or untruthfulness, or vanity, or any form of fraud or deception ; so honest that only the dishonest can suspect you.
- “2. To be energetic and industrious. “Do with thy might,” says the apostle, “whatever thy hand findeth to do.”
- “3. To be systematic—doing every thing in its proper order.
- “4. To be benevolent—loving thy neighbor as thyself.
- “5. To be studious. Lay out a course of reading, and every day read a portion of some good book. It is wonderful how much of language and of knowledge any one can acquire by thus reading every day.
- “6. To be skillful in the use of written words. *Nulla dies sine linea*—no day without a line—was the motto of a great Latin author, and it is a motto that will enable you to keep up that which is most difficult for one who has never heard a spoken word, an idiomatic, easy, and correct style of writing.
- “7. To be devout—loving the Lord thy God with all thy heart and soul and strength. Read a portion of Scripture every day. Offer daily prayer and praise at the throne of grace. Attend public worship every Sabbath, and if you have no kind friend to show you what is going on, make the church a holy place where you shall worship and meditate in sympathy with the true christians present in the congregation.
- “8. To be filial. Love your parents and honor them. Try to add to their happiness. Never throw off their claim upon you. But,

above all, be filial to God. Look up to Him as to a father. Ask Him for the help of the Holy Spirit to enlighten your minds, to purify your hearts, and to give you strength to perform every duty.

“9. To be loyal,—loyal to the Institution where you have received your education, always seeking to promote her welfare; loyal to your country, as good, faithful, law-abiding, patriotic citizens, ready to die, if need be, in her defence; loyal to your Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, to whom be glory both now and forever. Amen.”

PLANTING THE CLASS IVY.

According to a time-honored custom, the evening prior to Commencement Day was devoted to the planting of the Class Ivy. The members of the graduating class assembled on the Institution lawn, and in the presence of a large audience the ivy was planted. Mr. John C. Miller, the class orator, was then introduced by the Principal, and spoke as follows :

“*Fellow Pupils* :—To-day being the last day of the school session, we are assembled to perform the time-honored rite—the planting of the ivy. It is hard to realize that it has been a year since the class of '84 planted its ivy and that our turn has now arrived.

“The ivy just planted represents the beginning of our lives at the point of departure from our *Alma Mater*. We should not regard the planting of the ivy as a mere form, but as an emblematic expression of the thoughts naturally suggested by the contemplation of the new life we are about to enter.

“The ivy was rooted in a nursery. It gained growth and strength by the care of the florist, who defended it from the frosts of winter and the heats of summer, who watered it, pruned it, cleansed it and brought it to a point where it may be safely planted out of doors and left to make its own way upward.

“So this Institution has been to our minds, a nursery of knowledge. We have learned what is necessary to be successful in life. We have learned the English language, which we must use in conversation and in business. We have been taught the principles of right living, and now we can afford to go out of this Institution into the world and take care of ourselves.

“As the ivy grows upwards and reaches higher and higher as it grasps the walls against which it is planted, so we must rise from one point to another, higher and higher in the scale of life. As the growing ivy puts forth leaves and branches and adorns these walls with beauty, so should our lives exercise an increasing influence for good from day to day.

“As it shall cling to and embrace the walls, so must we cling to the

important advice we have received from our Principal and teachers during our school time.

“The time for leave taking has come, and we must say farewell. Here we together have spent many years of our life, walking arm in arm on the same grounds and breathing the same air.

“Soon we shall be scattered abroad in the world. Some may return, but others never. But whatever betide us, whether prosperity or adversity be our lot, let us never lose courage and let us remember the motto, “*Fortiter et recte*,” with all courage and in all rectitude, which has been adopted by the class of '85.

“It is sad to think that the last lingering tie must be severed and we must leave our *Alma Mater* who has watched over us and protected us and brought us to this day, but in parting with her, let us determine to reflect glory and honor upon her by worthy deeds.

“Though the way of life is full of hardships, let us look upon the bright side of it, and by our character and conduct, win the respect of the world for her sake and credit.”

Dr. Peet, the Principal, next followed in a few words of advice, and after him Professors F. D. Clarke and T. F. Fox spoke. On invitation of Dr. Knickerbocker, the Superintendent, the class adjourned to the Institution parlors, where a most enjoyable evening was spent in various social games and amusements.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

At half past ten o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, June 23d, the closing exercises of the examination were held in the great chapel of the Institution in the presence of the Board of Directors, of a distinguished concourse of invited guests, and of special friends of the pupils. The following programme was successfully carried out and elicited the most decided expressions of wonder and satisfaction at what devotion and skill have been able to accomplish in behalf of the deaf and dumb.

I.—PRAYER, BY REV. DR. ORMISTON.

II.—ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, HON. ERASTUS BROOKS.

III.—GENERAL REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION, by Walter H. Lewis, Esq.,
Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Directors.

IV.—SPECIAL REPORTS ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE HIGH CLASS, by Rev.
Edward L. Clark, D.D., and Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D.

V.—EXERCISES BY THE PUPILS, conducted by the Principal, Isaac Lewis Peet,
L.L.D.

(1) Light and shade study to be illustrated on the wall slates, in the course of the reading of the foregoing reports, by students in the Art Department.

(2) *Salutatory*, in signs, by John C. Miller.

(3) *Pantomimic Representation*. The Delivery of Paul and Silas from Prison, by William G. Jones.

(4) Reading of the Examination papers of James H. Caton and Richard T. Clinton, two blind deaf-mutes, and exercises with the type-writer.

(5) *Answers to questions proposed by the audience*, by

Ulysses Grant Dunn,
John Henry Geary,
William H. Rose,

May Martin,
Emily A. Wells.
Mary A. Weyant.

(6) *Oral recitation*, "Why should the spirit of Mortal be proud?" by Virginia Lovell.

(7) *Pantomimic Varieties*.

Peter Meade,
Henrietta Anderson,
May Crolus,
Maud Gibbs,

Frank Turner,
Lizzie Anderson,
Katie Gartland,
Mattie Jaycox,

Nellie Kortright.

(8) *National Song of France*, by young ladies of the High Class.

(9) *Graduating Essay*.—"General Grant," by Emily A. Wells.

(10) *Graduating Essay*.—"Mythology," by Mary A. Weyant.

(11) *Graduating Essay*.—"My School Days," by Martha J. Ray.

(12) *Graduating Essay*.—"The Hudson River," by Josephine B. Ackerman.

(13) *Oration*, "Agriculture, the best occupation for the deaf," with *Valedictory Address*, by William G. Shanks.

VI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY THE PRESIDENT, OF CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS and PRIZES.

VII.—DOXOLOGY, BY A CHOIR OF GIRLS.

VIII.—BENEDICTION, by Rev. Dr. H. B. Chapin.

The illustration of time drawing in black and white crayon with which the exercises of the pupils were introduced, showed a degree of talent and careful teaching which was a surprise to every one not familiar with the degree of success which has attended the operation of our department of art, and was a convincing proof of the importance

of developing an innate faculty which is especially conspicuous in those who depend so much on the eye for all their conceptions, and on the hand for their expression of thought and feeling.

The Salutatory, by John C. Miller, read from the author's manuscript as it was delivered in signs, was as follows :

“ *Ladies and Gentlemen* :—It is an honor to be permitted to appear before you on this occasion, for it indicates that there is something which we are able to do that you consider it worth while to see.

“ It is over 1800 years since our Saviour sighed over the deaf-mute and miraculously restored him to hearing and speech. It is not two hundred years since his followers discovered that by an amount of patient observation and still more patient effort, hardly falling short of the miraculous, the congenitally deaf could be made to understand the written word, and the consequently dumb could be made to give visible expression in manual signs and written symbols to the thoughts that within them burned.

“ This is the natural relation between the master and the follower. The leaders of mankind are far in advance of their age. The martyrs of one generation are looked upon with less aversion by the next, till at last the time comes when with the progress of ideas and of corresponding action, they are regarded as worthy of profound veneration and of careful imitation.

“ Between Jesus of Nazareth and his humble and devoted follower, the Abbe de l'Epee, there was an interval of over 1600 years, but if the good Abbe should re-visit earth to-day, he would find that the seed which he planted had developed into a growth as wonderful as that of the mustard seed which, though the least had become the greatest of all herbs, so great that the birds of the air came and dwelled among the branches. In the time of the Abbe de l'Epee, the deaf-mute was taught to read the simplest books and to write in the simplest language, and he occupied the most humble position.

“ To-day, we find him aspiring to rank with the learned, to compete with the enterprising, to divide honors with the successful. And in no institution will you find this more true than in this which the State of New York has fostered for upwards of sixty-seven years. And year after year its course has been made more and more thorough. The principles lying at the foundation of the great work have been brought into bolder and bolder relief, till now as the best illustrator if not the foremost champion of the combined system, it bids fair to beat on its own grounds every exponent of an exclusive system.

“ I am, myself—without vanity I say it—an evidence of what can be done for one who, deaf from his infancy, is yet able to read books with facility, who has pursued a course as liberal as that given by any of the academies of the State, and who hopes to be admitted to the college

which the United States Government has established for the leading graduates of the deaf-mute institutions in the several States.

“In the exercises which are to follow, you will be able to discover our course of instruction which will interest you, and if, at some future time, you are disposed to investigate the subject more closely, I am authorized to state to you that every one interested in the cause of deaf-mute education is always most cordially welcomed at this Institution.

“Meanwhile, we bespeak your appreciation and sympathy, and we trust that wherever your influence extends, you will not permit a single deaf-mute to grow up without education.”

The various exhibitions of the sign-language, which were in the highest degree striking, gave a delightful variety to the proceedings, while the impromptu answers by advanced students to questions proposed by the audience showed how absolute is their mastery of the English language—a language the use of which it is a primary object of the Institution to impart.

The following graduating essays were delivered by the authors in signs, and read aloud by the Principal *pari passu*.

GRADUATING ESSAY—“GENERAL GRANT.”

“ ‘Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime.’ ”

“When the world has produced a great man, a national hero, we all delight to honor him and recount his past deeds of valor, and consider the qualities of mind and heart that have raised him above his fellow men. To-day we have a truly great man in our midst, a national hero, a man whose individual energy and unwavering firmness in an hour of distress and danger saved our nation.

“Looking back upon his early life, we see nothing remarkable or romantic about General Ulysses S. Grant. No one ever dreamed that the “Tanner Boy” would one day lead our armies to victory. Nevertheless, there were traits in the boy that foretold the man.

“As Mrs. Stowe says, ‘His mother was one of those sensible, serious women, whose households are fit nurseries for heroes,’ and surely in her case, ‘The hand that rocked the cradle was the hand that rocked the world.’

“At the age of 21, General Grant graduated from West Point honorably, but his companions and instructors had never perceived any indications of his great future. And throughout the Mexican War he distinguished himself for gallantry, but won no general popularity.

“In my judgment, General Grant displayed the truest, noblest, and most admirable traits of his character, when he was left behind with the women, children, and the sick in the interior of the Isthmus of

Panama. For one week, he never took off his clothes, but went about continually caring for the sick, burying the dead, and keeping the Indians in order, and all beneath a burning July sun. Many are they who can face death bravely amid companions in the roar and tumult of battle, but few can await it unflinchingly when it comes in the form of pestilence or the darts of treacherous and savage foes.

“After the war, he settled down to common life. Here he shows another admirable trait of character. Humility, blended with energy, courage, heroism and unflinching determination. Really he seemed to think ‘I have done my duty and have done no more.’ He was always happy with his wife and children in his humble house, and his happiness was undisturbed by ambition, as he toiled like the humblest farmer, little dreaming how Lachesis was spinning of gold and steel his remaining portion of the thread of life.

“When the echoes of the rebel guns, turned upon our flag at Fort Sumter, roused a nation to arms, Grant immediately offered his services. It is needless to relate how he climbed from the lowest to the topmost round of the ladder of Fame. Sufficient it is to say, he climbed steadily, resolutely, courageously, silently, laboring for his country with all his might and with all his soul, and just when the clouds appeared darkest, a ‘silver lining’ was seen. Vicksburg was taken. The people knew they had a real national hero, and that ‘the right man had come at the eleventh hour.’ The series of victories which followed only reassured them, and the hero ‘without reproach or fear’ kept on steadily and silently, until the surrender of Lee won for him everlasting laurels. Much of his success must be ascribed to his taking things calmly and to his ‘unconquerable will.’ As his wife once said, ‘Mr. Grant always was a very obstinate man.’ Here are two of the many instances which illustrate this. When told that he was surrounded at Belmont, he coolly answered, ‘Well, then, we must cut our way out,’ and cut his way out he did. At another time, in the final Richmond campaign, after fighting six days in the Wilderness, he sent a dispatch to Washington, ending with the remark (since become proverbial), ‘I intend to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer.’

“Grant did not escape the arrows of jealousy and calumny on his road to success. Busybodies did their best to point out his faults, and one of them finding nothing else to bring against him said to Lincoln one day; ‘I assure you, Gen. Grant is a hard drinker.’ Lincoln, answered, with his ‘slow, wise smile,’ ‘I wish you would tell me exactly what he drinks. I should like to send a barrel of the same brand to all my other generals.’

“After the war, when friends and political leaders spoke to him of the Presidency, he never said anything, and never appeared to aspire to that honor. But when elected, he performed his duties, as he had

all those before imposed upon him, bearing still to himself and his country 'an honor, without stain.'

"Afterward, when all Europe, and even the far shores of India and Japan, paid tribute to him, when he was the guest of sovereigns and the foremost statesmen of Europe vied with each other in doing him honor, he was not moved to vanity, but was still our silent General. 'His was a mind not to be changed by place or time.' When at last he returned home to enjoy the fruits of his labors and the love of a grateful nation, an incurable disease marked him for its prey.

"To-day our great general lies, fanned by the breezes of Mount McGregor, patiently and silently suffering.

"He knows that—

" 'There is no armour against fate ;
Death lays his icy hands on kings—.' "

"And cheerfully awaits the end. Though his life draws to a close, his name will always remain among—

" 'The few immortal names
That were not born to die.' "

EMILY A. WELLS.

GRADUATING ESSAY—"MYTHOLOGY."

"Mythology was the primitive religion of the ancient Greeks and Romans. These people had no knowledge of God, and their ideas of the structure of the earth were very indistinct. The general belief was that the earth was a confused mass, called Chaos, and under it a realm which they called Tartarus, and that after it was given Light, one of the gods reduced Chaos to order, and divided it into mountains, rivers, and valleys.

"Greece was supposed to be in the centre of the universe.

"Prometheus was considered the creator of the human race, and it was supposed that he created man out of clay, and taught him civilization and the fine arts. He is also said to have stolen a part of the divine fire from heaven, and brought it to earth for the benefit of man. There is a story that this act was ungratefully betrayed to Jupiter by man, and that Jupiter rewarded man by giving him a preventive against old age, and this precious burden was put on the back of an ass, but was taken away by a subtle serpent, as the snake would not allow him to drink at a fountain unless something was given in payment, and so in this manner the snake obtained the gift intended for man, and was enabled to renew his youth yearly. Jupiter, as a punishment, caused Prometheus to be chained to a rock, where a vulture continually preyed upon his liver. Prometheus has become the symbol of patient endurance of unmerited oppressions.

“Pandora, according to Mythology, was the first created woman, and the cause of all the trouble in the world, as she opened a casket which had been confided to her care, containing every sort of curse and blessing, and before she could close the lid, all escaped, with the exception of Hope, so whatever ills we are obliged to suffer we have hope, which never entirely leaves us.

“These stories are founded on the traditions of the creation, and the fall of Adam and Eve, and the promise of a Redeemer.

“Jupiter was regarded as the chief of the gods. When the Grecians wished to consult or solicit the aid of any particular god, they went to an oracle, and they imagined their requests were answered in the rustling of the branches of the trees, and by many other signs. They sometimes sacrificed human beings in fulfilling vows, or to show their gratitude, or to appease the anger of some deity.

“Our better instincts and better culture, look on this worship of heathen deities with abhorrence, but these people had no Bible to guide and instruct them. Their religion was natural, and ours is revealed.

“It is said that Orpheus, “the father of song,” first introduced the worship of the gods into Greece, and the idea of a future state of reward and punishment, but nothing very definite can be said about the origin of the gods. They were probably the offspring of a poet’s brain, perpetuated by that blind groping after supernatural sympathy and aid which is common to all races in all times.

“Some knowledge of mythology is necessary to every one, as many of its proverbial expressions are used in poetry and prose, such as the ‘Gordian Knot’ ‘Penelope’s Web,’ ‘He runs on Scylla, wishing to avoid Charybdis.’ Without a knowledge of the origin of these sayings and allusions, much pleasure is lost, and the full appreciation of classical writings is impossible. The legends and fables of Mythology have a peculiar charm and interest that will never cease to be a source of pleasure and instruction.

“After reading some of the stories about Apollo, Mercury, Diana, Penelope, and others, one cannot help wishing there were more such delightful flights of the imagination and fancy, and I say, with Barry Cornwall :

“ ‘O ye delicious fables ! where the wave
And woods were peopled, and the air with things
So lovely ! Why, ah ! why has science grave
Scattered afar your sweet imaginings ?’ ”

MARY A. WEYANT.

GRADUATING ESSAY—“MY SCHOOL DAYS.”

“It gives me much pleasure to write a few lines upon the great privi-

leges which have been granted me by this Institution to help me obtain an education

“ I was but a child of two years, when I lost my hearing in consequence of sickness. Before that time I could speak a number of words, such as mamma, papa, and other endearing names.

“ At the age of eight, my dear mother, with sorrow, brought me to this Institution.

“ What should I have been to-day, if my parents had yielded to their desire to keep me at home, or if there had been no school like this for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

“ When I came here, our dear Principal, Dr. I. L. Peet, took charge of me as he would of one of his own children, and, in fact, I have ever since considered him a second father. I soon overcame my homesickness, and, the second day I was here, you might have seen me on the lawn flying a kite, as happy as a bird.

“ I soon learned the manual alphabet and my name, and the names of common objects from the Peet Language Lessons, and, in a remarkably short time, was able to write my first letter home. My improvement gave my parents great pleasure, and I was eager to learn.

“ Step by step, by God's help, after years of weary toiling, you see me as I stand before you to-day, a graduate of this Institution.

“ Where can I find words to express my gratitude, first to God Almighty, and next to the State government and Board of Directors, and my dear principal and teachers ?

“ Oh ! how my heart overflows with the thought of what I owe to this Institution.

“ I can only say to all of my benefactors here assembled, how happy I shall be to greet you above in our Father's mansion. You will there be amply rewarded by the jewels in your crown, if you endure to the end. What a glorious reward to hear, ‘ Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.’

“ I shall remember our dear Principal, Dr. Peet, in my prayers. May God bless him and prolong his days of usefulness, and may his last days be his best.

“ Dear teacher, with what patience and kindness have you guided the steps of the wayward, and helped us all over the hard places, and with strong and gentle hands aided me to climb the ladder. ‘ round by round !’

“ Accept my sincerest thanks for your endeavors to lead me in the paths of wisdom.

“ I say to you all, ‘ Farewell.’ I hope the Institution will continue to be prosperous and its glory without end.”

MARTHA J. RAY.

GRADUATING ESSAY—"THE HUDSON RIVER."

"The Hudson River was discovered by Henry Hudson, in the year 1609. The scenery of this river is very beautiful and picturesque. In summer, the grass and trees on its banks are of a lovely green color, and in the autumn the most vivid scarlets, sombre browns, and soft grays make the stately Palisades and high bluffs a scene of enchantment, while its waters sparkle in the bright sunshine.

"Though not a long river, the Hudson is one of the most celebrated streams of the world.

"At sunset we frequently gaze at the sun as it disappears behind the Palisades, leaving behind it a long trail of glory. The clouds are of many beautiful colors, and look as if they were painted by the hand of some famous artist. The hand of God created it all. As the steamboats pass up and down the Hudson River, it is a pleasant sight to watch them. If I were an artist, I would like to become a landscape painter, for I am a passionate lover of nature. I do not think that if I lived in Europe or Asia, or in some far country where I could never see the noble Hudson River again, I would feel as contented as I am now, yet I would no doubt love my home wherever it might be, for 'Home is the dearest place in the whole world.'"

JOSIE B. ACKERMAN.

The exercises of the pupils were brought to a close by William G. Shanks, who delivered, by signs, the following oration on "Agriculture—the Best Employment for the Deaf," and, by oral speech, the valedictory address appended thereunto. He was assisted by the Principal, who alternately translated his signs into speech for the benefit of the hearing, and his speech into signs for the benefit of the deaf.

"AGRICULTURE, THE BEST EMPLOYMENT FOR THE DEAF,"

WITH A VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

"We are told in the Holy Scripture that agriculture is the oldest occupation of man. Adam was the first gardener, and from his creation until the present time, men have tilled the soil. It is the most important of all pursuits, for without it all others would perish. Man, it is true, can live by the chase, in a savage state; and in a little better condition, by the aid of flocks and herds; but to maintain himself in comfort, he must cultivate the soil.

"In the sacred record, Cain appears as a tiller of the soil, and Abel as a tender of flocks, showing that these two occupations were among the first undertaken by man. The early civilization of the Egyptians is undoubtedly due to the great fertility of their soil. From Egypt a knowledge of agriculture first spread, and was followed by civilization.

“Agriculture in the United States previous to the present century, needs only a passing notice. It was hindered in its growth by many things :—the dense forests, the hostile Indians, the savage beasts, the distance from market, etc. Now, owing to the bounty of a loving God in blessing us with a fertile soil and a genial climate, and to the skill and perseverance of her children in inventing labor-saving machinery, our country is foremost in every branch of farming, and nowhere on the earth is the labor of the farmer better rewarded.

“Much of the progress is due to the fact that during the last hundred years, schools and colleges for technical education in the work of the farm have become popular. The first Institution of this kind was founded in France, under the charge of the Abbe Rosier. His plan was to instruct the sons of farmers in all things that would be useful to them in managing their own farms, both by books, and by actual work in the fields.

“This system was soon adopted in the United States, and agricultural colleges, manual labor schools, and departments of agriculture, sprang up in every direction. Printing, that great distributor of knowledge, also helped to raise the standard of agriculture in the United States. Formerly, farmers did not read. If one discovered a new system of work, or a new implement or machine, the knowledge of it spread very slowly among them. Now, agriculture has a literature of its own. Books, magazines and newspapers, are printed especially for farmers, and treat of nothing but subjects connected with farming, discussing the best way to do all the thousand and one things that must be done on a farm.

“To the deaf-mutes of America, farming opens a career found in no other pursuit. Here he can earn an honest living, in a manly, health-giving way. In no other pursuit will he be so little harassed by his deafness. His corn will flourish, his fruit ripen, his cattle increase and his flocks thrive, as well as those of his hearing brother. In this great land of liberty, he may look forward to the time when by industry and self-denial he can own the land he tills, and feel himself the equal of all his neighbors. He may hope to be the very best workman of his country, like the farmer of whom Lowell wrote :

“‘He was six foot of man, A 1,
Clean grit and human natur’,
None couldn’t quicker pitch a ton,
Nor dror a furrer straighter.’

“There has been much talk of an agricultural school or model farm for deaf-mutes ; a school where the young could be taught farming by practical experience, and a refuge where those unfortunates who lose their places in dull times could go and feel that their labor was always an equivalent for food and shelter, till the brighter days dawned upon

them. This scheme has already been started in connection with the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, and at the instance of our Principal, a subscription has been inaugurated calling for \$30,000 to procure a properly equipped farm and buildings.

“There is no doubt that this scheme will be of much practical benefit, and when once fairly established will be self-sustaining, sending out from its gates, men and women who will be an honor to its teaching, and a benefit to every place where duty calls them. May God move the hearts of benevolent persons to aid the noble work.

“*Honorable Gentlemen of the Board of Directors*:—When we think of all that has been done for us here, how we came to these walls little better than beasts, not knowing even that we had souls to be saved, how we have been led along the path of learning, until, at last, we stand on the threshold of the great world with the golden key of knowledge in our hands, and remember that it is to you that we owe it all, words fail us, and we can only tell you of our gratitude, and determine to show it in our future lives. In the name of the class of '85, I bid you all farewell, and pray God to shower upon you His choicest blessing, and to record your names above in that bright list of those ‘who love their fellow men.’ Farewell.

“*To the Principal, Professors and Teachers*:—Sad, indeed, is the task of bidding you all farewell; the bond that unites the teacher and pupil is always one of the most sacred, but when the task of teaching is beset with unusual difficulties, the tie becomes stronger still. For years, you have labored with endless patience to lead us to light. Now, we who have followed you so long must guide ourselves. No doubt, again and again, when difficulties arise in our paths, we shall miss the kindness with which you smoothed them away, or the firmness with which you made us surmount them, but, armed with the knowledge, and supported with the principles you have given us, we hope for success. Long may you be spared to continue pointing out the road of honor, truthfulness, and religion to future classes. You may have brighter students than the class of '85, but never more grateful ones, and when your work is over, may the Great Teacher reward your labors as they cannot be rewarded in this world. Farewell.

“*To the Superintendent and Officers of the Administrative and Industrial Departments*:—For your untiring zeal in our behalf, we thank you most sincerely. You have nursed us in our sickness, cheered us in our sorrows, and smiled on us in our pleasures. To your care we owe more than we can ever repay. While our teachers have trained our hearts and minds, you have given us habits of industry, cheerfulness and politeness. To-day we bid you all farewell, each of us with a cunning hand, that in the future can win for us our daily bread. Farewell.

*“ Graduating Classmates:—*Thus far on life’s pathway we have journeyed hand in hand. Boys and girls together we have shared the labors and pleasures of old Fanwood. Now, as we stand and look back upon our school life, how the joys and pleasures grow and stand out bright and clear, and the troubles and cares seem small and childish.

“ To-day is a great day for us. Till now, we have been children. After this, we must be men and women. Childhood, with its joys, is behind us. Life, with its realities, is before. Thus far, the world has made allowance for our faults, and judged our shortcomings mercifully. Hereafter, we can claim no such kindness. What others have done for us has been done, fully and faithfully done, and now we must be up and doing. Always remembering our dear old Fanwood, let us never be guilty of a thought, a word, or a deed, that will call a blush to the cheek of any of the kind friends who will watch our course through life from these sheltering walls, but on the contrary—

*“ ‘ Walk calm and proud, nor fear the ills
The future hides from sight,
But bravely meet them when they come,
And battle for the right.’ ”—Farewell.*

W. G. SHANKS.

The following reports, though read immediately after the eloquent address with which Hon. Erastus Brooks, the President of the Board of Directors, opened the exercises of the occasion, are here introduced as a fitting close of our account of the interesting week, which terminated the academic year of the Institution.

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE MALE DIVISION OF THE HIGH CLASS.

On June 17th, I spent the day in the examination of the boys of the High Class. The greater part of the examination was in writing, in answer to questions prepared by their teacher, Prof. F. D. Clarke ; but the ready answers given to the many questions proposed, both in signs and writing, by your examiner, showed that the class were perfectly able to answer any questions on the subjects taught.

The course of study for the last year, was part of the course required for admission into the National College for Deaf-Mutes at Washington, and all the members of the class passed a very satisfactory examination. In addition, there were exercises in composition, and impromptu answers to questions on the events and men of the day ; which showed that the mental development of the class has reached a very high standard. At this point in the examination, the examiner told the class to ask him questions. All of them took this as a joke, and some of the questions asked showed a great deal of shrewdness :—

One asked : “ Which is the heavier ; a pound of feathers or a pound of gold ? ” When he was told that they weighed the same ; he replied : “ No, indeed they do not ; gold is weighed by Troy Weight, and there are only twelve ounces in a pound, but feathers are weighed by Avoirdupois Weight, and there are sixteen ounces in a pound.”

Altogether, the examination was one that both teacher and pupils may well be proud of.

I append a few extracts from some of the papers, showing the style of compositions.

THOMAS GALLAUDET.

“ PERSEVERANCE,” BY JAMES B. LOYD.

“ Men often meet with misfortune and bad luck. If they repine and give up, they lose their power to overcome them.

“ Audubon was a famous naturalist ; that is to say, a man who studies the habits and structure of animals. He lived in this country, and spent years in collecting birds, and making drawings of them. When his collection numbered thousands, it was destroyed by fire. Most men would have been utterly discouraged ; but he only labored harder. He worked day and night until his collection was better than it had been before ; and his beautiful book on the ‘ Birds of America,’ is the finest book of its kind in the world. * * * * *

“ From these instances, I conclude that perseverance is the noblest quality a man can have. I have heard it said, that genius is only ‘ good judgment and infinite perseverance ’ ”

“ OUR STUDIES,” BY JOHN C. MILLER.

“ Our studies for this season embrace the History of England, the History of the United States, Physical Geography, Political Geography, arithmetic, English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, etc.

“ Study, I should call the exercise of the mind. Even if the thing studied is of no use, the study itself strengthens the mind, just as exercise, that is of no use in itself, strengthens the body.

“ But, our course is so well chosen that our studies not only strengthen our minds, but give us useful information at the same time.”

“ DUTY,” BY STANLEY ROBINSON.

“ Duty is of two kinds,—Duty to God, and Duty to man. The first is learned from the Bible, which teaches us what we must do to gain eternal life ; the second is taught us by the Bible also, and by the laws of the land.

“ If a man lives so that his conscience does not reprove him, and does not violate the laws of the country, he will probably get a large

reward in this world, and if he believes on Jesus, he will be sure of an everlasting reward hereafter.

“We cannot have a better motto than,—‘Duty first, and pleasure afterwards.’”

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE FEMALE DIVISION
OF THE HIGH CLASS.

“ISAAC L. PEET, LL.D. :

MY DEAR SIR :—I had the pleasure, June 17th, of examining the High Class in the Female Department, under the care of Miss Ida Montgomery.

“The studies which passed in review were : English history, Geography, Grammar, Mythology, passages of Scripture, National Songs, and composition.

“From first to last, there was an entire absence of that formality which suggests an effort of the memory, rather than the use of the thinking faculty. Information had evidently been assimilated. The *kings* and *queens* were *subjects* of criticism. The heroes of Mythology were principles personified. For example, Queen Elizabeth lacked delicacy as clearly as she possessed vanity, and had a force in spite of both which carried her nobly through her part. The Furies were the avenging conscience.

“In writing a story, which was not previously known, not one of the young ladies failed to express the point, although the shading and detail varied with the temperament of each. The original remarks, which were added to the story, illustrated that habit of getting behind the form and analyzing the principle, which must be the fruit of true education.

“The ease with which the work was done, and the grace of diction, was a matter of great surprise. Although the subjects were selected by me from a wide range, and given by separate cards, there seemed little hesitation and not one failure. For the greater part, the style was singularly limpid and sparkling. It seemed to be a pleasure to work. I could not help feeling that there must have been a wide range of instruction which days of examination could not exhaust, through which these observing, happy pupils had journeyed during the past year.

“I cannot close without congratulating you and the Institution, upon the services of so inspiring and careful a teacher. I am constantly reminded as I think of her work, of the phrase “sweetness and light.” The reflection of this class was an inspiration itself, to be at the same time happy and studious.

“ I am, with a profound sense of the value of your work of philanthropy and christianity,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ EDWARD L. CLARK.”

“ 29 West 130th Street, June 20, 1885.”

As the crowning act of the Closing Exercises, certificates, diplomas and prizes were conferred by the President, in accordance with the following—

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS,

recommended by the Committee, and adopted by the Board at a special meeting, held June 23, 1885.

WHEREAS, An examination of State pupils in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, has been held by the Committee appointed by the Board of Directors for that purpose ; and,

WHEREAS, The same has been found satisfactory with regard to the attainments and conduct of the following named pupils, viz :—

Charles Barger,
Henry Beyer,
Henry B. Broad,
Isaac Brockman,
Daniel H. Brown,
John F. Chinery,
Arthur W. Coulter,
Jeremiah Drum,
William F. Durian,
Sidney Edwards,
Michael Egan,
George Friess,
Tilson W. Haight,
Frank M. Houck,
George Hamm,
Philip Johnson,
John Koffer,
Max Miller,
Peter Mitchell, Jr.,
William J. Pitt,
John Quigg,
Frederic T. Storm,
Joseph Toohey,
Richard R. Tweed,

Ira W. Tyler,
Frank Wankowski,
William Watkins, Jr.,
William W. Watson,
Edmund R. Wormer,
Catherine Aird,
Amelia Antusch,
Cora J. Beesmer,
Agnes Craig,
Lillie Davenport,
Ella M. Frantz,
Eva Freeholder,
Martha Hasty,
Matilda Hitz,
Catherine Keefe,
Mary A. Kelly,
Catherine Kilroy,
Mary A. Lewis,
Mary Long,
Mary Nicholson,
Sarah A. Porter,
May F. Quevedo,
Ella F. Taylor,
Jeneva Tyrell,

who have completed, or within the coming academical year, will com-

plete the term of five years, for which they were originally selected as State pupils by the Department of Public Instruction ; therefore,

Resolved, That the said pupils be, and they are hereby recommended to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to be continued under instruction for three years, from and after the expiration of their several terms, agreeably to the existing provisions of law.

Resolved, That

Seymour A. Berray,
George T. Fisher,
Frank Jourdan,
John W. Lyons,

George T. Weller,
Louis G. Smith,
Mary F. Goreth,
Josephine Lang,

Adelia L. Wolcott,

who have completed the full term authorized by law as State pupils, and who have passed a satisfactory examination, be, and they are hereby recommended to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be selected for admission to the High Class.

Resolved, That the following named pupils, the term of whose appointment has expired, or during the coming year will expire, be and they are hereby recommended to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be continued under instruction—

William Donohue, Jr., for one year ;

Maria Croak, for 4 months and 20 days ; to make up time lost by reason of absence from the Institution.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for his action.

Resolved, That, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws of the Institution, certificates of good scholarship and character be given to the following named pupils, who have successfully completed a course of five years' instruction: viz. :—

Charles Barger,
Henry Beyer,
Henry B. Broad,
Isaac Brockman,
Daniel H. Brown,
John F. Chinery,
Arthur W. Coulter,
Jeremiah Drum,
William F. Durian,
Sidney Edwards,
Michael Egan,
George Friess,
Tilson W. Haight,
Frank M. Houck,

Ira W. Tyler,
Frank Wankowski,
William Watkins, Jr.,
William W. Watson,
Edmund R. Wormer,
Catherine Aird,
Amelia Antusch,
Cora J. Beesmer,
Agnes Craig,
Lillie Davenport,
Ella M. Frantz,
Eva Freeholder,
Martha Hasty,
Matilda Hitz,

George Hamm,
Philip Johnson,
John Koffer,
Max Miller,
Peter Mitchell, Jr.,
William J. Pitt,
John Quigg,
Frederic T. Storm,
Joseph Toohey,
Richard R. Tweed,

Catherine Keefe,
Mary A. Kelly,
Catherine Kilroy,
Mary A. Lewis,
Mary Long,
Mary Nicholson,
Sarah A. Porter,
May F. Quevedo,
Ella F. Taylor,
Jeneva Tyrell.

Resolved, That the following named pupils, who have completed an eight years' course of instruction, are entitled to diplomas, and that the same be given to them, viz. :—

Seymour A. Berray,
Michael Bauer,
Richard T. Clinton,
WilliamENZ,
George T. Fisher,
Joseph Glosque, Jr.,
Herbert H. Henriques,
Frank Jourdan,
John W. Lyons,

William Morris,
Frederick Rudolph,
Louis G. Smith,
George VanDegrift,
George T. Weller,
Cora B. Flint,
Mary F. Goreth,
Josephine Lang,
Adelia L. Wolcott.

Resolved, That a diploma be awarded to Sophia Reese, for a modified course of supplementary study.

Resolved, That diplomas of the highest grade be given to the following named pupils, who have completed a full course of three years' study in the High Class, viz. :—

John C. Miller,
William G. Shanks,
Josephine B. Ackerman,

Martha J. Ray,
Emily A. Wells,
Mary A. Weyant.

Resolved, That the Cary Testimonial be awarded to George T. Weller, for superiority in scholarship and character.

Resolved, That the Frizzell Prize, for praiseworthy effort and successful attainment in the intermediate course, be awarded to William F. Durian.

Resolved, That, from the interest of the bequest made to the Institution by the late Madame Jumel, the following prizes be awarded in the department of art :—

1. *For general excellence in drawing, painting, modelling, time and pen and ink sketching* :—In the boys' studio, 1st prize, Charles T. Thompson ; 2d prize, Frank Avens ; and, in the girls' studio, 1st prize, Emily Wells ; 2d prize, May Martin.

2. *For ceramic painting, overglaze*:—1st prize, Frances C. Hawkins ; 2d prize, Caroline Peterson.

3. *For ceramic outlining, gilding and enamelling*:—1st prize, Georgie Decker ; 2d prize, Rachel Gantz.

4. *For modelling and carving*:—1st prize, George W. Wormeth ; 2d prize, Hannah Thurston ; 3d prize, Herbert H. Henriques.

5. *For perseverance and progress during the year*:—1st prize, Amelia Antusch ; 2d prize, Annie E. Austin.

6. *For pen and ink sketching*:—Equal prizes, William F. Durian and Frances C. Hawkins.

Resolved, That the monitorial prizes for order and management, offered by Madame LePrince, be awarded to Katie Hunt and Daisy Hollister.

Resolved, That the prizes offered by the Principal for “time sketching on slates,” be awarded to Emily A. Wells and Frank Avens.

Resolved, That certificates of special approbation for proficiency in drawing, in the weekly exercises, be awarded to the following named pupils, representing each of the classes :

William G. Shanks, Frank Jourdan, G. W. Miller, F. Wankowski, Charles Pechette, A. Michaelis, D. Cunningham, Joseph Goreth, E. McKarahan, P. Fogerty, Mary F. Goreth, Bertha Vogel, C. Kaiser, Annie L. Waidler, M. Donoho, Lorena Conklin, R. Lavandoska.

Resolved, That special mention be made of class I., Female department for greatest quantity and best quality of work.

Resolved, That the Demilt prize, for character and scholarship, be awarded to Mary A. Weyant.

Resolved, That the Dennistoun prize, for superiority in English composition, be awarded to Emily A. Wells.

Resolved, That the testimonial to be conferred every year, in accordance with the terms of a bequest made by the late Harriet Stoner upon such pupil in the Institution as has never acquired any knowledge of language through the ear, and, at the time of graduation shall be found to have attained the highest comparative excellence in character and study, be awarded to John C. Miller.

Resolved, That the Holbrook gold medal, for highest excellence in all the studies pursued in the High Class, be awarded to William G. Shanks.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER H. LEWIS,
DAVID S. EGGLESTON,
HEWLETT SCUDDER,
E. M. TOWNSEND,
THOMAS GALLAUDET.

APPENDIX.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

I. Pupils are provided for by the Institution in all respects, clothing and traveling expenses excepted, at the rate of \$300 per annum. Clothing will be furnished by the Institution, if desired, at an additional charge of fifty dollars. Payment is required semi-annually in advance. Day pupils will be received at a charge of \$100 per annum, including books and stationery, payable semi-annually in advance. The school year for day pupils shall be considered to commence on the first Wednesday in September, and end on the fourth Wednesday in June.

II. The regular time of admission is at the close of vacation, which extends from the fourth Wednesday in June to the first Wednesday in September. Pupils will be received at any time, when accompanied by the proper certificate of appointment.

III. No deduction will be made from annual charge in consequence of absence, on any account whatever, except sickness, nor for the vacation.

IV. Satisfactory security will be required for the punctual payment of bills and the suitable clothing of the pupils. In the case of pupils supported by their parents or friends, a bond will be required, the form of which is annexed to this report.

V. Applications regarding the admission or dismissal of pupils, and correspondence with reference to their support, health, and all matters other than those connected with education, must be addressed to the Superintendent.

Correspondence with reference to the education of the pupils, must be addressed to the Principal.

The post-office address of the Institution is Station M, New York.

VI. The selection of pupils over twelve years of age, to be supported at the public expense, is made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, at Albany, to whom all communication on the subject must be addressed. Children of indigent parents, under twelve years and over six, may be admitted to the Institution by certificate of any overseer of the poor, or supervisor.

VII. The clothing of the pupils over twelve years of age, selected

and supported as *State* pupils, is chargeable to the county from which they come at the rate of \$30 per annum, agreeably to the provisions of Chapter 386, Laws of 1864.

VIII. Should objection exist to the admission of any individual, the board reserve to themselves or their officers a discretionary power to reject the application.

The above terms are to be understood as embracing the entire annual expense to which each pupil is subjected. Stationery and necessary school books are furnished by the Institution. No extra charge is made in case of sickness, for medical attendance, medicine, or other necessary provisions.

It is suggested to the friends of deaf-mute children, that the names of familar objects may be taught them with comparative ease before their admission, and that the possession of such knowledge in any degree, materially facilitates their subsequent advancement. To be able to write an easy hand, or at least to form letters with a pen, is likewise a qualification very desirable. In reference to this subject, it is recommended that the words which constitute writing lessons or *copies*, preparatory to admission, should be such as have been previously made intelligible to the learner.

In the case of each pupil entering the Institution, it is desirable to obtain written answers to the following questions. Particular attention to this subject is requested.

1. Name of pupil, in full.
2. Residence, town, county, State.
3. When was he [*or she*] born ?
4. Where was he born ?
5. Was he born deaf ?
6. At what age was hearing lost ?
7. By what disease or accident did he become deaf ?
8. Is the above the physician's opinion ?
9. Is the deafness total or partial ?
10. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness, and if so, by whom, and with what result ?
11. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction ?
12. Is there any ability to articulate or read the lips ?
13. Is he cleanly or otherwise in habits ?
14. Has he any acute disease or received any bodily injury ?
15. Is he laboring under any bodily infirmity, defective vision, eruption, malformation of limbs, glandular swelling, rupture, epilepsy, chorea, or palsy ?
16. Has he shown any signs of mental imbecility, idiocy, or insanity ?
17. Has he ever used ardent spirits, opium or tobacco ?

18. Has he ever been vaccinated or had the small pox ?
19. Has he had the scarlet fever ?
20. Has he had the measles ?
21. Has he had the mumps ?
22. Has he had the whooping cough ?
23. Has he shown marked taste for any particular trade or business, or been accustomed to regular employment ?
24. Are there any other cases of deafness in the family, among relatives or ancestors ?
25. What is the name of the father ?
26. Where was he born ?
27. What is the name of the mother ?
28. Where was she born ?
29. What is the name and post-office address of the correspondent ?
30. What is the occupation of the father ?
31. Have either of the parents died ?
32. Has a second connection been formed by marriage ?
33. Where the parents related before marriage—*e.g.*, cousins ?
34. What are the names and ages of their children ?
35. What is the pecuniary condition of the parents ? Indigent ?
Easy circumstances ? Affluent ?
36. Has he any special mark or peculiarity of appearance ?
37. Color, color of eyes, stature, color of hair.
38. By whom is this information given ?

By order of the Board of Directors.

ERASTUS BROOKS,

President.

THATCHER M. ADAMS.

Secretary.

LAWS AND BLANK FORMS.

RELATING TO THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

CHAPTER 325, LAWS OF 1863.

As amended by chapter 213, entitled, "An act relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes."

PASSED, APRIL 29, 1875.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever a deaf-mute child, under the age of twelve years, shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this State, or shall be liable to become such charge, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor of the town, or of the supervisors of such county, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution of the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 2. Any parent, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child, within this State, over the age of six years and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the overseer of the poor of any town, or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing by satisfactory affidavit or other proof, that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered, or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 3. The children placed in said institutions, in pursuance of the foregoing section, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided that such expense shall not exceed three hundred dollars per year, until they attain the age of twelve years, unless the directors of the institutions to which a child

has been sent shall find that such child is not a proper subject to remain in said institution.

§ 4. The expenses for the board, tuition and clothing, for such deaf-mute children, placed as aforesaid in said institution, not exceeding the amount of three hundred dollars per year, above allowed, shall be raised and collected as are other expenses of the county from which such children shall be received ; and the bills therefor properly authenticated by the principal, or one of the officers of the institution, shall be paid to said institution by the said county ; and its county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 555, LAWS OF 1864, TITLE 1, SECTIONS 9 and 10 (As amended by chapter 213, entitled “ An Act to provide for the care and education of deaf-mutes ”).

Passed, April 29, 1875.

§ 6. Every person resident in this State, between twelve and twenty-five years of age, whose parent or parents, or if an orphan, whose nearest friend shall have been resident in this State for the three years preceding, and who may make application for that purpose, shall be received, if deaf and dumb, into one of the following named institutions, viz. : The New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in this State for the education of deaf-mutes, *provided his or her application be approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction*. The pupils so sent to either of the institutions aforesaid shall be provided with board, lodging and tuition, and the directors of said institution shall receive, for each pupil so provided for, the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, in quarterly payments, to be paid by the Treasurer of the State, on the warrant of the Comptroller, to the treasurer of said institution, on his presenting a bill showing the actual time and number of such pupils attending the institution, and which bill shall be signed by the president and secretary of the institution, and be verified by their oaths.

The regular term of instruction for such pupils shall be five years ; but the Superintendent of Public Instruction may, in his discretion, extend the term of any pupil for a period not exceeding three years. The pupils provided for in this and the preceding section of this title

shall be designated State pupils, and all the existing provisions of law applicable to State pupils now in said institution shall apply to pupils herein provided for.

APPLICATION

FOR THE ADMISSION OF COUNTY PUPILS.

To be made to and retained by the Supervisor or Overseer of the Poor.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
County of , }

.....of the town of.....in said county, hereby certifies that he is the.....of....., a deaf-mute child, residing in said town, and who was born on the....day of18 , and that in consequence of the want of education, the health, morals and comfort of said child may be endangered or not properly cared for; and the undersigned hereby makes application for the said child to be placed in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, for support and education, pursuant to chapter 325 of the Laws of 1863, as amended by chapter 213 of the Laws of 1875.

Dated.....18 .

CERTIFICATE.

To be granted by Supervisor or Overseer of the Poor and sent to the Institution.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
County of , }

I have this day selected.....of the town of.....county of....., son [or daughter] ofwho was born on the.....day of.....18 , as a county pupil in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, from the.....day of.....18 , to the.....day of18 , (he being then twelve years of age), to be educated and supported therein, during that period, at the expense of the county of.....in conformity with the provisions of chapter 325, Laws of 1863, as amended by chapter 213 of the Laws of 1875.

..... }
..... of the town of
..... }

Dated.....18 .

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To be sent to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany, in case of candidates for admission twelve years of age and over.

The undersigned..... of the town of..... in the county of do hereby certify that..... of said town, is deaf and dumb. The said..... was..... years of age on the.... day of18 ; is of good moral character, free from disease, and possesses intellectual faculties capable of instruction.

The names of the parents of the said..... are.....; and the said parents have resided in the State for the last three years. They respectfully apply for the appointment of said..... as a State pupil in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb ; and I would recommend the application to the favorable consideration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The parents are unable to provide the said..... with clothing.*

Dated.....18 ..

..... }
of the town of
 }

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany.

* In case the parents are able to provide clothing, the above sentence should be erased.

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we.....of
in the county of.....and State
 of....., and.....of.....
 in the county of.....and State of.....are
 held and firmly bound unto....., the treasurer of the New
 York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and his
 successors in office in the sum of.....dollars, for
 which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our
 heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by
 these presents.

Sealed with our seals. Dated at.....this.....
 day of.....A. D....

Whereas.....of.....in the county
 of.....and State of.....has
 been or is about to be admitted as a pupil in the Institution aforesaid ;

Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such, that if
 the above named obligors shall well and truly pay, during the con-
 tinuance of the said....., as such pupil, the sum of
 three hundred dollars per annum for.....board and tuition, semi-
 annually in advance, and shall also pay in advance the sum of fifty
 dollars a year for clothing, and shall also pay on demand all sums
 charged to the account of said.....for money or necessary
 articles furnished to said.....; and shall also pay interest
 on each bill, from and after the time it shall become due, then this
 obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in }
 presence of }

..... [L. S.]
 [L. S.]

SITUATION OF THE INSTITUTION.

The grounds occupied by the Institution comprise about twenty-six acres, and are located upon the banks of the Hudson River at Washington Heights, between One Hundred and Sixty-Second and One Hundred and Sixty-Fifth streets. The entrances to the grounds are at the junction of Tenth Avenue, Kingsbridge Road and One Hundred and Sixty-Third street, about nine miles from the City Hall.

The Institution can be reached by the following lines of public conveyances.

By the Sixth or Ninth Avenue Elevated railroads to One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth street.

By all Elevated railroads to Harlem, and thence by crosstown railroad on One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth street, and Cable Road to One Hundred and Sixty-Third street on Tenth Avenue.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

While the institution is opened to visitors during the daily sessions of the school, there are two occasions of more than ordinary interest when public exercises are held in the chapel, viz. : At the annual election of officers and directors, on the third Tuesday of May, and at the close of the academical term, on the fourth Wednesday of June, answering to Commencement in other seminaries of learning. The members of the Institution are earnestly requested to attend on these occasions, notice of which will be given in the newspapers.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the "The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb," incorporated by the Legislature of New York in the year 1817, the sum of.....dollars.

*This Institution holds in perpetual and grateful remembrance
the names of its*

MUNIFICENT BENEFACTORS.

EPHRAIM HOLBROOK,	JOHN ALSTYNE,
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN,	SETH GROSVENOR,
ELIZABETH DEMILT,	SIMON V. SICKLES,
MADAME ELIZA JUMEL,	THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE,
SARAH STAKE,	JAMES ANDERSON,
SARAH DEMILT,	THOMAS FRIZZELL THOMPSON,
JOHN NOBLE,	THOMAS RILEY,
THOMAS EGGLESTON,	JAMES N. COBB,
SAMUEL S. HOWLAND,	ELIZABETH GELSTON,
THOMAS EDDY,	ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	DANIEL MARLEY,
MARIA M. HOBBY,	ELIZA MOTT,
BENJAMIN ABRAMS,	SAMUEL WILLETTS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

For the Year 1885.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 14, 1886.

ALBANY:

WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY,

LEGISLATIVE PRINTERS.

1886.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 14, 1886.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES OF BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE
CHRONIC INSANE.

To the Legislature of the State of New York :

The Trustees of the Binghamton Asylum for Chronic Insane transmit to your honorable body their Seventh Annual Report, together with the reports of the superintendent and other officials of the institution.

At the close of the last fiscal year we had 282 males and 298 females; total, 580.

The year just closed has increased our numbers by 167 males and 116 females, making a total on September 30, 1885, of 767. This large population has forced us, from time to time, to extemporize quarters for their habitation, and in this respect our ingenuity has been taxed to its uttermost.

At one time it seemed imperative to close our doors to all newcomers. Counties continued to send patients, and we were more than crowded. At this juncture of affairs a committee of the State Board of Charities and the Commissioner in Lunacy visited us for the purpose of conferring with our board of trustees, and for devising, if possible, some temporary relief. Our new buildings were in process of construction, and they would be ready for occupancy in the near future. A new departure in the care of the insane was instituted. A number of our patients entered upon tent life. The experiment, in many respects, has proved a success. There are drawbacks and inconveniences necessarily attendant on this method of caring for the insane, but the officers in immediate charge refer to cases that have received incalcu-

lable benefit from their summer outing. By referring to the report of the superintendent you will find a detailed account of the tents and their surroundings. Of one thing we are all convinced, that for a certain class of patients tent life, during the summer and autumn, is highly beneficial. We expect the coming season to send many of them into camp again, not so much to relieve our crowded condition as to give them the benefit attendant on that kind of life. While tents may be used beneficially for a certain class of patients during the summer and fall, we are entirely convinced that they cannot be used during the winter. We should have suitable buildings sufficient in number, and properly constructed to house our patients during the whole year. Owing to the liberal treatment received at the hands of the last Legislature and the Executive, we have been enabled to erect two new buildings for patients. These have been built in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the State Board of Charities. At this writing they are not fully completed and ready for occupancy.

By January 15, 1886, we hope to move into the one-story building, but we fear it will not be feasible to occupy the two-story building before spring. We have at the present time patients enough to fill these buildings comfortably, but we fear the pressure upon us will not cease with the accommodations originally intended. These buildings were planned for 305 patients, but in constructing the one-story building we find that the basement can be utilized for 150 more inmates.

The location of these new buildings was a matter of much importance, and we gave it careful consideration. It was desirable to have them convenient to, and within plain view of the main edifice, and at the same time at a sufficient distance from it, so that the patients in the one building would not disturb those in the others. The larger of these buildings is 567 feet and eight inches long by forty-seven feet and eight inches wide, with five additions approached from the main building by corridors, viz.: two buildings for lavatories, each thirty by forty feet; two buildings for strong rooms, each seventeen feet and eight inches by twenty-five feet and eight inches, and one building for kitchen thirty-seven feet by forty-two feet. This building is located 500 feet north of the main administration building, and it extends longitudinally east and west. The topography of the ground on which it is located descends from the center of the building east and west, requiring $971\frac{1}{2}$ perches of masonry more than would have been required had the ground been nearly or quite level. After carefully considering the subject in all its bearings, and ascertaining the fact that the additional masonry could be used to good advantage in enlarging the capacity of the building, we directed that large windows be introduced, and thus an additional story be secured for the accom-

modation of patients. As now constructed, the whole structure is two stories in height, and it contains 56,525 square feet of floor space, allowing the liberal floor space of 174 square feet *per capita*. The structure is sheltered on the north by a high wooded hill, the front looking south toward the main building,

By making it two stories high instead of one as was originally designed room will be provided for 150 additional inmates, making a total of 325 patients in this building instead of 175 as was originally intended. Should this plan be adopted, our two new buildings would furnish accommodations for 450 patients, at a *per capita* of \$212.59, whereas the original plan estimated a cost of \$240 *per capita*.

The two-story building is located near the east end of the large building at right angles with, and 100 feet from it, with a dense grove of evergreens cutting off the view between the buildings, extending along the front of the large building. The two-story building is 252 feet and 8 inches long by twenty-six feet and eight inches wide, with two additional buildings for lavatories, each twenty-five feet by twenty-five feet and four inches. There is also a projection from the main building for a dining-room. This building is located longitudinally north and south, and all its apartments have an easterly exposure.

It contains 18,407 square feet of floor space, allowing nearly 148 square feet of floor space *per capita*. The old and new asylum buildings are located in such a manner as to be almost within the radius of a circle, and within convenient distance of one another, forming a picturesque group. The entire cost of the additional story, to what is known as the one-story building, in case it should be finished, would be \$21,042.90, providing room for 150 additional patients at a *per capita* cost of \$140.28. It seems to us that in no other way can the State provide so cheaply and so easily for an equal number of patients, as by appropriating the \$21,042.90, that is required to convert what is now waste room into comfortable quarters for 150 of our working class. The question of sewerage has been a vexed one for some time. Heretofore all the sewerage from the asylum has been discharged into the river at a distance of about one-half mile above our water-works. This has caused a feeling of uneasiness in the minds of many, from the fact that a large part of the water supply for the city is pumped from the river. The last Legislature appropriated \$13,000 to build a sewer from the asylum to connect with the city sewer. The contract has been let and the work is now being prosecuted. A State engineer has charge of its construction, and this should be a guaranty that it will be well done.

We would invite your special attention to the various items asked for by our superintendent in his report. The first one mentioned is

horse barn and wagon-house. For the past three years we have all felt this to be a necessity, but now that our new buildings have been erected, the removal of the one in present use is imperative. Not only is it inadequate to the needs of the institution, but it is so near to the new two-story building that to leave it there would really be to inflict a nuisance on the inmates. The erection of a cottage for the steward would be a wise and judicious outlay of money. The apartments now occupied by him in the main building are needed for the use of physicians, who should always be within easy call of the patients.

The growth of the asylum has been attended with a corresponding increase of live stock of various kinds. "Humanity and economy alike demand that they should be properly housed and sheltered." To do this, requires either the erection of new buildings or a thorough repairing of those in present use. The old barns from age and decay are in an unsafe condition and entirely unfitted for use. The expenditure required for repairs to put them in proper condition would be so great that true economy demands that new ones should be constructed. At least one new barn similar to the one erected in 1884 should be built as recommended by our medical superintendent, and we especially ask that your honorable body appropriate the sum of \$4,000 for that purpose. As to the necessity of other new buildings for the housing of cereals, vegetables and stock, we would respectfully call your attention to that portion of the steward's report, showing the stock and proceeds of farm and garden, and we ask you to take such action in the premises as prudence and economy suggest.

The value of good tillable land to an institution of this kind has been fully demonstrated. The benefit is two-fold. From a sanitary point of view it has done every thing for many of our patients. They have had the out-door air and exercise that are so essential to health, and at the same time they have been working to some purpose. The taking of exercise for the sake of exercise does not carry with it the benefit that it does when taken for some object. In this respect the insane are amenable to the same influences as are the sane. And we call the attention of the Legislature to that part of the medical superintendent's report, which speaks of the necessity of acquiring more land. While but some 400 inmates were at the asylum, there was ample force to work and improve all the land, and it was brought to a high state of cultivation from an almost barren waste. The number of patients is now nearly doubled, and it is still increasing, and even as a sanitary measure the demand for more land seems imperative. This is not all; the products of the farm as shown by the report of the steward, its largely increased fertility and value evidenced by its

appearance, coupled with the fact that leasing remote farms is found desirable, strongly commend such purchase, and show that economy and thrift, as well as the sanitary condition of the inmates require it. We are satisfied that additional land, which can be profitably cultivated in connection with that now owned by the State, can be bought at reasonable prices, and we would recommend an appropriation of \$ for the purchase of land, and that the trustees, subject to the approval of the Comptroller, shall be authorized and empowered to purchase such additional lands.

Another weighty reason is urged. The weekly compensation is fixed and based upon expenses incurred by institutions which have the advantages of a large amount of productive lands, and it is feared that unless similar facilities are provided for us, we may be compelled to call upon the State for a deficiency in maintenance, which would be obviated if such land were provided as could be worked by the inmates without incurring additional expense.

The water supply of an asylum is always an important item in its administration, and one that should be carefully looked after from time to time.

We have reached a point in our growth when something should be done to increase our storage of water. So far in this respect we have been highly favored.

No accident has occurred to embarrass us in the past, but we do not think it prudent to trust the future with our present facilities. The plan of a reservoir as presented in the report of our superintendent meets our hearty approval, and we trust it may meet with favor from you. The important subject of heating our buildings demands attention. Up to the present time the steam pipe leading from the boiler-house to the main building has answered every purpose, but now that we have to supply steam for these two new buildings from the same source, we deem it necessary to lay a larger pipe to the main edifice. The one in present use should be left so that it can be used in case of an emergency. By adopting this plan as recommended by our superintendent, we think we can be made perfectly comfortable, and all things considered, it seems to be the most practicable and the most economical one. To do this will require quite an outlay of money, but we feel that the necessity of the measure will at once present itself to your honorable body.

We wish to call your attention to the table in the superintendent's report showing the whole amount expended for maintenance, exclusive of clothing and officers' salaries. You will find in it a full and complete statement of the items which go to make up the running expenses of this institution, which amount must be met by moneys paid

to us from the counties for the board of patients. For the year commencing October 1, 1885, the price per week has been fixed at \$2.42 *per capita*. We are comparatively a new institution, and we have never been as thoroughly equipped as we ought to have been, to compete with other asylums in the matter of supporting our patients. Of one thing you may rest assured, that we and the officers in immediate charge will do our utmost to administer the affairs of this asylum as economically as possible, consistent with the good of all concerned. The care of the insane of our State is an imperative duty, and it presents important problems for you legislators, as well as for asylum officials, to solve. You have responsibilities in this matter that must be met. In order that you may act wisely and intelligently on questions presented to you, the statute requires the trustees and superintendents of our charitable institutions to report annually the growth and condition of the various charges under their immediate control. It is their duty to make such suggestions and to ask such appropriations as they think essential to the welfare and prosperity of the institutions in their charge. It is for you to furnish the means to carry out such measures.

Our State has a very large insane population, and they appeal to our sympathies as no other class can. Their condition is such that they cannot champion their own cause. They are wholly dependent on others, and whatever is done to ameliorate their sufferings must be accomplished independent of their own efforts. It has been the policy of our State to care for these unfortunates in asylums, and not to trust them to the whims and caprices of individuals and small communities. She has done her duty nobly, and it is no time now to falter in well-doing.

The necessities have never been more urgent than they are at present, and we have confidence that this Legislature will see the wisdom and foresight of making such appropriations for Binghamton asylum as will thoroughly equip it for carrying on the work in a humane and satisfactory manner.

At the close of this report you will find an itemized statement of moneys needed for the coming year. In presenting these claims we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are just and proper, and, we think, they will bear the closest scrutiny. We give below a table showing the amounts of the different appropriations of last year together with the sums expended and balances on hand at close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1885. We earnestly recommend an appropriation of \$2,000 for the purpose of putting double windows on the west side of the main building, which is 365 feet long, situated on a hill fronting the west. The wind often blows at the rate of thirty miles an

hour, driving the heat in the wards to the east side of the building, making it impossible to keep the temperature comfortable for the patients. These windows are also required for the west end of the new building. This expense could be covered by the amount asked for. Our architect claims that this would be a great saving in the item of fuel.

We specially call the attention of the Legislature to that portion of the superintendent's report in which it speaks of the necessity of the appointment of additional physicians. Two physicians were deemed necessary when there were but 200 patients in the asylum; now we have 767 inmates, which number will, in all probability, within the ensuing year be increased to 1,000. At present we have but two physicians in addition to the medical superintendent, and it is quite apparent that such force cannot at all times sufficiently administer to the wants of the unfortunate class intrusted to their care, a necessity which your honorable body fully appreciated at the session of 1885, when a bill was passed providing for such additional physicians. Unfortunately, owing to the lateness of the session when it was passed, it failed to become a law by reason of the omission of the Governor's signature.

At present there is no available space in the asylum building offering suitable quarters for such additional officers, in case they should be appointed.

If the Legislature would grant the sum of \$3,000 for the erection of a steward's cottage, as asked for in the items herein specified, the quarters now occupied by the steward would be sufficient for such assistant physicians.

The services required from the secretary of this board are such that they necessarily take a large portion of his time, and we deem it but simple justice that a suitable compensation be allowed, and we recommend that a salary of \$300 a year be allowed him for such services. Special attention of the Legislature is called to the necessity of promptly providing for the raising of the \$35,200 authorized to be incurred by the trustees in the supply bill of 1885. The same has been incurred, and it is now owing to the contractors erecting and finishing said buildings, and it is secured by interest-bearing securities.

In conclusion, we wish to acknowledge the uniform faithfulness and conscientiousness with which the officers of the asylum have performed their various duties during the past, and the prompt and business-like manner with which they have met every emergency.

The fact that excellent discipline is maintained among the various patients without resort to harsh or restraining measures speaks emphatically for the prudence and praiseworthy efforts of the officers,

and we believe their conduct in the past is a guaranty that such efficiency and humanity will continue in the future.

TABLE showing amounts appropriated, moneys expended and balances on hand September 30, 1885.

Of the \$40,000 appropriated by chapter 525, Laws of 1885, for erecting two new buildings, there has been expended as follows:

For contract work	\$11,761 03
For digging foundation	435 54
For printing and advertising	49 00
For engineer locating building	23 00
	<hr/>
	\$12,268 57
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of	\$27,731 43
	<hr/>

Of the \$1,000 appropriated by chapter 551, Laws of 1884, for "building new fences," there has been expended the sum of \$693.05, leaving a balance of \$306.95.

Of the \$730 appropriated by chapter 525, Laws of 1885, for "farm and garden implements," there has been expended the sum of \$158.63, leaving a balance of \$571.37.

Of the \$2,500 appropriated by chapter 525, Laws of 1885, for "furnishing," there has been expended the sum of \$2,339.74, leaving a balance of \$160.26.

Of the \$450 appropriated by chapter 525, Laws of 1885, for "medical books and surgical instruments," there has been expended the sum of \$87.38, leaving a balance of \$362.62.

Of the \$300 appropriated by chapter 525, Laws of 1885, for "mechanics' tools," there has been expended the sum of \$46.78, leaving a balance of \$253.22.

Of the \$6,000 appropriated by chapter 525, Laws of 1885, for "furniture for new building," there has been expended the sum of \$673.25, leaving a balance of \$5,326.75.

Of the \$13,000 appropriated by chapter 400, Laws of 1885, for a "new sewer," there has been expended the sum of \$5,530.23, leaving a balance of \$7,469.77.

Of the \$2,100, appropriated by chapter 525, Laws of 1885, for a "new vegetable cellar," there has been expended the sum of \$1,063.78, leaving a balance of \$1,036.22.

The sum of \$3,500 appropriated by chapter 551, Laws of 1884, for "building a new barn" has been expended.

The sum of \$1,000, appropriated by chapter 551, Laws of 1884, for "rebuilding engineer's house," has been expended.

Of the \$300 appropriated by chapter 551, Laws of 1884, for "extending water pipe to barn," etc., there has been expended the sum of \$265.96, leaving a balance of \$34.04.

We respectfully ask the Legislature to make the following appropriations for the following purposes:

For completing basement of one-story new building to accommodate an additional 150 patients.....	\$21,042 90
For raising up roof of northern extension, adding another story, and completing it for a disturbed class of patients	10,000 00
For steam pipe, ten inches in diameter, from boiler-house to asylum, 1,700 feet, and for covering the same with Riley's patent covering.....	7,735 00
Expansion joints and fittings.....	1,400 00
Rebuilding duct to accommodate additional pipe.	1,500 00
Return pipe from new building to main building.....	525 00
Labor for laying all of said pipe.....	1,200 00
For taking up and laying six-inch pipe and covering the same	1,190 25
Two generators for new buildings.....	500 00
One reservoir to hold 100,5,000 gallons.....	5,000 00
One horse barn and wagon-house.....	4,000 00
Moving five boilers in new boiler-house and resetting with steam connections, and pump for same.....	1,50 000
Two boilers at river	3,000 00
Furniture for new building and rooms to be finished in old laundry.....	5,315 00
For cottage for steward.....	3,000 00
Piggeries for 400 hogs	1,000 00
For slaughter-house and all the appurtenances....	800 00
To reimburse the maintenance fund for money used for the purchase of tents, as approved by the Comptroller	1,700 00
Outside windows, to save heat.....	2,000 00
For repairing old barns and sheds and moving old horse barn and fitting for stock... ..	1,500 00
For finishing old laundry into twenty-four rooms for help.....	2,000 00
For 1,000 feet linen fire hose (rubber lined).....	500 00
For ice-house, forty by sixty, with a meat market and cooler.....	2,500 00
One new oven, to be built in bakery now in use.....	400 00
Total.....	\$80,108 15

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated *January 13, 1886.*

TRACY R. MORGAN, *Chairman,*
HARRIS G. RODGERS, *Secretary,*
GEORGE TRUMAN,
S. D. HALLIDAY,
ALEX. CUMMING,
EDMUND O'CONNOR,
E. ROSS.

ADDENDA.

The above report closes with the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1885. At the date of its adoption by our trustees, this 13th day of January, 1886, we have 834 patients in the asylum.

Counties are making application almost daily for admissions. We have reached a point when we must close our doors unless the Legislature comes to our relief. Should you grant the items asked for in the supply bill, to finish off the basement in the one-story building and to raise the northern extension, we would then have accommodations for 1,000 inmates. Would it not be wise to have these two items made the subject of special legislation? The need is so imperative that we think it can but meet your approval.

Should this not be done we can see no other course for us to pursue than to issue circulars at once notifying the counties that we can receive no more patients. We give you the facts and it is for you to take the responsibility.

TRACY R. MORGAN, *Chairman*,
HARRIS G. RODGERS, *Secretary*,
GEORGE TRUMAN,
S. D. HALLIDAY,
ALEX. CUMMING,
EDMUND O'CONNOR,
E. ROSS.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE FOR
THE YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1884, AND ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

Giving the receipts and disbursements in detail in quarterly periods, ending respectively: December 30, 1884, March 31, 1885, June 30, 1885, and September 30, 1885; and followed by summary statements of the aggregate of such receipts and expenditures for the year complete.

October 1, 1884, to December 31, 1884.

RECEIPTS.

Current Expenses.

1884.

Oct.	6.	To brought from detached building account...	\$121 32
Dec.	31.	brought from smith and steam pipe account	2, 217 50
	31.	brought from boiler-house account.....	178 24
Total			\$2, 517 06

COUNTY FUNDS.

Oct.	1.	To balance bro't from last quarter..	\$561 80
	6.	bro't from detached building acct.	462 65
		To amount received from:	
	7.	Chenango county	162 61
		Cayuga county	108 29
		City of Poughkeepsie.....	330 23
		Rensselaer county.....	3, 318 39
		Delaware county.....	621 86
		Madison county.....	574 72
		Otsego county.....	469 95
		Essex county.....	71 03
		Queens county.....	332 86
10.		Rockland county.....	378 57
14.		Albany county.....	3, 224 19
		Broome county	141 61
		Suffolk county.....	706 99
16.		Columbia county.....	695 93
18.		Herkimer county.....	180 59
		Delaware county.....	57 56
		Greene county.....	660 68
		Cortland county	34 66
22.		Schoharie county.....	67 15

1884.

To amount received from :

Oct.	23.	Orange county	\$490 95	
		Ulster county	584 10	
Nov.	3.	Westchester county	2,384 75	
	6.	Steuben county.....	1,631 29	
	7.	Steuben county.....	28 05	
	10.	State Treasurer	554 76	
	13.	Sullivan county	481 94	
		Schuyler county	33 52	
		City of Kingston.....	111 12	
	22.	Dutchess county.....	538 67	
		Onondaga county	675 19	
	29.	Washington county	69 91	
Dec.	2.	Fulton county.....	274 81	
		Montgomery county.....	78 63	
	31.	Tioga county.....	684 33	
			<hr/>	\$21,784 32

Furnishing.

Oct.	1.	To am't balance brought over last quarter...	187 66
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Detached Building.

Oct.	6.	To amount received from Comptroller.....	1,000 00
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Boiler-House.

Oct.	1.	To amount balance brought over last quarter.	178 24
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Comptroller.

Oct.	1.	To amount brought over last quarter.....	1,001 32
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Sundry Sales.

Oct.	1.	To am't brought over last quarter,	\$411 48	
Nov.	18.	To amount received from steward.	140 19	
	22.	To amount received from steward.	42 50	
			<hr/>	594 17

Official Salaries.

Oct.	6.	To am't rec'd from State Treasurer.	\$1,712 50	
	30.	To am't rec'd from State Treasurer.	600 00	
Dec.	15.	To am't rec'd from State Treasurer.	25 00	
			<hr/>	2,337 50

Fence Fund.

Oct.	1.	To amount brought over last quarter.....	666 25
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General Furnishing.

Oct.	1.	To am't balance brought over last quarter....	1,764 37
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Trestle and Steam Pipe.

Oct. 1. To am't balance brought over last quarter.... 2,217 50

Pipe Fund.

Oct. 15. To am't received from Comptroller..... 300 00

Barn Fund.

Oct. 16. To am't received from Comptroller... .. 3,500 00

\$38,048 39

DISBURSEMENTS.

Current Expenses.

Date.	Voucher.	NAME.	
1884.			
Oct. 10.	46.	Paid Gregg & Son.....	\$142 60
	1.	Pay-roll.....	2,327 03
14.	52.	Ross Miller.....	194 10
20.	58.	N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co....	129 85
	59.	Edwin Evans.....	166 62
	60.	H. B. Ogden	117 36
23.	2.	I. G. Perry	210 46
	3.	G. R. Curtiss	25 41
	4.	H. Kohnstaum & Co.....	80 43
	5.	Holly Mfg. Co.....	35 00
	6.	Hyde & Winters	146 85
	7.	Empire Refinery Co.....	75 15
	8.	A. Campbell & Co.....	134 00
	9.	F. A. Davis	12 00
	10.	Austin, Nichols & Co.....	106 23
	11.	Bergin & Jones	33 39
	12.	H. B. Claflin & Co	33 58
	13.	Ostermoor & Son.....	40 44
	14.	Huntington & Dorn.....	34 95
	15.	W. S. Legge & Co.....	21 35
	16.	McNath & Morgan.....	12 00
	17.	Frank Roper.....	90 20
	18.	Reynolds & Co.....	99 00
	19.	A. S. Whipple.....	69 74
	20.	Scheflein & Co.....	10 50
	21.	Thurber, Whyland & Co.....	77 82
	22.	Bean & Co.....	23 62
	23.	Bates & Johnson.....	50 11
	24.	W. Bevier.....	15 00
	25.	Davis & Duell.....	13 83
	26.	Conklin & Mersenteau	32 89
	27.	Hirschman Bros.....	101 33

Date.	Voucher.	NAME.	
1884.			
Oct. 23.	28.	Paid C. F. Thomas.....	\$981 51
	29.	Carter & Babcock.....	66 19
	30.	J. D. Malland	125 28
	31.	H. B. Darrow.....	10 28
	32.	G. Van Wormer.....	12 00
	33.	Marks & Clark.....	194 68
	34.	White & Wood.....	21 34
	35.	• Dan Lyons.....	22 13
	36.	Sewing Machine Co.....	57 75
	37.	C. D. Middlebrook.....	242 42
	38.	A. S. Patten & Bro.....	72 13
	39.	A. S. Miner.....	36 94
	40.	Shopley & Wells.....	37 72
	41.	John R. Clark.....	36 00
	42.	M. McMahon	6 50
	43.	A. H. Leet & Son.....	279 45
	44.	D. L. Bronson.....	14 58
	45.	Simeon Johnson.....	8 00
	47.	L. J. Garnsey.....	13 00
	48.	D. R. Grant.....	21 99
	49.	Carl & Spaulding.....	27 75
	50.	T. E. Porter	7 50
	51.	Telephone Exchange.....	8 00
	53.	Chubbuck & Co.....	197 69
	54.	Bartlett Bros	11 08
	55.	G. B. Hollister.....	22 49
	56.	Otis Bros.....	52 66
	57.	Sisson Bros. & Welden.....	100 17
27.	61.	J. Bump.....	102 64
Nov. 10.	126.	Geo. Higbee.....	410 00
	62.	Pay-roll	2,612 00
14.	113.	J. Bump	33 60
21.	82.	H. B. Claflin & Co.....	513 18
28.	131.	E. Drake.....	116 80
22.	63.	Reynolds & Co.....	58 48
	64.	James H. Wells.....	126 06
	65.	A. L. Williston.....	11 00
	66.	Legge & Co.....	47 35
	67.	H. L. Armstrong.....	550 00
	68.	G. H. Pumpelly.....	52 50
	69.	Heath Bros.....	10 26
	70.	A. W. Palmer.....	56 10
	71.	Hyde & Winters.....	8 38
	72.	Empire Refining Co	145 43
	73.	Bergin & Jones.....	36 36
	74.	Thurber, Whyland & Co.....	252 23
	75.	Cyrus Munson.....	197 80
	76.	Lorig & Webber.....	679 40
	77.	Leggett & Co.....	118 29
	78.	H. Kohnstamm & Co	78 96

Date.	Voucher.	NAME.	
1884.			
Nov. 22.	79. Paid	Huntington & Dorn.....	\$180 12
	80.	Hauschin Manufacturing Co....	16 60
	81.	Austin, Nichols & Co.....	57 08
	83.	Sisson Bros. & Welden.....	257 20
	84.	C. F. Thomas.....	646 11
	85.	White & Wood.....	8 34
	86.	C. W. Sears & Son.....	12 55
	87.	Bean & Co.....	76 94
	88.	Charles E. Lee.....	41 32
	89.	Smith & Sons.....	51 93
	90.	Shopley & Wells.....	325 42
	91.	Carter & Babcock.....	93 58
	92.	A. N. Leet & Son.....	117 99
	93.	D. R. Grant.....	18 05
	94.	J. J. Moses.....	8 00
	95.	Telephone Co.....	8 00
	96.	Reynolds & Townsend.....	44 52
	97.	A. S. Miner.....	25 04
	98.	Binghamton Oil Refining Co....	4 50
	99.	F. P. Costello.....	19 80
	100.	Marks & Clark.....	74 83
	101.	D. L. Brownson.....	26 03
	102.	G. B. Hollister.....	21 56
	103.	N. W. Chubbuck & Co.....	40 04
	104.	L. I. Garnsey.....	8 82
	105.	C. D. Middlebrook.....	127 17
	106.	A. S. Patten & Bro.....	112 53.
	107.	Nelson Stone.....	127 88
	108.	A. E. Smith.....	3 40
	109.	N. A. Smith.....	12 00
	110.	Fred. W. Smith.....	4 50
	111.	J. N. Mason..	6 40
	112.	E. Ayers.....	12 00
	114.	J. R. Clarke.....	18 00
	115.	Carl & Spaulding.....	6 00
	116.	Gregg & Son.....	21 40
	117.	Hirschman Bros.....	32 30
	118.	Stone & Saunders.....	7 18
	119.	Dan. Lyons.....	119 75
	120.	Davis & Duel.....	36 08
	121.	A. W. Carl.....	13 25
	122.	Corbin & Son.....	7 87
	123.	E. F. Bloomer.....	6 03
	124.	Bartlett Bros.....	31 44
	125.	Binghamton Publishing Co.....	35 26
	127.	W. L. Ayer.....	43 00
	129.	Shear & Edson.....	44 71
	130.	Edwin Evans.....	162 15
Dec. 2.	132.	J. Bump.....	60 72
3.	128.	David Brown.....	135 47

Date.	Voucher.	NAME.	
1884.			
Dec. 9.	177.	Paid Gregg & Son	\$276 03
	183.	Edwin Evans	134 07
	184.	N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co	60 00
10.	133.	Pay-roll	2,654 54
17.	134.	G. N. Pumpelly	12 75
	135.	Thurber, Whyland & Co	32 94
	136.	A. W. Palmer	230 00
	137.	S. F. Hayward	20 00
	138.	W. S. Legge & Co	15 00
	139.	Bergen & Jones	75 00
	140.	Camden & Phila. Soap Co	14 76
	141.	Claffin & Co	6 75
	142.	Empire Refining Co	169 41
	143.	Heath Bros	232 00
	144.	H. Kohnstamm & Co	72 10
	145.	F. H. Leggett & Co	20 12
	146.	Russell, Fox & Co	23 05
	147.	C. F. Thomas	601 51
	148.	Reynolds & Townsend	216 63
	149.	Telephone & Telegraph Co	8 00
	150.	F. S. Jarvis & Co	32 40
	151.	Bean & Co	128 66
	152.	Otis Bros	32 57
	153.	Geo. Van Wormer	64 95
	154.	Daniel Lyons	21 89
	155.	L. Whitney	110 16
	156.	Benson & Gillespie	50 90
	157.	L. T. Garnsey	25 25
	158.	Bartlett Bros	48 63
	159.	Davis & Duel	28 20
	160.	H. B. Douw	7 07
	161.	G. B. Hollister	62 55
	162.	Carter & Babcock	412 23
	163.	Hirschman Bros	14 76
	164.	A. S. Miner	33 93
	165.	Carl & Spaulding	5 00
	166.	Binghamton Oil Co	35 01
	167.	N. W. Chubbuck	41 25
	168.	W. B. Dumery	28 14
	169.	D. L. Brownson	36 51
	170.	Hatten, Galpin & Co	34 59
	171.	C. D. Middlebrook	186 65
	172.	D. R. Grant	30 66
	173.	Charles E. Lee	207 70
	174.	W. Bevier	16 50
	175.	Patten Bros	96 56
	176.	Stone & Sanders	31 35
	178.	Sisson Bros. & Welden	274 90
	179.	Shapley & Wells	5 34
	180.	V. W. Ford	67 83

Date.	Voucher.	NAME.	
1884.			
Dec. 17.	181.	Paid G. E. Porter.....	\$8 00
	182.	Corbin & Son.....	15 18
27.	186.	W. H. Lyon.....	75 81
29.	185.	Matthew Hays.....	76 35
31.	187.	Edwin Evans.....	80 97
Total.....			<u>\$24,241 86</u>

Furnishing.

Dec. 17.	1.	Paid Crounse & Brown...	\$10 48	
	2.	Woven Wire Co.....	6 00	
	3.	Sisson Bros. & Welden	16 00	
	4.	McElroy & Fancher..	46 00	
			<u></u>	\$78 40

Detached Building.

Oct. 6.		Paid county funds account.	\$462 65	
		Current expense acc't	121 32	
23.	32.	Bartlett Bros.....	21 32	
Nov. 22.	33.	D. J. Mallone.....	25 78	
			<u></u>	631 70

Boiler-House.

Dec. 31.		Paid current expense account.....		178 24
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Official Salaries.

Oct. 2.		Paid Edwin Evans	\$225 00	
6.		T. S. Armstrong.....	750 00	
		C. C. Eastman.....	250 00	
		O. J. Wilsey	200 00	
		Jerome DeWitt.....	200 00	
		L. S. Smith.....	87 50	
30.		C. C. Eastman	200 00	
		O. J. Wilsey ...	200 00	
		Edwin Evans	200 00	
Dec. 15.		L. S. Smith	25 00	
			<u></u>	2,337 50

Fence Fund.

Oct. 23.	3.	Paid J. R. Wilmot	\$166 32	
Dec. 17.	4.	C. D. Middlebrook	7 68	
			<u></u>	174 00

Date. Voucher. NAME.
1884.

General Furnishing.

Oct. 20.	22.	Paid pay-roll	\$30 00	
23.	14.	Crounse & Brown....	7 00	
	15.	J. M. Robinson & Sons.	204 00	
	16.	C. W. Sears & Sons...	30 60	
	17.	Carter & Babcock....	11 95	
	19.	McElroy & Fancher ..	84 95	
10.	18.	Pay-roll	50 00	
Nov. 22.	25.	Robinson, Sons & Co..	132 05	
	20.	Sisson Bros. & Welden.	115 66	
	21.	Sisson Bros. & Welden.	579 78	
	23.	Sisson Bros. & Welden.	151 09	
	24.	Sisson Bros. & Welden.	32 51	
				\$1,429 59

Trestle and Steam Pipe.

Dec. 31.	Paid current expense account.....	2,217 50
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Pipe Fund.

Oct. 23.	1.	Paid Carter & Babcock....	\$168 74	
Nov. 22.	2.	Charles E. Lee.....	12 63	
Dec. 17.	3.	Shapley & Wells....	21 69	
	4.	Charles E. Lee.....	62 90	
				265 96

Barn Fund.

Oct. 10.	1.	Paid pay-roll	\$274 80	
23.	2.	C. E. Lee.....	78 11	
Nov. 10.	3.	Lucius Ford.....	1,000 00	
21.	4.	Lucius Ford.....	2,128 45	
				3,481 36

Total disbursed	\$35,035 56
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January 1, 1885, to March 31, 1885.

RECEIPTS.

County Funds.

1885.

Jan. 1.	To balance from last quarter.....	\$59 52
	To amount received from:	
6.	Washington county	69 78
7.	City of Poughkeepsie	342 53
	Otsego county.....	693 29
9.	Essex county	66 08

1885.] To amount received from:

Jan. 9.	Rockland county.....	\$379 44
10.	Chenango county.....	205 39
12.	Madison county.....	715 01
	Allegany county.....	97 64
13.	Suffolk county.....	772 65
14.	Herkimer county.....	125 78
15.	Cayuga county.....	107 54
16.	Schuyler county.....	33 44
	Orange county.....	651 81
19.	Columbia county.....	692 78
20.	Tioga county.....	803 25
23.	Greene county.....	611 52
27.	Delaware county.....	847 78
28.	Westchester county.....	2,378 53
31.	State of New York.....	543 30
	Broome county.....	79 41
Feb. 2.	Fulton county.....	191 05
4.	Montgomery county.....	75 47
5.	Rensselaer county.....	3,520 29
7.	Delaware county.....	27 37
	Onondaga county.....	682 63
9.	Queens county.....	348 58
10.	City of Kingston.....	124 52
	Sullivan county.....	221 64
13.	Warren county.....	543 72
14.	Delaware county.....	23 31
17.	Albany county.....	4,131 34
	Steuben county.....	1,544 52
Mar. 6.	Dutchess county.....	563 64
	Richmond county.....	626 28
12.	Montgomery county.....	261 81
	Ulster county.....	1,394 42
16.	Saratoga county.....	2,132 36
17.	Ulster county.....	700 44
Total.....		<u>\$27,389 86</u>

Furnishing.

Jan. 1. To balance from last quarter..... \$109 18

Detached Building.

Jan. 1. To balance from last quarter..... 368 93

Comptroller.

Jan. 1. To balance from last quarter..... 1,001 32

Official Salaries.

Jan. 6. To received from State Treasurer..... 1,875 00

1885.

Sundry Sales.

Jan. 1.	To brought from last quarter.....	\$594 17
Mar. 31.	Received from steward.....	131 50

Fence Fund.

Jan. 1.	To brought from last quarter.....	492 25
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General Furnishing.

Jan. 1.	To balance from last quarter.....	334 78
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Pipe Fund.

Jan. 1.	To balance from last quarter.....	34 04
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Barn Fund.

Jan. 1.	To balance from last quarter.....	18 64
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Total receipts.....	<u>\$32,349 67</u>
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Current Expenses.

Date.	Voucher.	NAME.	
1885.			
Jan. 15.	234.	Paid Gregg & Son.....	\$70 80
16.	242.	V. W. Ford.....	98 33
19.	189.	H. D. Ostermoor.....	45 60
	190.	Homœopathic Asylum.....	10 00
	191.	Bramhall, Deane & Co.....	3 94
	192.	H. W. Brundage.....	25 16
	193.	F. A. Cassidy.....	47 75
	194.	H. B. Claflin & Co.....	210 18
	195.	Thurber, Whyland & Co.....	200 48
	196.	Empire Refining Co.....	423 56
	197.	Bergin & Jones.....	448 20
	198.	Hyde & Winters.....	334 42
	199.	Lorig & Webber.....	515 00
	200.	Leggett & Co.....	283 83
	201.	Huntington & Dorn.....	157 22
	202.	Kohnstamm & Co.....	70 00
	203.	G. S. Perry & Co.....	19 03
	204.	C. A. Weed & Co.....	92 50
	205.	Oeynolds & Townsend.....	400 77
	206.	Rtis Bros.....	8 70
	207.	H. A. Smith.....	14 60
	208.	Simon O'Neil.....	15 80
	209.	T. E. Porter.....	14 15
	210.	J. J. Moses.....	8 00
	211.	F. S. Jarvis & Co.....	78 00

Date.	Voucher.	NAME.	
1885.			
Jan. 19.	212. Paid	A. S. Miner.....	\$11 10
	213.	C. D. Middlebrook.....	38 76
	215.	C. F. Thomas.....	737 09
	216.	Smith & Sherman.....	42 50
	217.	Sisson Bros. & Welden.....	79 63
	218.	C. A. Weed & Co.....	361 25
	219.	Bean & Co.....	73 69
	214.	Stone & Sanders	4 00
	220.	Bartlett & Bros	18 30
	221.	Marks & Clark.....	45 07
	222.	Patten & Bro	105 17
	223.	David Scudder.....	142 40
	224.	Charles E. Lee.....	15 75
	225.	Fish & Co.....	9 50
	226.	White & Wood.....	30 25
	227.	Jerome DeWitt	9 00
	228.	W. S. Smith & Sons	52 19
	229.	O. W. Sears.....	124 14
	230.	E. Ayers	12 00
	231.	Chubbuck & Co.....	33 65
	232.	Davis & Duell.....	75 86
	233.	Finch & Ross.....	102 20
	235.	D. R. Grant	37 33
	236.	David Lyons.....	20 50
	237.	Telephone Co.....	8 00
	238.	Saunders & Taylor.....	142 60
	239.	L. T. Garnsey.....	34 85
	240.	Ross Miller	23 40
	241.	Mulford & Co.....	12 00
	243.	Meagley & Blanchard.....	403 74
	244.	D. L. Brownson.....	11 16
	245.	Carter & Babcock	114 32
	246.	G. B. Hollister.....	31 13
	247.	H. B. Douw.....	9 50
	248.	Cortland Co	26 22
30.	250.	Edwin Evans	130 02
	251.	Claflin & Co.....	183 75
Feb. 10.	252.	Pay-roll	2,438 65
14.	249.	A. J. Walling.....	12 78
	253.	Empire Refining Co	167 88
	254.	Leggett & Co	187 03
	255.	Lorig & Webber.....	515 00
	256.	S. P. Neff	34 56
	257.	H. Kohnstamm & Co	79 87
	258.	Bates & Johnson.....	65 84
	259.	Huntington & Dorn	69 34
	260.	Austin, Nichols & Co.....	109 63
	261.	Thurber, Whyland & Co	28 31
	262.	J. H. Mason.....	12 00
	263.	Marks & Clark.....	143 04

Date.	Voucher.	NAME.	
1885.			
Feb. 14.	264.	Paid Carter & Babcock.....	\$106 84
	265.	A. S. Patten & Bro.....	88 47
	266.	O. W. Sears	83 70
	267.	V. W. Ford.....	75 34
	268.	Meagley & Blanchard.....	345 60
	269.	Gregg & Son	3 73
	270.	Sears & Son.....	6 80
	271.	Stone, Goff & Co	105 00
	272.	I. G. Perry.....	113 67
	273.	L. T. Garnsey.....	11 25
	274.	A. S. Miner.....	13 85
	275.	Daniel Lyons.....	33 72
	276.	H. I. Smith.....	4 20
	277.	D. L. Bronwson	10 89
	278.	C. A. Weed & Co	14 00
	279.	M. O'Neil.....	58 28
	280.	F. D. Page & Co.	13 95
	281.	N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co	60 00
	282.	Davis & Duell	47 82
	283.	H. B. Donald.....	9 32
	284.	Carl & Spaulding	4 00
	285.	Telegraph & Telephone Co.....	8 00
	286.	Chubbuck & Co.....	109 64
	287.	Bartlett Bros.....	6 53
	288.	Clancy & Ely.....	3 15
	289.	Shapley & Wells.....	66 97
	290.	Doubleday & Co	7 90
	291.	Bean & Co	13 41
	292.	Hirschman Bros.....	117 48
	293.	A. Corbin & Co.....	4 18
	294.	T. P. Calkin.....	9 60
	295.	D. R. Grant.....	36 61
	296.	Crofut & Tallman.....	115 00
	297.	F. W. Smith	4 50
	298.	C. F. Thomas	579 14
	299.	White & Wood	4 58
	300.	Benson & Gillespie.....	32 45
	301.	G. H. Pumpelly.....	54 50
	302.	Sisson Bros. & Welden.....	65 54
	303.	Otis Bros	32 82
	24. 304.	Edwin Evans.....	182 22
	305.	Samuel Bayless	177 00
	306.	H. B. Claflin.....	458 98
Mch. 7.	352.	John McNamara.....	42 60
10.	308.	Pay-roll	2,512 24
13.	309.	Riley Bros	26 00
	310.	F. A. Cassidy.....	36 00
	311.	H. W. Brundage.....	14 77
	312.	Weed, Parsons & Co	30 00
	313.	Kohnstamm & Co.....	76 58

Date.	Voucher.	NAME.	
1885.			
Mar. 13.	314. Paid	Burke, Fitzgerald, S. Hone & Co ..	\$2 95
	315.	Leggett & Co.....	120 75
	316.	C. T. Reynolds & Co.....	16 15
	317.	Spencer, Stone & Co	154 25
	318.	Bates & Johnson.....	55 25
	319.	Empire Refining Co.....	168 81
	320.	Huntington & Dorn.....	133 61
	321.	Ostermoor & Son.....	39 48
	322.	Fitzpatrick.....	70 89
	323.	G. Van Wormer.....	10 60
	324.	Stevens & Foote.....	4 00
	325.	Carter & Babcock.....	68 63
	326.	G. B. Hollister.....	33 01
	327.	Marks & Clark	67 58
	328.	A. H. Leet & Son.....	425 26
	329.	Meagley & Blanchard	456 09
	330.	Sisson Bros. & Welden.....	189 71
	331.	Shapley & Wells.....	62 05
	332.	A. J. Lyon.....	170 83
	333.	C. F. Thomas.....	998 14
	334.	H. A. Smith	7 00
	335.	D. L. Brownson	14 63
	336.	F. P. Costello	12 78
	337.	White & Wood	14 63
	338.	W. Bevier.....	15 75
	339.	Storm & Sanders	4 40
	340.	Davis & Duell.....	75 41
	341.	L. T. Garnsey.....	15 00
	342.	D. R. Grant.....	25 83
	343.	Patten & Bro.....	105 75
	344.	C. D. Middlebrook	87 05
	346.	J. B. Weed & Co	37 00
	347.	Bartlett Bros.....	31 34
	348.	W. Pugsley.....	8 49
	349.	Bean & Co.....	16 83
	350.	Carl & Spaulding.....	2 50
	351.	Hirschman Bros.....	11 88
	353.	Isaac Burrell.....	113 22
	354.	D. T. Scudder.....	15 28
	355.	Stone, Goff & Co.....	106 20
	356.	F. S. Jarvis & Co.....	44 52
	357.	Charles E. Lee	6 25
	358.	W. Burdick.....	4 50
	359.	A. W. Carl.....	7 00
	360.	Chubbuck & Co.....	95 36
	361.	C. A. Weed & Co	46 50
	362.	W. S. Smith & Son	48 24
	363.	Binghamton Democrat	14 00
	345.	A. S. Minor.....	4 60
	365.	H. Van Winkle.....	75 60

Date.	Voucher.	NAME.	
1885.			
Mar. 17.	368.	S. Button.....	\$32 13
	369.	Paid G. Haskins.....	11 20
	370.	J. E. Cormalt.....	70 00
20.	307.	Leroy Edson.....	97 40
21.	371.	Edwin Evans.....	144 80
24.	372.	W. J. McMurdy	48 00
25.	373.	William Cooley.....	107 20
27.	364.	H. C. Munick	15 00
	366.	J. McNamara	7 50
	367.	G. H. Pumpelly.....	38 88
	374.	Charles A. Mason.....	45 00
28.	475.	H. B. Darrow	227 67
Jan. 10.	188.	Pay-roll.....	2,506 95
			<hr/>
			\$24,477 10

Furnishing.

1885.			
Jan. 19.	5.	Paid Sisson Bros. & Welden.	\$30 40
Feb. 14.	6.	Sisson Bros. & Welden.	3 68
			<hr/>
			34 08

Detached Building.

Jan. 10.	34.	Paid pay-roll	\$60 00
17.	36.	Charles E. Lee.....	81 10
19.	35.	C. T. Reynolds & Co...	59 40
	37.	Shapley & Wells	14 65
	38.	Bartlett Bros.	21 50
	39.	Reynolds & Co.....	27 51
	40.	D. J. Mallone.....	35 30
			<hr/>
			299 46

Fence Fund.

Jan. 10.	5.	Paid pay-roll.....	\$35 00
19.	6.	Bartlett Bros.....	9 50
			<hr/>
			44 50

Official Salaries.

Jan.	6.	Paid G. S. Armstrong	\$750 00
		C. C. Eastman	300 00
		O. J. Wilsey	250 00
		Edwin Evans	275 00
		Jerome DeWitt	200 00
		Mrs. L. S. Smith.....	100 00
			<hr/>
			1,875 00

General Furnishing.

Jan. 10.	28.	Paid James Smith.....	\$85 00
19.	26.	McElroy & Fancher...	7 00
	27.	I. G. Perry.....	10 00
	29.	Sisson Bros. & Welden.	187 50
			<hr/>
			289 50

Pipe Fund.

1885.		
Jan. 19.	5. Paid G. E. Cline.....	\$15 00

Barn Fund.

Feb. 14.	105. Paid H. B. Ogden	13 00
Total disbursed.....		<u>\$27,047 64</u>

April 1 to June 30, 1885.

RECEIPTS.

County Funds.]

1885.		
April 1.	To balance from last quarter.....	\$2,912 76
	To amount received from:	
6.	Chenango county.....	189 90
7.	Allegany county.....	211 56
	Cayuga county.....	102 55
	City of Poughkeepsie.....	279 23
	Saratoga county.....	955 20
	Schuyler county.....	33 80
	Essex county.....	71 75
	Columbia county.....	656 80
	Tioga county.....	593 58
	Rensselaer county.....	4,125 08
8.	Broome county.....	112 10
	Washington county.....	66 58
9.	Herkimer county.....	141 42
10.	Otsego county.....	645 27
	Rockland county.....	357 45
11.	City of Kingston.....	145 52
	Orange county	529 02
	Suffolk county.....	743 55
13.	Albany county.....	4,432 41
	Madison county.....	635 87
16.	Onondaga county.....	660 20
24.	Greene county.....	645 16
	Westchester county.....	2,301 67
	Queens county.....	336 00
28.	Westchester county.....	577 06
May 1.	Schoharie county.....	72 87
4.	Tioga county.....	28 05
6.	City of Poughkeepsie.....	138 45
14.	State of New York.....	612 97
20.	Delaware county.....	779 46
26.	Steuben county.....	1,598 67

1885.

June 2.	To Dutchess county.....	\$954 38
9.	Montgomery county.....	64 57
10.	Sullivan county.....	171 91
19.	Schoharie county.....	75 15
Total.....		<u>\$2,696 79</u>

Furnishing.

April 1.	To balance brought from last quarter.....	75 10
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Detached Building.

April 1.	To balance brought from last quarter.....	69 47
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Comptroller.

April 1.	To balance from last quarter.....	1,001 32
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Official Salaries.

April 4.	To received from State Treasurer.....	1,875 00
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Sundry Sales.

April 1.	To balance brought from last quarter.....	725 67
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Fence Fund.

April 1.	To brought from last quarter.....	447 75
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General Furnishing.

April 1.	To brought from last quarter.....	45 28
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Pipe Fund.

April 1.	To received from last quarter.....	19 04
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Barn Fund.

April 1.	To balance from last quarter.....	5 64
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Engine-House.

June 20.	To received from Comptroller.....	1,000 00
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Total receipts.....		<u>\$32,232 24</u>
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DISBURSED.

Current Expenses.

Date.	Voucher.	NAME.	
1885.			
April 10.	405.	Paid pay-roll.....	\$2,572 43
11.	376.	Claffin & Co.....	39 90
	377.	Thurber, Whyland & Co.....	169 66
	378.	Spencer, Stout & Co.....	193 36
	379.	Kohnstamm & Co.....	152 25
	380.	Powell & Co.....	7 25
	381.	Huntington & Dorn.....	60 24
	382.	H. Appley.....	149 60
	383.	Ferguson & Lewis.....	552 50
	384.	H. W. Brundage.....	25 81
	385.	Bergin & Jones.....	62 63
	386.	C. M. Clapp.....	3 75
	387.	Binghamton Publishing Co.....	2 75
	388.	E. W. Watrous.....	7 50
	389.	Weed & Co.....	129 60
	390.	C. F. Thomas.....	520 65
	391.	Saunders & Taylor.....	113 85
	392.	Stone, Goff & Co.....	56 70
	393.	W. Pugsley.....	4 77
	394.	N. Y. & Penn. Tel. and Tel. Co....	16 00
	395.	John McGraw.....	29 70
	396.	Jarvis & Co.....	52 08
	397.	S. P. Brown.....	218 20
	398.	N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co.....	16 25
	399.	E. W. Barlow.....	33 67
	400.	Isaac Bennett.....	155 90
	401.	A. J. Lyon.....	81 59
	402.	Barrett Bros.....	3 90
	403.	John Franey.....	24 10
	404.	G. Cline.....	6 00
	406.	H. W. Brundage.....	23 40
	407.	T. E. Porter.....	5 00
	408.	Marks & Clark.....	142 07
	409.	Geo. Van Wormer.....	13 85
	410.	F. P. Costello.....	22 75
	411.	W. I. Weed.....	50 46
	412.	Meagley & Blanchard.....	196 43
	413.	Daniel Lyons.....	29 05
	414.	Hirschman Bros.....	45 82
	415.	Sisson Bros. & Welden.....	183 83
	416.	V. W. Ford.....	196 52
	417.	V. W. Ford.....	260 72
	418.	Empire Refining Co.....	83 81
	419.	A. L. Williston.....	10 50
	420.	D. L. Brownson.....	8 15
	421.	Davis & Duell.....	135 13
	422.	Bean & Co.....	7 00

Date. Voucher.		NAME.	
1885.			
April 11.	423.	Paid R. H. Meagley.....	\$35 00
	424.	Leet & Son	34 20
	425.	L. T. Garnsey.....	6 25
	426.	Chubbuck & Co	15 12
	427.	W. Burdick.....	108 81
	428.	S. P. Neff.....	32 64
	429.	White & Wood.....	28 26
	430.	H. A. Smith.....	15 50
	431.	Otis Bros.....	42 64
	432.	Smith & Sons.....	60 02
	433.	Shapley & Wells.....	18 87
	444.	A. S. Miner.....	15 83
	435.	D. R. Grant.....	27 61
	436.	Bartlett Bros.....	63 29
	437.	Corbin & Son.....	19 79
	438.	Patten Bros.....	117 32
18.	440.	M. Hays.....	25 00
	442.	S. P. Kellam.....	180 00
21.	441.	G. H. Pumpelly.....	490 00
	439.	E. Hastings.....	11 80
	443.	W. J. McMurdy.....	50 00
	444.	Clafin & Co.....	145 89
27.	445.	Edwin Evans.....	185 50
	446.	Frank Thurber	18 09
	447.	J. M. Anderson.....	224 12
May 5.	449.	Reynolds & Co.....	316 39
9.	448.	E. Van Tassel.....	41 94
	452.	Pay-roll.....	2,773 65
11.	471.	V. W. Ford	109 52
	472.	V. W. Ford.....	27 72
12.	450.	H. G. Rodgers	12 50
	451.	Charles Davis.....	27 50
	487.	Carter & Babcock.....	218 41
13.	492.	Carter & Babcock.....	102 79
	453.	A. Campbell & Co.....	402 00
	454.	Spencer, Stone & Co.....	125 71
	455.	P. Henderson & Co.....	43 79
	456.	J. B. Keeler.....	64 02
	457.	Burkhalter & Co.....	128 06
	458.	A. W. Palmer.....	31 60
	459.	Heath Bros.....	17 13
	460.	Empire Refining Co.....	86 02
	461.	S. P. Neff.....	56 28
	462.	Leggett & Co.....	26 37
	463.	Ostermoor & Son.....	35 82
	464.	G. H. Pumpelly.....	24 00
	465.	A. C. Thompson	21 00
	466.	Bramhall, Dean & Co.....	2 49
	467.	Bates & Johnson.....	6 50
	468.	H. W. Brundage	25 18

Date. Voucher.		NAME.	
1885.			
May	13. 469.	Paid Thurbre, Whyland & Co.....	\$157 15
	470.	Stevens & Foote.....	18 00
	473.	R. Harrison	18 60
	474.	Stone, Goff & Co.....	159 00
	475.	Hirschman Bros	135 34
	476.	Bartlett Bros	59 03
	477.	Sisson Bros. & Welden	82 96
	478.	J. H. Mason.....	5 85
	479.	D. L. Brownson.....	19 04
	480.	Meagley & Blanchard.....	280 89
	481.	Corbin & Son.....	16 20
	482.	Smith & Son.....	28 22
	483.	Perry & Co.....	16 75
	484.	G. B. Hollister.....	20 63
	486.	Daniel Lyons.....	36 31
	488.	Otis Bros.....	6 50
	489.	L. M. Judd	10 27
	490.	J. M. Price.	36 75
	491.	Tel. & Tel. Co	8 00
	493.	Shapley & Wells	24 25
	494.	W. Bevier	15 00
	495.	D. R. Grant.....	29 40
	496.	Patten & Bro	127 64
	497.	W. Burdick.....	16 60
	498.	H. A. Smith.....	8 60
	499.	A. S. Miner	10 42
	500.	Stone & Sanders	6 36
	501.	Chubbuck & Co.....	107 20
	502.	A. W. Carl	5 00
	503.	Crown & Son.....	31 51
	504.	C. F. Thomas.....	1,005 52
	505.	L. T. Garnsey	9 00
	506.	C. E. Lee	181 75
	507.	Leet & Son.....	168 38
	508.	Marks & Clark.....	55 29
	485.	Davis & Duell	5 65
	26. 509.	N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co.....	19 50
	27. 511.	Edwin Evans.....	192 16
	512.	E. H. Alderman.....	186 15
June	2. 516.	Mary A. Hays	200 00
	4. 510.	George Tinman.....	22 72
	6. 514.	John Loughlin	24 00
	535.	C. F. Thomas.....	697 13
	9. 513.	G. E. Hathaway.....	87 07
	515.	Gibbons & Co.....	23 50
	10. 517.	Pay-roll.....	2,833 80
	13. 564.	L. M. Judd.....	41 38
	525.	C. M. La Monte.....	33 75
	15. 518.	Spencer, Stout & Co.....	49 64

Date.	Voucher.	NAME.	
1885.			
June 15.	519.	Paid Leggett & Co.....	\$164 93
	520.	Amer. Laundry Mch. Co.....	10 86
	521.	Bergin & Jones	62 40
	522.	Ferguson & Lewis... ..	745 50
	523.	Kohnstamm & Co.....	65 80
	524.	J. B. Keeler.....	60 10
	526.	S. P. Neff.....	26 52
	527.	Empire Refining Co	76 20
	528.	Pitkin & Thomas.....	511 00
	529.	A. W. Palmer.....	274 00
	530.	Heath Bros.....	230 00
	531.	G. H. Pumpelly.....	17 60
	532.	Thurber, Whyland & Co.....	25 00
	533.	Clafin & Co.....	67 81
	534.	Hyde & Winters	273 90
	537.	Sears & Son	11 13
	536.	Stone & Goff	438 50
	538.	Parker & Smith.....	20 95
	539.	Hirschman Bros	100 64
	540.	Binghamton Publishing Co	4 88
	541.	Jerome DeWitt	7 25
	542.	Kendall, Clock & Co	81 60
	543.	Leet & Son.....	196 59
	544.	A. S. Miner	11 10
	545.	Persels, Nichol & Mack.....	7 60
	546.	Patten Bros	134 35
	547.	H. W. Brundage	75 60
	548.	Bean & Co	34 63
	549.	McElroy & Fancher.....	76 00
	550.	D. R. Grant	26 70
	551.	F. P. Costello.....	30 00
	552.	Corbin & Son.....	9 33
	553.	John R. Clarke.....	36 00
	554.	Chubbuck & Co.....	168 55
	555.	L. T. Garnsey.....	32 50
	556.	Daniel Lyons.....	10 27
	557.	Reynolds & Townsend....	164 51
	558.	J. H. Warner.....	48 40
	559.	C. A. Weed & Co.....	226 00
	560.	Ed. Parks	91 40
	561.	G. Van Wormer.....	49 60
	562.	Otis Bros.....	14 85
	563.	Tel. & Tel. Co.....	18 00
	565.	Bartlett Bros	67 33
	566.	Davis & Duell	21 68
	567.	Marks & Clark.....	92 38
	568.	Shapley & Wells	19 33
	569.	C. D. Middlebrook	131 52
	570.	Bennett, B. & Co.....	130 05

Date.	Voucher.	NAME.	
1885.			
June 15.	571.	Paid Carter & Babcock.....	\$339 34
	572.	Sisson Bros. & Welden.....	267 97
	573.	Isaac Bennett... ..	83 87
17.	574.	Edwin Evans.....	183 78
	575.	L. M. Judd.....	56 27
	577.	H. W. Smith.....	217 50
	578.	G. H. Camp	500 00
26.	579.	G. Davidson.....	124 27
			<hr/>
			\$27,882 75

Furnishing.

May 13.	7.	Paid Bromshall, Dean & Co.....	75 10
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Detached Building.

May 13.	41.	Paid Bartlett Bros.....	69 47
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Fence Fund.

May 7.	7.	Paid J. R. Wilmot.....	140 80
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Official Salaries.

April 4.	Paid	G. S. Armstrong	\$750 00
		Edwin Evans.....	275 00
		C. C. Eastman	300 00
		O. J. Wilsey.....	250 00
		Jerome De Witt.....	200 00
		L. S. Smith	100 00
			<hr/>
			1,875 00

General Furnishing.

May 13.	30.	Paid A. S. Miner.....	\$5 28
June 15.	31.	McElroy & Fancher....	40 00
			<hr/>
			45 28

Barn Fund.

May 6.	6.	Paid Stone & Sanders.....	5 64
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Rebuilding Engineer's House.

June 20.	1.	Paid Collins Brown	500 00
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Total disbursements			<hr/>
			\$30,594 04

July 1, 1885, to September 30, 1885.

RECEIPTS.

County Funds.

1885.

To amount received from:		
July 7.	Fulton county	\$220 60
9.	Washington county	66 55
10.	Cayuga county	105 54
	Livingston county	48 45
	Herkimer county	148 20
	Chenango county	185 52
11.	Columbia county	665 03
	Saratoga county	1,211 66
	Essex county	71 68
	Rensselaer county	4,275 71
	Delaware county	817 00
	Queens county	333 03
13.	Suffolk county	881 94
	Rockland county	311 55
	City of Poughkeepsie	504 09
14.	Albany county	4,912 41
	Madison county	831 43
17.	Error in pay-roll (voucher No. 580)	22 00
	Chenango county	31 69
18.	Orange county	673 50
21.	Greene county	660 61
	Onondaga county	902 31
24.	Allegany county	251 49
30.	Schoharie county	109 91
31.	Otsego county	971 64
Aug. 1.	Westchester county	3,093 97
6.	City of Kingston	158 91
7.	Broome county	132 39
12.	State of New York	601 52
18.	Montgomery county	242 86
22.	Schuyler county	33 51
Sept. 1.	Steuben county	1,977 55
2.	Dutchess county	870 38
5.	Ulster county	658 13
	Ulster county	580 72
Total		\$27,563 48

Comptroller.

July 1.	To brought from last quarter	812 21
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Sundry Sales.

7.	To received from Edwin Evans	250 00
Sept. 30.	To received from Edwin Evans	158 64

1885.

Official Salaries.

July 8.	To received from State Treasurer.....	\$1,875 00
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Fence Fund.

July 1.	To brought over from last quarter.....	306 95
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Pipe Fund.

July 1.	To brought over from last quarter.....	19 04
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Rebuilding Engine-House.

July 1.	To brought over from last quarter.....	500 00
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Two New Buildings.

Aug. 4.	To received from Comptroller.....	10,000 00
Sept. 10.	To received from Comptroller.....	5,000 00

Farm and Garden Implements.

July 18.	To received from Comptroller.....	730 00
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Medical Books, etc.

July 18.	To received from Comptroller.....	450 00
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General Furnishing Fund.

July 18.	To received from Comptroller.....	2,500 00
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Mechanics' Tools.

July 18.	To received from Comptroller	300 00
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Laundry Machinery.

July 18.	To received from Comptroller.....	1,000 00
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Paving Sub-Cellar, etc.

July 18.	To received from Comptroller	1,000 00
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Small Engine.

July 18.	To received from Comptroller	500 00
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Smoke-House.

July 18.	To received from Comptroller.....	250 00
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New Building Furniture.

Sept. 10.	To received from Comptroller.....	2,000 00
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Total receipts.	<u>\$55,215 32</u>
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Current Expenses.

Date.	Voucher.	NAME.	
1885.			
July 10.	580.	Paid pay-roll	\$3,104 36
13.	642.	John Wilson	250 00
15.	589.	D. Sullivan	35 70
16.	643.	Edwin Evans.	134 44
18.	576.	W. D. Shattuck.	37 03
	581.	Shaw & Co.	90 46
	582.	D. H. Fonda	80 00
	583.	Alienist and Neuralogist	5 00
	584.	Kohnstamm & Co.	69 58
	585.	Fred. A. Cassidy.	126 00
	586.	H. W. Brundage	31 20
	587.	Cyrus Munson.	19 50
	588.	A. W. Palmer.	125 00
	590.	Thurber, Whyland & Co.	126 64
	591.	J. L. Mott Iron-Works.	4 00
	592.	H. A. Smith.	12 00
	593.	Kendall, Clock & Co	19 20
	594.	Chubbuck & Co.	149 54
	595.	Davis & Duell	26 80
	596.	J. D. White	375 00
	597.	Marks & Clark.	39 68
	598.	T. E. Porter	57 72
	599.	Telephone Exchange	8 00
	600.	Stone & Sanders	2 75
	602.	Shapley & Wells	22 75
	603.	Oil Refining Co.	56 79
	604.	Bennett, Butler & Co.	102 08
	605.	G. B. Hollister.	15 67
	606.	Carter & Babcock	146 36
	607.	L. T. Garnsey	98 24
	608.	Smith & Sons.	48 57
	609.	A. Eaton.	76 85
	610.	D. R. Grant	22 35
	611.	Hirschman Bros	38 64
	612.	Otis Bros.	16 33
	613.	Meagley & Blanchard.	782 22
	614.	C. F. Thomas.	868 16
	615.	J. M. Wilsey.	264 23
	616.	Bean & Co	90 91
	617.	Sisson Bros. & Welden.	270 96
	618.	George Van Wormer	53 00
	601.	Stone & Sanders	24 75
	619.	D. L. Brownson.	25 55
	620.	Weed & Co.	220 00
	621.	R. H. Whitney.	80 00
	622.	Bennett & Co.	8 00
	623.	W. Bevier.	15 00

Date. Voucher.		NAME.	
1885.			
July 18.	624.	Paid Matthew Hays.....	\$17 46
	625.	Stone, Goff & Co.....	87 00
	626.	McElroy & Fancher	9 60
	627.	Franklin Stow.....	25 75
	628.	C. W. Sears & Son	4 00
	629.	Persells, Nicoll & Mack.....	2 25
	630.	Jarvis & Co.....	12 15
	631.	Sanders & Taylor.....	69 45
	632.	Reynolds & Townsend.....	298 55
	633.	C. E. Lee.....	61 59
	634.	D. Lyons.....	31 82
	635.	Bartlett Bros	116 28
	636.	Corbin & Son.....	4 79
	637.	Patten & Bro.....	166 88
	638.	C. D. Middlebrook.....	18 39
	639.	J. W. Doubleday & Co.....	8 20
	640.	N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co	26 00
	641.	D. Lyons.....	325 00
Aug. 10.	694.	Pay-roll	2,983 66
13.	645.	H. W. Brundage.....	15 60
	646.	J. H. Warner.....	19 75
	647.	Holby Manfg. Co.....	9 00
	648.	J. B. Keeler.....	145 27
	649.	Huntington & Dorn.....	63 25
	650.	Spencer, Stout & Co.....	53 95
	651.	Chubbuck & Co.....	53 02
	652.	D. L. Brownson.....	21 97
	653.	Marks & Clark.....	51 80
	654.	Bean & Co	52 70
	655.	J. R. Clarke	9 00
	656.	A. W. Carl	17 75
	657.	A. S. Miner	4 43
	658.	A. H. Leet & Son.....	9 30
	660.	Stone & Sanders	16 85
	661.	W. D. Shattuck.	10 80
	662.	Stone, Goff & Co.....	184 60
	663.	C. A. Weed & Co.....	37 50
	664.	White & Wood.....	27 38
	665.	A. Corbin & Son	60 34
	666.	E. Ayers.....	12 00
	667.	C. F. Thomas.....	944 01
	668.	D. R. Grant.....	29 35
	669.	T. E. Porter.....	22 96
	670.	F. S. Jarvis & Co	25 20
	671.	Otis Bros	9 43
	672.	L. T. Garnsey.....	35 01
	673.	Daniel Lyons.....	7 77
	674.	Telephone Exchange	8 00
	675.	D. Sullivan.....	18 19
	676.	Kendall Clock Co.....	38 40

Date.	Voucher.	NAME.	
1885.			
Aug. 13.	677.	Paid Davis & Duell	\$28 22
	678.	Sisson Bros. & Welden	125 43
	679.	Shapley & Wells	29 96
	680.	C. E. Lee	7 23
	681.	Hirschman Bros.	11 74
	682.	W. S. Smith & Sons	11 95
	683.	Carl & Spaulding	31 00
	684.	W. J. McMurdy	16 27
	685.	Ed. Barlow	6 30
	686.	Reynolds & Townsend	373 66
	687.	Patten & Bro	168 95
	688.	Meagley & Blanchard	141 79
	689.	Bennett, Butler & Co.	40 45
	690.	O. W. Sloss	346 56
	691.	Empire Refining Co	74 63
	692.	Clafin & Co.	351 42
	693.	Isaac Bennett	10 57
	695.	George Van Wormer	16 30
	696.	Ferguson & Lewis	939 80
	697.	F. H. Leggett & Co.	200 31
	698.	Bartlett Bros.	123 25
	699.	Sears & Son	4 30
	700.	Thurber, Whyland & Co.	292 77
	701.	M. McMahon	41 50
	702.	Edwin Evans	127 42
Aug. 20.	644.	G. H. Camp	250 00
Sept. 4.	704.	Edwin Evans	83 53
	705.	Hiram Goodrich	38 00
	706.	N. Dunham	135 00
	707.	G. S. Camp	50 00
10.	759.	Carter & Babcock	231 15
	760.	Carter & Babcock	176 53
	767.	Pay-roll	3,036 07
19.	727.	Meagley & Blanchard	268 86
	741.	W. H. Lyon	19 50
	770.	J. T. Hand	10 00
	771.	Edwin Evans	131 01
	717.	Ed. Hastings	17 60
	708.	Syracuse Oil Co.	82 00
	709.	Sanders & Taylor	40 00
	710.	N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co.	122 49
	711.	Ferguson & Lewis	676 55
	712.	C. W. Sears & Son	18 10
	713.	T. E. Porter	18 25
	714.	J. B. Keeler	64 32
	715.	V. W. Ford	69 30
	716.	F. S. Jarvis & Co.	16 80
	718.	Hirschman Bros.	5 48
	719.	J. Fitz Patrick & Co.	24 48

Date. Voucher.		NAME.	
1885.			
Sept. 19.	720.	Paid Davis & Duell.....	\$64 99
	721.	Holly Mfg. Co.....	15 06
	722.	Kendall, Clock & Co.....	42 24
	723.	W. S. Smith & Sons.....	13 57
	724.	Patten Bros.....	122 99
	725.	Otis Bros.....	19 70
	726.	Shapley & Wells.....	58 16
	728.	A. Corbin & Son.....	44 54
	729.	Bartlett Bros.....	64 76
	730.	A. L. Williston.....	11 50
	731.	C. F. Thomas.....	945 67
	732.	Thurber, Whyland & Co.....	132 02
	733.	Chubbuck & Co.....	154 56
	734.	Clonney & Ely.....	3 00
	735.	J. H. Warner.....	12 00
	736.	H. W. Brundage.....	28 20
	737.	W. Burdick.....	102 45
	738.	C. T. Reynolds & Co.....	45 60
	739.	Ed. Parks.....	4 81
	740.	Bean & Co.....	61 70
	742.	F. H. Leggett & Co.....	189 96
	743.	A. B. Dennison.....	12 40
	744.	Huntington & Dorn.....	144 43
	745.	D. L. Brownson.....	12 28
	746.	C. D. Middlebrook.....	19 90
	747.	D. R. Grant.....	28 80
	748.	J. H. Neason.....	4 70
	749.	C. E. Lee.....	10 51
	750.	Marks & Clark.....	110 45
	751.	Reynolds & Townsend.....	481 49
	752.	H. A. Smith.....	12 75
	753.	Stone & Sanders.....	9 60
	754.	Spencer, Stout & Co.....	106 61
	755.	Stone, Goff & Co.....	209 65
	756.	W. Bevier.....	15 00
	757.	Leroy Edson.....	38 16
	758.	L. T. Garnsey.....	52 73
	761.	Electric Supply Co.....	17 50
	762.	Lorig & Weber.....	312 00
	763.	Sisson Bros. & Welden.....	147 41
	764.	Claflin & Co.....	37 58
	765.	I. Bennett.....	70 95
	766.	I. H. Mathews.....	80 48
	768.	Claflin & Co.....	288 40
	769.	Calhoun, Robertson & Co.....	63 85
30.	703.	W. I. Weed.....	23 23

Total..... \$28,116 55

Date. Voucher.

NAME.

1885.

Official Salaries.

July	2.	Paid O. J. Wilsey	\$250 00	
	7.	Edwin Evans	275 00	
	8.	T. S. Armstrong	750 00	
		C. C. Eastman	300 00	
		Jerome De Witt	200 00	
		Mrs. L.S.Smith	100 00	
			<hr/>	\$1,875 00

Rebuilding Engineer's House.

Aug. 11.	2.	Paid Collins Brown	500 00	
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Two New Buildings.

	10.	1.	Paid pay-roll	\$278 17	
	12.	3.	Sullivan & Clark	3,459 93	
	13.	2.	Carl & Spaulding	28 75	
Sep.	4.	4.	Sullivan & Clark	8,301 10	
	10.	7.	Carter & Babcock	10 50	
		8.	Carter & Babcock	14 12	
		9.	Pay-roll	132 75	
	19.	5.	Binghamton Pub. Co. .	20 25	
		6.	H. C. Merrick	23 00	
			<hr/>		12,268 57

Farm and Garden Implements.

Aug. 13.	1.	Paid D. M. Moore	\$73 63	
Sept. 19.	2.	Talbot & Benson	85 00	
			<hr/>	158 63

Medical Books, etc.

Aug. 13.	1.	Paid O. J. Wilsey	\$5 00	
Sept. 19.	2.	Reynders & Co.	32 00	
	3.	Shepperd & Dudley	7 88	
	4.	Tiemann & Co	37 50	
	5.	Journal of Insanity ...	5 00	
			<hr/>	87 38

General Furnishing Fund.

Sept. 13.	1.	Paid Ostermoor & Son	\$140 74	
	2.	McElroy & Fancher ...	65 80	
	3.	Sisson Bros. & Welden.	88 20	
	4.	Parker & Smith	28 35	
	5.	Hirschman Bros	103 85	
	6.	Mitchell, Vance & Co ..	30 55	
	19.	7.	McElroy & Fancher ...	678 75
		8.	Shaw & Co	143 85
		9.	Clafin & Co	367 50
	10.	Clafin & Co	367 50	
			<hr/>	2,015 09

Date.	Voucher.	NAME.	
1885.		<i>Mechanics' Tools.</i>	
Sept. 10.	1.	Paid Carter & Babcock	\$36 78
		<i>Vegetable Cellar.</i>	
Sept. 10.	3.	Paid pay-roll	\$171 75
19.	1.	C. E. Lee	20 46
	2.	H. B. Ogden	24 00
			<hr/> 216 21
		Total disbursements	<hr/> \$45,274 21 <hr/>

October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885.

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS.

County Funds.

Balance brought from last year	\$561 80
Collected, as stated, first quarter	21,222 52
Collected, as stated, second quarter	27,330 34
Collected, as stated, third quarter	24,055 21
Collected, as stated, fourth quarter	77,563 48
	<hr/> \$100,733 35

Furnishing.

Balance brought from last year	187 66
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Detached Building.

To amount received from Comptroller first quarter	1,000 00
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Boiler-House.

To balance brought from last year	178 24
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Comptroller's Account.

To balance brought from last year	1,001 32
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Sundry Sales.

To balance brought from last year	\$411 48
received from steward first quarter	182 69
received from steward second quarter	131 50
received from steward fourth quarter	408 64
	<hr/> 1,134 31

Official Salaries.

To am't received from State Treasurer first quarter	\$2,337 50
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To am't received from State Treasurer second quarter	\$1,875 00	
To am't received from State Treasurer third quarter	1,875 00	
To am't received from State Treasurer fourth quarter	1,875 00	
	<hr/>	\$7,962 50

Fence Fund.

To balance brought from last year	666 25
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General Furnishing.

To balance brought from last year.....	1,764 37
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Trestle and Steam Pipe.

To balance brought from last year.....	2,217 50
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Pipe Fund.

To amount received from Comptroller first quarter....	300 00
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Barn Fund.

To amount received from Comptroller first quarter.....	3,500 00
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Engineer's House.

To amount received from Comptroller third quarter....	1,000 00
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Two New Buildings.

To amount received from Comptroller fourth quarter...	15,000 00
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Farm and Garden Implements.

To amount received from Comptroller fourth quarter ..	730 00
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Medical Books, etc.

To amount received from Comptroller fourth quarter ..	450 00
---	--------

Furnishing Fund.

To amount received from Comptroller fourth quarter ..	2,500 00
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Mechanics' Tools.

To amount received from Comptroller fourth quarter ..	300 00
---	--------

Laundry Machinery.

To amount received from Comptroller fourth quarter ..	1,000 00
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Paving Sub-Cellar, etc.

To amount received from Comptroller fourth quarter ..	1,000 00
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Small Engine.

To amount received from Comptroller fourth quarter .. \$500 00

Smoke-House.

To amount received from Comptroller fourth quarter .. 250 00

New Building Furniture.

To amount received from Comptroller fourth quarter .. 2,000 00

Current Expenses.

To amount received, as stated, first quarter..... 2,517 06

Total receipts \$147,892 56

AGGREGATE DISBURSEMENTS.

Current Expenses.

Paid, as stated, first quarter..... \$24,241 86
 Paid, as stated, second quarter..... 24,477 10
 Paid, as stated, third quarter..... 27,882 75
 Paid, as stated, fourth quarter..... 28,116 55
 _____ \$104,718 26

Furnishing.

Paid, as stated, first quarter..... \$78 48
 Paid, as stated, second quarter..... 34 08
 Paid, as stated, third quarter..... 75 10
 _____ 187 66

Detached Building.

Paid, as stated, first quarter..... \$631 07
 Paid, as stated, second quarter..... 299 46
 Paid, as stated, third quarter..... 69 47
 _____ 1,000 00

Boiler-House.

Paid, as stated, first quarter..... 178 24

Official Salaries.

Paid, as stated, first quarter..... \$2,337 50
 Paid, as stated, second quarter..... 1,875 00
 Paid, as stated, third quarter..... 1,875 00
 Paid, as stated, fourth quarter..... 1,875 00
 _____ 7,962 50

Fence Fund.

Paid, as stated, first quarter	\$174 00	
Paid, as stated, second quarter.....	44 50	
Paid, as stated, third quarter	140 80	
	<hr/>	\$359 30

General Furnishing.

Paid, as stated, first quarter.....	\$1,429 59	
Paid, as stated, second quarter	289 50	
Paid, as stated, third quarter.....	45 28	
	<hr/>	1,764 37

Trestle and Steam Pipe.

Paid, as stated, first quarter.....	2,217 50
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Pipe Fund.

Paid, as stated, first quarter.....	\$265 96	
Paid, as stated, second quarter	15 00	
	<hr/>	280 96

Barn Fund.

Paid, as stated, first quarter.....	\$3,481 36	
Paid, as stated, second quarter.....	13 00	
Paid, as stated, third quarter.....	5 64	
	<hr/>	3,500 00

Farm, etc., Implements.

Paid, as stated, fourth quarter.....	158 63
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Engineer's House.

Paid, as stated, third quarter.....	\$500 00	
Paid, as stated, fourth quarter.....	500 00	
	<hr/>	1,000 00

Two New Buildings.

Paid, as stated, fourth quarter.....	12,268 57
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Medical Books, etc.

Paid, as stated, fourth quarter	87 38
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Furnishing Fund.

Paid, as stated, fourth quarter.....	2,015 09
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Mechanics' Tools.

Paid, as stated, fourth quarter.....	36 78
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Vegetable Cellar.

Paid, as stated, fourth quarter.....	216 21
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Total disbursements	<hr/>	\$137,951 45
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RECAPITULATION.

County Funds.

To amount received, as stated	\$100,733 35
Paid current expense account.....	100,733 35

Current Expenses.

To amount received from county funds, as stated.....	\$100,733 35
am't rec'd from trestle and steam pipe acc't, as stated.	2,217 50
amount received from boiler-house account, as stated.	178 24
amount rec'd from detached building acc't, as stated.	121 32
amount received from sundry sales acc't, as stated...	1,134 31
amount received from Comptroller's acc't, as stated.	333 54
Total.....	\$104,718 26
Paid from this account, as stated.....	104,718 26

Furnishing.

To amount received, as stated.....	\$187 66
Paid, as stated.....	187 66

Detached Building.

To amount received, as stated.....	\$1,000 00
Paid, as stated.....	1,000 00

Boiler-House.

To amount received, as stated.....	\$178 24
Paid, as stated.....	178 24

Comptroller's Account.

To amount received, as stated....	\$1,001 32
Paid current expenses, as stated,	
third quarter	\$189 11
Paid current expenses, as stated,	
fourth quarter.....	144 43
Loaned vegetable cellar, as stated,	
fourth quarter.....	216 21
	549 75
	\$451 57

Sundry Sales.

To amount received, as stated.....	\$1,134 31
Paid cur. exp. third quarter, as stated.	\$725 67
Paid cur. exp. fourth quar., as stated.	408 64
	1,134 31

Official Salaries.

To amount received, as stated.....	\$7,962 50	
Paid, as stated.....	7,962 50	

Fence Fund.

To amount received, as stated.....	\$666 25	
Paid, as stated.....	359 30	

\$306 95

General Furnishing.

To amount received, as stated.....	\$1,764 37	
Paid, as stated.....	1,764 37	

Trestle and Steam Pipe.

To amount received, as stated.....	\$2,217 50	
Paid, as stated.....	2,217 50	

Pipe Fund.

To amount received, as stated.....	\$300 00	
Paid, as stated.....	280 96	

19 04

Barn Fund.

To amount received, as stated.....	\$3,500 00	
Paid, as stated.....	3,500 00	

Engine-House.

To amount received, as stated.....	\$1,000 00	
Paid, as stated... ..	1,000 00	

Two New Buildings.

To amount received, as stated.....	\$15,000 00	
Paid, as stated.....	12,268 57	

2,731 43

Farm and Garden Implements.

To amount received, as stated	\$730 00	
Paid, as stated.....	158 63	

571 37

Medical Books, etc.

To amount received, as stated.....	\$450 00	
Paid, as stated.....	87 38	

362 62

Furnishing Fund.

To amount received, as stated.....	\$2,500 00	
Paid, as stated.....	2,015 09	
	<hr/>	\$484 91

Mechanics' Tools.

To amount received, as stated.....	\$300 00	
Paid, as stated.....	36 78	
	<hr/>	263 22

Laundry Machinery.

To amount received, as stated.....	1,000 00
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Vegetable Cellar.

To am't received from Comptroller's account.	\$216 21
Paid, as stated, on Comptroller's account ...	216 21
	<hr/> <hr/>

Paving Sub-Cellar.

To amount received, as stated.....	1,000 00
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Small Engine.

To amount received, as stated.....	500 00
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Smoke-House.

To amount received, as stated.....	250 00
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New Building Furniture.

To amount received, as stated.....	2,000 00
Balance on hand September 30, 1885.....	<hr/> \$9,941 11 <hr/> <hr/>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JEROME DEWITT, *Treasurer.*

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., *October 9, 1885.*

To the Auditing Committee of the Board of Trustees of Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.

[Assem. Doc. No. 19.] 7

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith present you with the seventh (7th) annual report of this institution, in accordance with the law of the State.

It contains the movement of population, as recorded in the case books from day to day, and other statistical tables, as enumerated below, together with the general condition and wants of the institution.

The number of patients in the asylum on October 1, 1884, were 282 males, and 298 females; total, 580. There were admitted during the present year 167 males, and 116 females; total, 283. Total number under treatment during the year was 863, with the following results: Discharged during the year, one female as not insane; as recovered 13 males and 5 females; total, 18; as improved 6 males and 7 females; total, 13; as not improved, 3 males and 2 females; total, 5; their friends giving sureties for their safe custody and comfortable maintenance. The number of discharges during the year was 22 males and 15 females; total, 37. Died from various causes, 35 males and 23 females; total, 58. One patient eloped and has not been returned. There were remaining in the asylum September 30, 1885, 391 males, and 376 females; total, 767. Our death-rate for the months of June, July, August and September was quite large, from the fact of our having an epidemic in the form of dysentery, which pervaded the whole institution, no part being exempt. It affected patients, employees and officers alike, there being less of it in the tents than in the asylum proper, and the disease was of a milder type. There have been brought to this asylum a great many feeble patients, some of them surviving their admission but a few hours. A number of cases of senile dementia, over eighty years of age, who had never been in an asylum previous to being transferred to this, have simply been brought here to die in a few days, or in a few months at the longest. In many cases these persons have been cared for by their friends at home, but when, becoming filthy and troublesome, those having them in charge get weary in well doing, and they seek relief by sending them to the wards of the State for care and treatment. It is our experience that patients of such extreme old age, especially if they have been transferred from their homes and their immediate relatives, fail rapidly

and die. If the friends of such invalids would, with means at their command, exercise a little more patience, and continue in the good work for a short time, they would realize that they had done their duty, and whole duty, by relieving, to the best of their ability, the sufferings of their more unfortunate kinsmen until death came to their relief. There have been several cases transferred from other asylums who were too feeble to endure the fatigue incident to the removal. It would seem whenever this class of patients is being comfortably maintained, they should remain until they are physically in a condition to be removed, without putting their lives in jeopardy. If such patients are found in abject poverty, they should be taken to the nearest point where relief can be administered to their necessities.

But no such removal should be made in any case except for the ultimate good of the patient. The mere question of dollars and cents should not be allowed one moment's thought.

This class of unfortunates are entitled to the sympathy and earnest consideration of all officials having them in charge, and the expense should be as economical as possible compatible with good care in every sense of the word.

Accommodations for 150 patients can be made at a very small *per capita* cost, by finishing the basement of the one story building into apartments for the class of patients who go outside to their work. Such rooms can be made as comfortable and pleasant as any in the building. Taking the capacity of the said building as originally contemplated, which was for 175 patients, at a *per capita* cost of \$240, then finish the basement into rooms for 150 more, at a cost of \$21,042.90, and it would give you a building that would accommodate 325 patients, at a *per capita* cost of \$212.59.

STEWARD'S COTTAGE.

There should be erected on the grounds of the asylum a cottage for the steward. It will be very necessary, as soon as practicable, to have an addition made to our medical staff. In case you make such appointment, room will be required, and it will be desirable for the physicians to be near the medical office. At the present time all available room is occupied and crowded to its fullest capacity.

HORSE BARN AND WAGON HOUSE.

The one in present use is wholly unfit for the accommodation of the place. It is too small to accommodate the horses and wagons necessarily kept and used for the benefit of the asylum. At present its location is very objectionable, as it is within twenty feet of the two-story building just being erected. It should be removed the coming season in order to give an opportunity to grade about the buildings.

The neat stock has necessarily increased very rapidly for the last two years, consisting of about fifty-five cows, six oxen, calves, yearlings and two year olds, also beef cattle, all amounting to about one hundred and ten animals. We are buying fat stock, both cattle and sheep, and butchering them on the place. We have, also, nine mules and eleven horses, to do the necessary work about the place. We have arm tools and implements to quite an extent. The above animals

and articles should be housed, for the sake of humanity and economy. Our out-buildings are inadequate to the necessity. What shall be done to relieve the present and future demand? We need another barn of the same dimensions as the one that was built in 1884, namely, 100 feet long, and 40 feet wide, with basement finished for stock, at a cost of \$4,000. The old barn, horse-stable and sheds can be remodeled and repaired to answer a very good purpose, provided the money can be appropriated to do the work. It will be necessary to purchase cattle by the car-load, at some seasons of the year, especially in winter. This cannot be done unless we have more stable room furnished, in which to make them comfortable.

We had the 1st of September, about 150 hogs, of all kinds. An epidemic made its appearance not far from the middle of the same month, and we have lost more than two-thirds of the whole number. The most of the pens in which they were kept have been in existence for a long time, and after passing through with the present scourge, we do not feel that we would be justified in using the same piggery in the future. We should, therefore, commend that the ones in present use be taken down, and whatever of the lumber is good can be used for other purposes, and that a new and commodious pig-sty be built, that will accommodate 300 or 400 swine at least, or, perhaps, it would be better to build three smaller buildings, in order to classify and provide for keeping breeding hogs in one place, store hogs in another, and those for fattening in a third. There is no other way of providing for the above accommodation than to ask the Legislature to appropriate a sufficient amount to put up the necessary buildings.

FARM.

We rented last spring a farm containing about 500 acres, for the sum of \$800. Said farm was about two miles from the asylum. The investment proved to be a good one, from the fact that we had plenty of male patients to do the work without extra expense. It is very objectionable and inconvenient to work land so far from the main plant. The time consumed in going and coming is very great; one team was used almost entirely in taking men to the farm twice per day, to do the milking and other necessary chores about the place. The cows belonging to the asylum were kept on this farm from about the 1st of June to 1st of November, inclusive. I have stated the above facts as an argument in favor of purchasing more land as near as possible to the asylum property.

We should have at least 200 or 300 acres the coming year. It would be wise economy to look to it at once. Unless this can be brought about, our able-bodied men will suffer for want of occupation.

We have at the present writing 404 male patients, and fifty per cent of them are infinitely better for doing a certain amount of labor each day, adapted to their peculiar condition. And this is not all. While you have improved their condition, both physically and mentally, you have been doing something to materially lessen the cost of maintenance. The expenditure of a few thousand dollars in purchasing land will be of two-fold advantage; first, it will be conducive to the health of the patients, and second, it will be a financial success. This institution ought not to be compelled to rent land, as other

asylums of a similar kind are provided with large farms of the best quality of soil.

RESERVOIR.

Some provision should be made at an early date for more ample storage of water. We have at this time two tanks in the building, with a capacity of 9,000 gallons, and we have about 800 patients, and it is estimated that 80 gallons is a reasonable amount for each patient. With the present number of inmates, it requires 64,000 gallons per day for their use, to say nothing about the amount used at the barns, garden-house, and garden, during the hot weather in summer. It will readily be seen that if any accident occurs to the pumps or to the tanks, we should be out of water in about two hours. It is true we have a number of cisterns that will contain about 350,000 gallons, and they are kept constantly full, but it would seem like wise economy to provide for an emergency that is very likely to occur some-time in the future. The demand for water is increasing every week, and when the new buildings are occupied the increase will be great. This necessity should be urged with great force, and an item should be added to the budget for the supply bill, to build a reservoir on the hill north of the new buildings, with a capacity of at least 2,000,000 gallons. This would give storage for an amount that would supply the institution, in case of an accident, for about twenty days with our present number of inmates, allowing something for wastage. The cost will not be large, and the demand is imperative.

STEAM PIPE.

When this institution was first converted into an asylum for the insane, and the water and steam power were located at the river, it was thought that a steam pipe six inches in diameter would be of sufficient size to convey all steam necessary to heat the building. Since the plant was put in operation we have erected a two-story building for the accommodation of fifty patients, in addition to the original buildings. There are at this time five boilers located in the boiler-house, at the river, and experience has proven to us that the six-inch pipe, in extreme cold weather, when it is necessary to run the five boilers, is doing all that it possibly can.

The new buildings that have just been erected, and are nearing completion, cannot be heated from this boiler-house for want of larger steam-pipe. We have two new boilers, and are compelled to set them in the basement of the new buildings in order to get through the winter. It will materially add to the cost of the institution, as it will necessitate the employment of two additional firemen, and another engineer, at an expense of \$150 per month. Will it not be wise to ask the Legislature to appropriate a sufficient amount to purchase, cover, and put down a ten-inch pipe to the old building, and an eight-inch pipe extending to the new buildings? And let the six-inch pipe already in operation remain as it is, to provide against an emergency. It has been demonstrated beyond a question, situated as this institution is on the hill, that the most economical way of warming the buildings is to generate the steam at the river, and this can-

not be done without purchasing the necessary pipe to conduct the said steam to the different places where it is needed. It will be necessary to purchase two boilers and set them in the boiler-house at the river next summer, provided the large steam-pipe is furnished. In that case the boilers now being put in the basement of the new building can be moved to the new boiler-house to be erected on the hill next spring, and these, in connection with those under the extension, also to be moved into the new boiler-house when completed, will make a strong battery, capable of providing for a great emergency.

TENTS.

In May last a meeting was held of the State Board of Charities and the trustees of this asylum, to take into consideration the crowded condition of the institution, as it was thought unless some temporary means should be devised to relieve the wards, until the new buildings could be erected, we would be compelled to notify the counties that we could receive no more patients until further notice. It was suggested by some member of the State Board of Charities, that we put up tents so as to meet the emergency. The suggestion was adopted, and the trustees ordered the steward to purchase two tents, one to be twenty feet wide and 120 feet long, the other twenty feet wide by fifty feet long. The work was commenced at once by putting down long stringers and joists, covered with matched flooring. The sides and ends were ceiled three and one-half feet high from the floor, and over this the tent was erected. In this long tent we put fifty male patients, using the smaller one for dining-room purposes. A water-closet was erected, with a drawer at the bottom, resting on stringers. Fresh earth was frequently added during the day for deodorizing purposes. After an experience of about two weeks, it was deemed advisable to purchase another tent of the same dimensions as the first, and nine smaller ones to be used for attendants and noisy patients. Into this last long tent we put most of our feeble male patients, and we were happily surprised with the results, many of those who were bed-ridden and unable to help themselves, improved and seemed to enjoy the change exceedingly. We had also less acute sickness at the tents than in any wards about the building. The large tents were located a little to the east of a small grove, and the small ones were in the grove, making, in hot weather, a very pleasant place for outdoor exercise and recreation. Gas and water were provided for the two large tents, and the one used for a dining-room.

The expense of taking care of the insane in tents is considerably greater than in the wards. It requires additional attendants, from the fact of their having more liberty about the grounds during the day. We also had a night-watch on duty to provide against any emergency that might arise. This manner of providing accommodation for the insane was a departure from all well-established plans for that purpose, and we felt a great responsibility in making the experiment. The same class of patients that were cared for in the tents would not have required a night-watch had they been in the building. The cooking was done at the main kitchen, and taken to the tents in a vehicle prepared for the purpose. It was also necessary to take the

patients to the wards in the building for bathing. There are a great many inconveniences attending the management of the insane in tents, but when we consider the great benefit that was derived from this novel experiment, both in the improvement of many of the patients, and the relief it gave to the wards, we feel that we were fully compensated for all trouble and extra expense. Our new buildings for the accommodation of about 325 patients are rapidly approaching completion. If the weather should become inclement, and the inmates of these tents cannot be made entirely comfortable in them, we shall transfer them to a building that has just been erected for the purpose of a store-room, on the first floor, and for the outside male help on the second floor. In this building they can be properly cared for until such time as the new apartments shall be completed.

We are entirely satisfied with the experiment, as it has exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers of this institution that the tents should be maintained and used in summer for a certain class of patients.

In case of an epidemic, there could be nothing more suitable for the purpose. We would not advocate the use of tents the whole year, but we do believe they are a great auxiliary in the treatment of the chronic insane, during the warm weather in summer. We believe in them, and shall use them when indicated in particular cases.

The following table shows the whole amount expended for maintenance, exclusive of clothing and officers' salaries, with the weekly average *per capita* of each item :

	Whole am't of ex- penses as audi'td by Comptroller.	Average on total ex- pense.	Average on act'l con- sumption.
Commissary supplies.....	\$35,760 20	1.019	1.019
Fuel.....	4,734 82	.134	....
Of this amount we have 935 tons coal on hand, at \$1.20 per ton, value \$1,122, which is deducted from \$4,734.82.....	....	....	.102
Light.....	1,586 15	.045	.045
Farm wages and expenses.....	9,984 53	.274	....
Of this amount \$4,134.95 was ex- pended for stock, and is deducted from \$9,784.53, leaving the aver- age .....	....	....	.161
House wages.....	31,512 96	.895	....
Three hundred and sixty-eight dol- lars of this amount was expended for work done on permanent im- provements, and deducted from \$31,512.96, leaves average.....	....	....	.887
Medical supplies.....	431 78	.012	.012
Bedding	2,079 77	.059	.059
Furniture and repairs.....	1,599 92	.045	.045
Ordinary repairs	6,547 16	.186	....

	Whole am't of ex- penses as audit'd by Comptroller.	Average on total ex- pense.	Average on act'l con- sumption.
Of this amount \$3,065.94 was for extraordinary repairs, and de- ducted from \$6,547.16, leaves av- erage.....	.....	.....	.099
Printing and stationery.....	\$392 09	.011	.011
Miscellaneous.....	3,024 93	.086	.086
Total.....	\$97,454 31	2.711	2.526
Clothing.....	\$7,705 40	Average....	.219
Officers' salaries.....	7,500 00	Average....	.213
Total.....			2.958

The total weekly *per capita* cost, as made up from all expenditures legitimately belonging to maintenance account, clothing and officers' salaries, amount to 2.958. The expenditures for the last year, when aggregated, show our *per capita* rate to be more than should be charged to maintenance account. With the rapid increase of population, we have been compelled to repair, make changes and improvise room to accommodate the influx. It will readily be seen that where there are no appropriations made for specific purposes, and an emergency arises when it becomes necessary, for the comfort of the patients, to expend money from the maintenance fund, it has been done and charged to that account. After deducting the amount expended for absolute necessities which should have been provided for in some other way, we came within the limit of 2.55, the sum charged for the last fiscal year. A rate is annually fixed by an institution that is thoroughly equipped in all of its departments and under the existing law we cannot charge the counties that send their patients to us to exceed the amounts so designated. That rate is 2.42 per week for each patient; and you, the board of trustees, must adopt the same.

The powers that be should either provide this place with lands and all the requisites necessary to place it on an equal footing with an asylum that determines the compensation we shall receive for taking care of the patients assigned to us, or the law making it obligatory upon the officers of this institution to adopt their rates should be repealed. It is a matter of some doubt whether we can support the patients in this institution the coming year at the rate as above fixed. There has been a perceptible advance in flour, with a prospect of its going still higher. We have sustained a great loss by the epidemic that has nearly destroyed our herd of swine. Fifty per cent of our potato crop has already rotted, and they are continuing to rot as badly as at any time this season.

We do not like to ask the Legislature for a deficiency in maintenance; therefore will it not be advisable under all of the circumstances to ask the law makers to repeal that portion of section 26, chapter 280 of the Laws of 1879, which reads: "Nor shall it exceed the rate required at the Willard Asylum."

There has been a large amount of work done about the place for the past season, besides the ordinary labor of cultivating two farms and attending to the necessary routine duties about the institution. We have done the excavating for two new buildings, 824 feet long, and with an average of forty feet wide. About the 1st of June we employed two experts for quarrying stone. We selected a large force of able-bodied male patients and put them in charge of judicious attendants, and set them at work in the stone quarry. From the 1st of June to the 1st of October they took out of this quarry over 20,000 perch of good building stone, and the patients came out of their work in far better condition than they were when they commenced, without any accident whatever. They often became noisy and turbulent, and would threaten to do violence; but they never put their threats into execution. Over 1,500 perch of these stone were hauled to the new buildings by our men and teams.

We have put up a vegetable cellar, and erected a two-story building over it, seventy-five feet long and thirty feet wide, with the help of masons to lay the walls and one extra carpenter, with tinnerns and slaters necessary to do those particular kinds of work. The building is completed, and all by the regular employees of the place, except those above mentioned. If the weather becomes severe before the new buildings are completed we shall utilize this room for some of the patients who are in tents.

There is a large force of men grading about the walls and putting them in condition to keep the frost from damaging the foundations. Our men assisted in grading for the cable street railroad, and we are happy to say it is now in practical operation, greatly to our relief.

A bill was introduced at the last Legislature to allow the trustees of this asylum to appoint additional assistant physicians. It passed both houses, but was unfortunate in not reaching the Executive until after the Legislature had adjourned; consequently it did not become a law for want of his signature. It is too much for two physicians to look after the necessary details in caring for nearly 800 patients daily, and keep the case books written up as required by law.

A bill similar to the one introduced last winter should be prepared and given to our member early in the session, requesting him to urge its passage with as little delay as practicable, for the reason that our new buildings will be opened some time before this law can be enacted. If the counties continue to send the patients in the same ratio they have been sending them, we shall number over 900 before we can possibly get medical assistance to relieve us.

Mrs. M., of Delaware county, was brought to the asylum on May 7, 1885, and on June 3d, at 5:30 o'clock, P. M., she was found dead, having hung herself with a sheet she had torn in strips and braided into a rope, attaching one end to the window grate and the other about her neck. A coroner was called, a jury was summoned and an inquisition held.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above fact, cause unknown, and fully exonerated the officers and attendants of the asylum from any blame whatever. The above was the only serious casualty of any moment during the fiscal year. The most of our attend-

ants have been vigilant in their duties, especially those having the suicidal and homicidal in charge. Since the above occurrence that vigilance has been redoubled, with the determination to prevent, if possible, a similar catastrophe in the future. The attendants, with few exceptions, have performed their arduous labors in a very satisfactory manner, and we commend all of the faithful for their good work. It requires a peculiar kind of organization to suitably fit an individual for a competent attendant of the insane.

Therefore, many excellent people who undertake the care of this particular charge and utterly fail are not to be censured for not possessing the natural qualifications necessary to make their new vocation a success. The great mistake is made when they are continued in the service after it is fully determined that they are not constituted for this special work.

We have been visited by a large number of people during the year, and for proper reasons they have been allowed to go through the wards at any and all hours, but those who were simply curiosity seekers were admitted 'between the hours of two and five in the afternoon on all days of the week except Saturday, Sunday and the holidays. Among those who have favored us with visits were boards of supervisors from different counties, committees sent by county officials, State officers, and members of the State Board of Charities repeatedly; the State Commissioner in Lunacy on a number of different occasions, members of Assembly and State Senators, and officers from other asylums. All of whom we endeavored to treat cordially, and offered them every facility to make such inspection as they desired.

The State Commissioner in Lunacy and the Secretary of the State Board of Charities have, on several occasions, arrived in the evening, and commenced their tour of inspection very soon after such arrival, visiting the tents and all wards in the institution before retiring. We extend a cordial invitation to the public generally to visit the asylum on all days designated above, and to all friends of the patients and State and county officials at any time most convenient to them.

The religious services have been conducted for the last year, as in the past, by clergymen of the different denominations, and held in the chapel every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. The Rev. Fathers Hourigan and Quinn have kindly responded to the calls of their flock, and ministered to them spiritually during the last hours of their existence. We have invited these gentlemen to hold an occasional religious service at this asylum, with a prospect of their doing so in the near future. We have many patients who are delighted with the Sunday exercise.

We have continued to hold our entertainments from once to three times per week, consisting principally of dancing and music by the orchestra and cornet band. In summer the cornet band gave outdoor concerts. We have a comic troupe that have given the patients a commendable diversion of acts in several gatherings greatly to the delight of all those present. The effect of these social gatherings on patients is very remarkable; often many of them come into the room excited and boisterous, but very soon after the entertainment commences they become calm, and seem to enjoy the occasion equal to those more quietly inclined. The orchestra is composed of amateur

performers selected from the corps of employees, and one patient who is a professional musician.

The cornet band consists of the same men that belong to the orchestra, with additions drawn from the same source.

There is no extra expense incurred except for music and keeping instruments in repair. The diversion, pleasure and enjoyment afforded fully compensate for all cost.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Owego Times office : Christian Cynosure, magazines and papers from Mrs. Fred. Weed; Tioga County Record ; boxes of fancy articles from Miss L. Marks ; books, magazines and papers from State Charities Aid Association ; Otsego County Republican ; Oneonta Herald ; Susquehanna Wave ; Delaware Express ; Delaware Gazette ; Delaware Republican ; Christmas letters, magazines and papers from Miss Anna Williams ; box flowers, feathers, ribbons, etc., from Hirschman & Co. ; box of remnants, ribbons, lace, etc., from Sisson Bros. & Weldon ; several years of Harper's Magazine and other periodicals from Mrs. Sarah Allen ; quantity of papers from Rev. Dr. Haynes ; magazines, papers and books from Cloney & Ely ; Republican office, papers ; Mrs. G. Maxwell, papers ; magazines and papers from John J. Moses ; Binghamton Republican ; Mrs. Judge Griswold, magazines, papers, etc. ; fire-works from Thurber, Whyland & Co. ; also, F. H. Leggett & Co., New York city.

The resident officers are working harmoniously, each one disposed to do his or her duty at all times and on all occasions. The cares necessarily attending the management of an asylum for the insane are very much lessened when all are inclined to faithfully perform the duties assigned to each. Perfection is not expected, but to approximate is highly appreciated.

The faithful co-workers of the institution have my sincere thanks for the reliable assistance they have rendered. I am under many obligations to you, gentlemen of the board of trustees, for the kindness and consideration you have always extended to me, and I hope to merit and receive at your generous hands in the future that same confidence and respect that has been accorded me in the past.

Invoking the aid of Divine Providence in conducting the affairs of this asylum to the satisfaction of all interested, I close this report.

T. S. ARMSTRONG, M. D.,

Superintendent.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE, Oct. 1, 1885.

STEWARD'S AND MATRON'S REPORT.

The steward makes the following report of the farm and garden for the year ending September 30, 1885, together with all horses, mules, cattle of all ages, hogs, turkeys, chickens and geese.

FARM.

86	Bushels of buckwheat at 50 cents.....	\$43 00
733	Bushels of ear corn at 30 cents.....	219 90
1,536	Bushels of oats at 40 cents.....	614 40
120	Bushels of rye at 75 cents.....	90 00
140	Bushels of wheat at 90 cents.....	126 00
1,594	Bushels of carrots at 40 cents.....	637 60
1,094	Bushels of beets at 40 cents.....	437 60
1,116	Bushels of turnips at 40 cents.....	446 40
3,427	Bushels of potatoes at 50 cents.....	1,713 50
129	Bushels of apples at 25 cents.....	32 25
28	Loads of pumpkins at \$1.....	28 00
30	Barrels of cider at \$1.50.....	45 00
150	Tons of hay at \$12.....	1,800 00
66	Tons of corn fodder at \$10.....	660 00
29	Tons of straw at \$8.....	202 00
12,000	Pounds of pork at 5 cents.....	600 00
90,285	Quarts of milk at 5 cents.....	4,514 25
Total.....		<u>\$12,239 90</u>

GARDEN.

254	Bushels of beets at 40 cents.....	\$101 60
210	Bushels of carrots at 40 cents.....	84 00
327	Bushels of turnips at 40 cents.....	130 80
9,940	Heads of celery at 4 cents.....	397 76
13,539	Heads of cabbage at 5 cents.....	676 95
41	Bushels of sweet corn at \$1.....	41 00
7,275	Heads of lettuce at 2 cents.....	144 50
464	Heads of cauliflower at 8 cents.....	37 12
2,349	Bunches of radish at 5 cents.....	127 45
198	Bunches of parsley at 1 cent.....	1 98
1,596	Bunches of pie plant at 5 cents.....	69 80
2,284	Bunches of onions at 3 cents.....	68 52
322	Bushels of onions at 75 cents.....	241 50
137	Bushels of spinach at 50 cents.....	68 50
340	Bushels of peas at \$1.....	340 00
56	Bushels of string beans at 50 cents.....	28 00
22	Bushels of Lima beans at \$1.....	22 00
178	Bushels of tomatoes at \$1.....	178 00

3 Bushels of peppers at \$1	\$3 00
10,826 Cucumbers at 50 cents per 100	54 13
3,891 Squash at 1 cent.....	38 91
12,393 Ears of sweet corn at 1 cent.....	123 93
82 Pounds of grapes at 8 cents.....	6 56
11 Quarts of strawberries at 15 cents.....	1 65
12,000 Pounds of Hubbard squash at 2 cents.....	240 00
9 Bushels of seed peas at \$2.....	18 00
Total.....	<u>\$3,245 66</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

814 $\frac{8}{12}$ Dozen eggs at 22 cents.....	\$179 21
6,586 Pounds of beef at 8 cents.....	526 88
193 Pounds of veal at 8 cents.....	15 44
192 Pounds of chicken at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	24 00
110 Pounds of turkey at 15 cents.....	16 50
923 Pounds of hides.....	57 24
160 Pounds of deacon skins.....	8 85
60 Pounds of veal skins	4 14
2,576 Pounds of tallow.....	115 79
Total.....	<u>\$948 01</u>

FARM STOCK.

57 Milch cows.	1 Two-year old heifer.
4 Bulls	1 Two-year old steer.
6 Oxen.	15 Yearlings.
9 Mules.	16 Calves.
6 Horses.	4 Geese.
67 Hogs.	190 Chickens.
78 Turkeys	

The Matron makes the following report of work done in her department during the fiscal year.

4,127 Sheets.	333 Gingham dresses.
1,612 Pillow cases.	144 Strong dresses.
1,194 Towels.	90 Night dresses.
1,600 Blankets, hemmed.	510 Chemises.
18 Table cloths.	378 Drawers.
36 Napkins.	548 Bed sacks.
326 Pillow sacks.	169 Ticking suspenders.
149 Neck ties.	28 Strong suits.
22 Underwaists.	12 Pairs knitted stockings.
506 Cheviot shirts.	150 C.F. wrappers.
224 Aprons.	8 Camesoles.
364 Calico dresses.	

No. 1.

Movement of Population.

	During Year.			Previously reported.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. of patients Sept. 30, 1884....	282	298	580			
Admissions.. .. .	167	116	283	390	362	1,035
Total under treatment .. .	449	414	863	390	362	1,035
Discharged as recovered .. .	13	5	18	21	9	48
Discharged as improved.....	6	7	13	13	10	36
Discharged as not improved.....	3	2	5	7	5	17
Discharged as not insane.....	....	1	1	....	1	2
Discharged by death.. .. .	35	23	58	62	39	159
Discharged by elopement .. .	1	....	1	5	....	6
No. remaining Sept. 30, 1885. ...	391	376	767			
Daily average for year.....	336+	338+	674.5			

No. 2.

Asylum Relation of Patients.

	During Year.			Previously reported.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First entrance.....	61	62	123	102	95	320
Transfers from other asylums....	98	42	140	203	168	511
Transfers from exempt county asylums.....	3	3	6	50	28	84
Have been in other asylums, but not direct transfers.....	15	4	19	33	20	72

No. 3.

Statistics of Asylum from date of Opening, Oct. 19, 1881, to Sept. 30, 1885.

WHOLE NUMBER.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.
Males admitted .. .	162	103	125	167
Females admitted.....	136	108	118	116
Whole number admitted.....	298	211	243	283
Whole number treated.	298	486	668	863
Males discharged.	16	34	58	58
Females discharged .. .	7	27	30	38
Whole number discharged .. .	23	61	88	96
Males recovered.....	4	5	12	13
Females recovered .. .	....	6	3	5
Whole number recovered.....	4	11	15	18
Males improved.....	1	3	9	6
Females improved.....	2	1	7	7
Whole number improved....	3	7	16	13
Males unimproved.....	....	2	5	3
Females unimproved.....	....	3	2	2
Whole number unimproved .. .	....	5	7	5
Males not insane.....	....	....	....	....
Females not insane.. ..	....	1	....	1
Whole number not insane .. .	....	1	....	1
Males eloped .. .	2	....	3	1
Females eloped.....	....	....	....	....
Whole number eloped.....	2	....	3	1
Males died.....	9	24	29	35

WHOLE NUMBER.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.
Females died.....	5	16	18	23
Whole number died.....	14	40	47	58
Males remaining at end of year	146	215	282	391
Females remaining at end of year.....	129	210	298	376
Whole number remaining at end of year....	275	425	580	767
Male daily average.....	89	176	248	336
Female daily average.....	67	165	254	338
Whole daily average each year	156	374	502	674
Percentage of death on average treated.....	9	11.9	9.5	8.6
Percentage of death on whole number treated.	4.7	8.2	7	6.7

No. 4.

Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Deaths during year.

MONTHS.	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
October.....	9	13	22	5	2	7	3	1	4
November.....	4	3	7	1	...	1	...	2	2
December....	10	8	18	...	...	...	1	2	3
January.....	15	6	21	1	1	2	2	2	4
February.....	15	6	21	1	...	1	1	2	3
March.....	21	7	28	...	...	...	2	...	2
April.....	21	22	43	5	2	7	4	1	5
May.....	19	11	30	...	1	1	2	...	2
June.....	26	15	41	...	...	...	4	4	8
July.....	9	8	17	7	5	12	6	3	9
August	4	12	16	1	2	3	5	3	8
September...	14	5	19	1	2	3	5	3	8
Totals.....	167	116	283	22	15	37	35	23	58

No. 5.

Nationality of Patients Admitted.

NATIONALITY.	During Year.			Previously reported.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States.....	85	59	144	244	172	560
Ireland.....	54	37	91	83	117	291
Germany.....	17	7	24	34	27	85
Canada.....	5	2	7	3	4	14
England.....	6	4	10	14	7	31
Scotland	4	2	6	1	1	8
Italy....	....	....	..	2	1	3
France .....	....	1	1	1	4	6
Prussia.....	2	....	2	1	....	3
Switzerland.....	....	2	2	....	1	3
Wales .....	....	1	1	....	1	2
Holland.....	1	...	1	....	....	1
Poland.....	1	....	1	....	....	1

No. 6.

Movement of Patients by Counties.

COUNTIES.	Remain- ing Sept. 30, 1884.	Admitted during year.	Dischar'd during year.	Admitted since opening.	Disch'd since open'g.	Remain- ing Sept. 30, 1885.
Albany.....	83	66	15	180	46	134
Allegany.....	....	12	5	12	5	7
Broome.....	4	3	4	10	7	3
Cayuga.....	3	...	....	5	2	3
Chemung.....	....	1	....	2	1	1
Chenango..	4	1	....	7	2	5
Columbia.....	19	....	1	20	2	18
Cortland.....	1	....	1	2	2	....
Delaware.....	17	8	3	29	7	22
Dutchess.....	15	10	1	31	7	24
Essex.....	2	....	....	2	....	2
Fulton.....	7	2	2	9	2	7
Greene.....	18	1	1	23	5	18
Herkimer.....	5	4	1	13	5	8
Livingston.....	....	1	...	2	1	1
Madison.....	16	9	3	30	8	22
Montgomery.....	3	7	2	12	4	8
Onondaga.....	15	13	6	37	15	22
Orange.....	13	6	1	25	7	18
Otsego.....	15	18	5	47	19	28
Queens.....	9	...	..	10	1	9
Rensselaer.....	93	37	10	142	22	120
Richmond.....	4	...	..	5	1	4
Rockland.....	10	....	1	11	2	9
St. Lawrence.....	....	1	....	1	....	1
Saratoga.....	18	15	3	39	9	30
Schoharie.....	2	1	...	4	1	3
Schuyler.....	1	....	....	1	....	1
Steuben.....	42	17	11	69	21	48
Suffolk.....	19	5	....	26	2	24
Sullivan.....	6	2	1	8	1	7
Tompkins.....	....	....	...	1	1	....
Tioga.....	19	5	3	33	12	21
Ulster.....	18	....	3	22	7	15
Warren.....	5	....	1	5	1	4
Washington.....	2	6	...	8	...	8
Westchester.....	66	22	8	113	33	80
Kingston City...	3	1	1	4	1	3
Poughkeepsie...	9	5	1	15	2	13
State.....	14	4	2	20	4	16
Totals.....	580	283	96	1,035	268	767

No. 7.

Occupation of Patients.

OCCUPATION.	During year.	Previ- ously report- ed.	Total.	OCCUPATION.	During year.	Previ- ously report- ed.	Total.
Artist.....	1	1	2	Boatman.....	3	8	11
Agent.....	1	..	1	Bartender.....	3	1	4
Actor.....	..	1	1	Blacksmith.....	2	2	4
Bootblack.....	..	1	1	Butcher.....	1	2	3
Advertising agent.	..	1	1	Boiler-maker.....	..	1	1

OCCUPATION.	During year.	Previ- ously report- ed.	Total.	OCCUPATION.	During year.	Previ- ously report- ed.	Total.
Book-keeper	2	3	5	Mechanic.....	1	5	6
Book-agent	1	..	1	Merchant....	4	6	10
Basket-maker	1	..	1	Mason.....	5	6	11
Brick-maker .....	..	2	2	Moulder.....	1	2	3
Baker	1	2	3	Musician .....	..	2	2
Barber .....	..	4	4	Miller	1	2	3
Box-maker	1	..	1	Miner.....	..	1	1
Boxer .....	..	1	1	Minister.....	..	1	1
Button-maker.....	..	1	1	Milliner.....	2	1	3
Carpenter	3	11	14	Machinist.....	2	1	3
Clerk	4	5	9	Nurse .....	..	2	2
Carder	1	..	1	Nail-maker.....	..	1	1
Cigar-maker.....	3	4	7	Painter.....	3	2	5
Cabinet-maker....	..	2	2	Porter.....	1	1	2
Cook.....	..	1	1	Printer.....	1	2	3
Cooper .....	..	2	2	Pattern-maker ..	..	1	1
Coachman ...	..	5	5	Peddler	2	2	4
Collar-maker.....	..	1	1	Rubber-maker....	..	1	1
Confectioner.....	1	..	1	Sailor .....	..	4	4
Carriage-maker ...	1	..	1	Student....	1	4	5
Domestic.....	19	19	38	Salesman.....	1	3	4
Dentist.....	..	1	1	Surveyor .....	..	1	1
Dress-maker.....	..	2	2	Servant.....	1	20	21
Druggist . . . . .	..	2	2	Seamstress	1	5	6
Engineer.....	1	2	3	Soldier .....	..	1	1
Evangelist....	..	1	1	Stone-cutter.	1	4	5
Editor.....	..	1	1	Shirt-maker .....	..	1	1
Factory-operative..	8	9	15	Speculator.....	1	1	2
Farmer.....	30	83	113	Saloon-keeper. ...	..	2	2
Fireman.....	..	1	1	Stove-maker....	6	6	12
Gardener	1	2	3	Stove-moulder...	..	1	1
Housewife.....	72	157	229	Spinner ...	1	..	1
Housework	2	72	74	Tailor.....	..	8	8
Harness-maker ...	1	..	1	Tailoress	1	..	1
Hatter .....	..	2	2	Tinsmith .....	..	1	1
Landlord	3	..	3	Teacher ..	4	10	14
Lumberman	1	..	1	Tanner....	..	1	1
Lace-maker.....	..	1	1	Teamsters.....	2	3	5
Liquor-dealer.....	..	1	1	Tobacco-stripper ..	..	1	1
Laborer	49	100	149	Wagon-maker ....	..	1	1
Laundress .....	..	2	2	Wool-sorter.....	..	1	1
Lawyer	3	1	4	Weaver	4	..	4
Mail-carrier.....	1	..	1		=	=	=

No. 8.

Age of Patients when Admitted.

AGE.	During year.			Previously reported.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ten to fifteen years	1	1	2	1	1	4
Fifteen to twenty years.....	3	1	4	9	4	17
Twenty to twenty-five years	10	6	16	34	23	73
Twenty-five to thirty years	31	13	44	49	37	130
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	34	8	42	54	33	129
Thirty-five to forty years ...	29	8	37	43	46	126
Forty to fifty years.....	27	29	56	93	83	232
Fifty to sixty years.....	16	24	40	48	68	156
Sixty to seventy years.....	13	11	24	32	44	100
Seventy to eighty years.....	8	12	20	22	11	53
Eighty to ninety years.....	2	3	5	2	1	8

No. 9.

Civil Condition of Patients.

	During year.			Previously reported.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	77	47	117	127	144	389
Single.....	87	41	128	208	144	480
Widowed.....	10	25	35	22	49	106

No. 10.

Statistics of Heredity.

	During year.			Previously reported.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Paternal.....	6	3	9	16	9	34
Maternal	10	5	15	20	29	64
Paternal and maternal.....	3	2	5	5	10	20
Insane relatives.....	16	13	29	23	22	74
No heredity	45	28	73	43	38	154

No. 11.

Form of Mental Disease when Admitted.

FORM OF INSANITY.	During year.			Previously reported.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Melancholia	13	11	24	19	26	69
Mania, acute.....	5	3	8	4	3	15
Mania, sub-acute.....	....	4	4	6	15	25
Mania, chronic.....	37	37	74	92	75	241
Mania, periodic.....	1	4	5	6	19	30
Mania, paroxysmal.....	4	3	7	9	16	32
Dementia.....	71	40	111	190	170	471
Epilepsy.....	11	12	23	38	35	96
Paresis.....	25	....	25	22	....	47
Idiotic.....	....	1	1	3	3	7
Not insane.....	....	1	1	1	....	2

No. 12.

Ages of those who Died.

AGE.	During year.			Previously reported.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ten to fifteen years..	1	....	1	....	....	1
Fifteen to twenty years.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Twenty to twenty-five years..	3	....	3	2	3	8
Twenty-five to thirty years...	3	1	4	5	2	11
Thirty to thirty-five years....	3	1	4	3	2	9
Thirty-five to forty years	4	2	6	3	4	13
Forty to fifty years.....	10	6	16	16	7	39
Fifty to sixty years	3	2	5	8	6	19
Sixty to seventy years	3	5	8	14	9	31
Seventy to eighty years	3	4	7	10	6	23
Eighty to ninety years	2	2	4	1	....	5
Total.....	....	....	....	....	....	159

No. 13.

Probable Cause of Insanity.

CAUSE.	During year.			Previously reported.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ill health.....	14	6	20	18	55	93
Grief and anxiety.....	5	3	8	16	32	56
Heredity.....	30	24	54	39	45	138
Injury	7	....	7	18	2	27
Epilepsy	13	6	19	38	30	87
Intemperance	21	3	24	35	14	73
Puerperal.....	....	4	4	....	16	20
Domestic trouble.....	1	...	1	6	18	25
Syphilis	4	1	5	4	....	9
Sunstroke	5	1	6	10	....	16
Masturbation	7	....	7	11	3	21
Religious excitement	2	2	4	2	2	8
Disappointment in love	1	1	2	1	2	5
Loss of property.....	2	....	1	3	2	1
Climatic.....	....	1	1	....	....	2
Menstrual .....	....	2	2	....	....	3
Senility.....	3	....	3	....	....	5
Overwork	4	1	5	....	....	7
Meningitis	1	...	1	....	....	1
Typhoid fever	1	....	1	....	....	1
Scarlet fever.....	1	....	1	....	....	1
Trouble	1	....	1	....	....	1

No. 14.

Cause of Death.

CAUSE.	During year.			Previously reported.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Exhaustion from chronic mental disorder	8	4	12	8	10	30
Exhaustion from acute mania, Paralysis and organic disease of brain .....	..	....	....	....	1	1
Paresis	10	2	2	2	2	6
Epilepsy.....	3	4	7	8	4	19
Disease of heart.....	....	1	1	3	2	6
Cerebral effusion.....	2	....	2	3	5	10
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2	3	5	9	6	20
Senile gangrene.....	....	1	1	....	....	1
Pneumonia.....	...	1	1	4	2	7
Suppurative nephritis.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Bright's disease .....	....	....	...	1	....	1
Chronic diarrhœa	1	1	2	....	1	3
Suicide.....	....	1	1	1	....	2
Small-pox.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Dysentery	5	3	8	3	2	13
Marasmus .....	....	....	....	...	1	1
Syphilis .....	....	....	....	1	...	1
Pyæmia .....	....	1	1	....	....	1
Asphyxia.....	1	....	1	....	....	1
Peritonitis.....	1	....	1	....	....	1
Gastro enteritis .....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Pulmonary gangrene.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Hepatic abscess.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	1	2	2	1	5
Phlegmonous erysipelas.....	....	....	...	2	....	2
Asthma.....	..	....	....	....	2	2
Cystitis.....	2	....	1	1	....	2

No. 15.

Number of Days' Work and Kind of Work Performed by Patients during Year.

Laundry.....	8,337	Baker.....	40
Kitchen	7,550	Water-works.....	3,214
Centre	2,137	Engineer	434
Farm.....	15,357	Paint.....	264
Needle-work.....	7,732	Lawn	562
Hall-work	18,524	Tailor.....	297
Garden	4,632	Horse-barn.....	423
Yard	3,033	Shoemaker	9
Carpenter	441	Fancy work	3,597
Blacksmith.....	259		

No. 16.

Total days' work done by males	43,938
Total days' work done by females.....	31,704
Total days' work done by males and females.....	75,642

No. 17.

The number out walking is equivalent to 60,385 (31,278 men and 29,107 women) out one day, or 31 per cent of the men, and 29 per cent of the women, each day.

The number out working is equivalent to 75,642 (43,938 men and 28,704 women) out one day, or 43 per cent of the men, and 28 per cent of the women each day.

Seventy-four per cent of the men were out to walk or work every week day during the year.

Fifty-seven per cent of the women were out to walk or work every working day during the year.

The number attending chapel service is equivalent to 9,313 (5,600 men and 3,713 women) attending one service, or 32 per cent men present, and 21 per cent women present at each service.

The number attending entertainments is equivalent to 12,170 (8,546 men and 3,624 women attending one entertainments, or 49 per cent of the men present, and 21 per cent of the women present at each entertainment.

APPENDIX.

REGULATIONS, CONDITIONS AND FORMS

CONCERNING ADMISSION OF PERSONS TO THE BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

For the information of those desirous of placing patients in the asylum, the following extracts, requirements and forms of law are appended :

The general law relating to the insane in chapter 446, Laws of 1874, entitled “ An act to revise and consolidate the statutes of the State relating to the care and custody of the insane ; the management of the asylums for their treatment and safe-keeping, and the duties of the State Commissioner in Lunacy.”

TITLE 1. § 1. No person shall be committed to or confined as a patient in any asylum, public or private, or in any institution, home or retreat for the care and treatment of the insane, except upon the certificate of two physicians, under oath, setting forth the insanity of such person. But no person shall be held in confinement in any such asylum for more than five days, unless within that time such certificate be approved by a judge or justice of a court of record of the county or district in which the alleged lunatic resides, and said judge or justice may institute inquiry and take proofs as to any alleged lunacy before approving or disapproving of such certificate, and said judge or justice may, in his discretion, call a jury in each case to determine the question of lunacy.

§ 2. It shall not be lawful for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of securing his commitment to an asylum, unless said physician be of reputable character, a graduate of some incorporated medical college, a permanent resident of the State, and shall have been in the actual practice of his profession for at least three years, and such qualifications shall be certified to by a judge of any court of record. No certificate of insanity shall be made except after a personal examination of the party alleged to be insane, and according to forms prescribed by the State Commissioner of Lunacy, and every such certificate shall bear date of not more than ten days prior to such commitment.

§ 3. It shall not be lawful for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of committing him to an asylum

of which the said physician is either the superintendent, proprietor, an officer or a regular professional attendant therein.

TITLE 3. § 37. The terms "lunacy," "lunatic," and "insane," as used in this act, shall include every species of insanity, and extend to every deranged person and to all of unsound mind *other than idiots*.

ADMISSION AND SUPPORT OF PATIENTS.

On the admission of a patient, there must be presented the certificates of two physicians, sworn to, and approved by a judge in the county in which the patient resides.

The following is the form of certificate prescribed by the Commissioner in Lunacy in these cases :

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County of , } ss.:

I,, a resident of, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the ... day of I personally examined, of, [*Here insert age, sex, married or single, and occupation*] and that the said is insane, and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds, viz.:

[*Here insert facts upon which such an opinion rests.*]

And I further declare that my qualifications as a medical examiner in lunacy have been duly attested and certified by [*Here insert the name of the judge granting such certificate.*]

Sworn to and subscribed before me, {
this day of, 188 . }

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County of , } ss.:

I hereby certify that, of, is personally known to me as a reputable physician, and is possessed of the qualifications required by chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874, and I approve of the above certificate.

.....

Judge of

[Form of an order for the admission of a patient at county expense from a county where there is but one superintendent of the poor.]

To the Superintendent of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane:

Whereas,, a person who is chargeable for his support to the county of, is a lunatic; and whereas, and, two reputable physicians, duly qualified as medical examiners under chapter 446 of the Laws of

1874, have certified under oath of h.... insanity, now, therefore, I, the undersigned, sole superintendent of the poor of said county, do hereby order the said to be taken to the said asylum; and do hereby authorize and require you, the said superintendent, to receive h.... into said asylum, and there detain and maintain h.... at the expense of said county, until legally discharged therefrom.

Given under my hand this day of, 188....

.....
Superintendent of the poor of County.

[Form of an order for the admission of a patient at county expense from a county where there is a board of county superintendents of the poor.]

To the Superintendent of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane:

Whereas,, a person who is chargeable for his support to the county of, is a lunatic; and whereas, and, two reputable physicians, duly qualified as medical examiners, under chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874, have certified under oath of h.... insanity; now, therefore, we, the undersigned, constituting* the board of superintendents of the poor of said county, and being convened for that purpose, do hereby order the said to be taken to the said asylum; and do hereby authorize and require you, the said superintendent, to receive h.... into said asylum, and there detain and maintain h.... at the expense of said county, until legally discharged therefrom.

Given under our hands this day of, 188....

.....
.....
.....
Superintendents of the poor of County.

Patients are discharged by the board of trustees at the regular meetings of the board, held on the second Wednesday of January, April, July and October.

Patients are not discharged by the superintendent. The power to discharge patients is vested solely in the board of trustees.

§ 21. The trustees, upon the superintendent's certificate of entire recovery, may discharge any patient to the care of his or her friends, or to the care of the superintendent of the poor; or they may discharge any patient, upon the superintendent's certificate that such patient is harmless and will probably continue so, and is not likely to be improved by farther treatment in the asylum, to his or her friends who will present sufficient evidence that they are able to maintain and care for the same properly. They may also discharge

* If the whole board do not sign, insert " A majority of."

and deliver any patient as aforesaid, whose relations or friends will undertake with good and approved sureties for his or her peaceable behavior, safe custody and comfortable maintenance without further public charge, and the bond of such sureties shall be approved by the county judge of the county from which such patient was sent, and shall be filed in the county clerk's office of said county; upon the presentation of a certified copy thereof the trustees may discharge such patient; and in all such cases the trustees shall forthwith notify the superintendent of the poor of the proper county of such discharge and such guarantees. The State Board of Charities shall by a specially appointed committee annually visit the asylum, and on a personal inspection and due examination of its official records and on conferring with the superintendent, may direct the discharge or removal to the counties from whence they came, of any quiet and harmless chronic insane in the asylum, if in the judgment of the committee their health and comfort can properly be provided for by the superintendents of the poor of their respective counties.

§ 23. The treasurer of every county having patients in said asylum is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the treasurer of the asylum all bills for the clothing and maintenance of such patients, as they shall become due and payable according to the by-laws of the asylum, upon the order of the steward; and the supervisors of said county shall annually levy and collect the amount of such bills as other

Bills will be made out and transmitted quarterly in advance, to county treasurers on the first days of January, April, July and October, by the treasurer of the asylum.

Town and county officers, charged with the duty of bringing patients to the asylum, should see that such patients are in a *cleanly condition, and free from vermin. Patients must never be sent to the asylum from county houses or other localities infected with small-pox, measles, or other contagious diseases.*

All patients require two suits of clothing adapted to the season, and should be brought to the asylum by some person competent to furnish a history of the case.

Applications for the admission of patients should be made in advance of bringing them to the asylum.

Friends of patients, where known, will be promptly notified in the event of serious illness or death, and all inquiries respecting the same will be answered without delay.

All correspondence concerning patients should be addressed to Dr. T. S. Armstrong, Superintendent of Binghamton Asylum, Binghamton, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR CHRONIC INSANE.

DIETARY.

	BREAKFAST, 7:15 A. M.	DINNER, 12 M.	SUPPER, 5. P. M.
Sunday,	Hash. Bread, Butter. Coffee, Tea.	Cold Meat, Bread. Potatoes. Boiled Beets.	Bread, Butter. Ginger Bread. Tea.
Monday,	Meat Stew. Bread, Butter. Coffee, Tea.	Pot Pie. Bread. Vegetables.	Bread, Cheese. Oat Meal. Syrup, Tea.
Tuesday,	Hash. Bread, Butter. Coffee, Tea.	Pork and Beans, Bread. Boiled Potatoes. Boiled Rice, Syrup.	Bread, Butter. Rusk, Pickles. Tea.
Wednesday,	Meat Stew. Bread, Butter. Coffee, Tea.	Roast Beef. Vegetables. Bread.	Baked Potatoes. Bread, Butter. Tea.
Thursday,	Meat Stew. Bread, Butter. Coffee, Tea	Vegetable Soup. Boiled Potatoes, Rice. Bread, Syrup.	Bread, Cheese. Sweet Cake. Pickles, Tea.
Friday,	Hash. Bread, Butter. Coffee, Tea.	Fresh Fish, or Codfish, Boiled Potatoes. Pickles or Tomatoes. Boiled Cabbage, Bread.	Bread, Butter. Oat Meal, Syrup. Tea.
Saturday,	Meat Stew, Bread. Boiled Potatoes, Butter. Coffee, Tea.	Boiled Beef, Potatoes. Boiled Onions. Bread.	Bread, Butter. Sauce. Tea.

Milk and sugar served with tea and coffee.

Extra diet is furnished when ordered by physicians.

[Assem. Doc. No. 19.] 10

INVENTORY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE BINGHAM-
TON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE, TRANS-
MITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE AS DIRECTED BY
CHAPTER 525 OF THE LAWS OF NEW YORK, PASSED
JUNE 13, 1885.

ESTIMATED VALUE

OF THE PROPERTY OF THE BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC
INSANE, TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE AS DIRECTED BY CHAP-
TER 525 OF THE LAWS OF NEW YORK, PASSED JUNE 13, 1885.

Medical Office.

1 Herring's safe.....	\$30 00
1 leather-covered lounge; 2 leather-covered easy chairs.....	50 00
1 cherry cabinet desk	45 00
1 mirror.....	1 00
1 ink stand.....	75
2 engravings, at \$1.50.....	3 00
1 lambrequin	1 50
2 window shades and fixs., at 50 cents	1 00
1 Brussels carpet, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds., at 50 cents	11 13
5 charts of life.....	13 00
1 black walnut arm chair.....	1 50
1 gas globe and chimney.....	40
1 bill file.....	10
12 cherry lea. seat. chairs, at \$7	84 00
1 cherry table (12 drawers).....	100 00
1 cherry desk	85 00
1 Brussels carpet, 66 yds., at 50 cents.....	33 00
1 black walnut lea. seat. sofa	20 00
1 black walnut book-case.....	40 00
2 ollapod chairs, at \$1.....	2 00
1 Lea. top club table (black walnut).....	3 00
1 "regulator" clock.....	10 00
5 engravings, at \$1.50.....	7 50

1 willow waste-basket	\$1 00
1 black walnut cabinet.	5 00
1 letter press	5 00
1 brush and cup	50
1 pan holder	50
1 old table	1 00
1 spittoon	25
1 censers board	75
1 letter balance	1 50
1 key board	1 50
1 drop light	2 50
1 office stool	1 50
3 ink stands.	1 80
2 sponge holders, at 20 cents ..	40
1 arm rest	75
1 frame (dietary)	40
2 bill spindles, at 10 cents	20
2 window shades and fixt., at 60 cents.	1 20
1 lambrequin and cornice	1 00
2 thermometers, at 15 cents	30

Tower Office.

1 towel rack	15
1 hair brush	50
1 comb	3
1 whisk broom	10
2 towels, at 20 cents	40
1 rubber rule	25
1 mail bag	1 00
1 thermometer	30
1 soap dish	5

Books.

5 Legislative Manuals, at \$1.	5 00
1 Rest for Women	3 00
1 Diseases of Joints	5 00
1 Insanity and its Treatment	3 00
1 Botany	1 00
1 Hour Pharmacopei	3 00
1 Legislation on Insanity	5 00
1 Diseases of Nervous System.	6 00
1 Currency Report, 1884	1 00
1 Diseases of Modern Life	4 00
1 Session Laws, 1873	2 00
Laws of New York, 1876 and 1878	4 00
1 Judicial Aspect of Insanity	4 00
2 United States Dispensatories	10 00

1	Insanity (Spitzka).....	\$5 00
1	Pathology of Urine.....	5 00
1	Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion (3 vols.).....	15 00
1	Pathological Anatomy (4 vols.).....	11 00
1	Report of the Board of Public Charities.....	1 00
1	English and Latin Lexicon.....	1 00
1	Cyclopedia of Popular Medicine, Tunison (14 vols.).....	84 00
1	Alcoholic Liquors.....	10 00
1	Practice of Medicine, Neimyer (2 vols.).....	7 00
1	Fifteenth and Eleventh Reports Comrs. of Chari- ties, at 50 cents.....	1 00
	Session Laws, 1880 and 1883.....	4 00
1	Dunglison's Medical Dictionary.....	7 50
1	Materia Medica (2 vols.).....	12 00
1	Physical Diagnosis (Loomis).....	2 50
1	Physical Diagnosis (Da Costa).....	5 00
1	Report of the Hom. Med. Soc., 1881.....	1 00
1	Diseases of Children (Smith).....	5 50
1	Civil Service, Rules and Regulations.....	1 00
1	Physiological Text-book.....	4 00
1	Ovarian Tumors.....	5 00
1	Puerperal Diseases.....	5 00
1	Ringer's Therapeutics ..	5 00
1	Responsibility in Mental Disease.....	3 00
1	Bowman's Medical Chemistry.....	1 50
1	Alcohol and its True Action and Result....	1 00
1	Alcohol, Medical Use.....	75
1	Arts of Intoxication.....	1 00
1	Medical Therapeutics.....	5 00
1	Chronic Alcoholic Intoxication.....	1 00
1	Report, Common Education, 1881.....	1 00
1	Ailment and Neurologist (vols. 4 and 5).....	7 00
1	Epilepsy and Spinal Cord.....	3 00
1	Diseases of Children.....	5 50
1	scrap-book.....	1 00
1	historical atlas.....	3 00
1	map of Broome county.....	5 00
6	case books.....	72 00
2	daily reports.....	25 50
1	burial book.....	17 50
1	visiting trustees.....	4 00
1	ward book.....	1 25
1	ad. and discharge book.....	6 00
1	register of patients.....	15 00
1	Lavatory Teaching.....	2 00
1	Gardner on Gout.....	3 00
1	Cook's Chemistry.....	1 50

1 Opium (Calkins).....	\$1 50
1 Laws of Fermentation.....	1 00
1 Medical Register.....	1 00
1 Hospital Reports, 1873.....	1 00
1 Constitution of Man.....	1 00
1 Climate of London	50
1 Emigrant Ship	50
1 Elocution and Impediment of Speech.....	50
1 Dr. Bell's Sanitary Report	1 00
1 Report of the Nat. San. Con., 1859.....	2 00
1 Animal Kingdom (Cervier).....	1 00
1 Report of the Comrs. of Education.....	1 00
1 Genito-Urinal Disease and Syphilis.....	6 00
1 Fuller on Rheumatism.....	3 00
1 Trans. of Hom. Med. Society, 1884.....	1 00
1 Maintenance of Health.....	1 00
1 11th Rep. State Board of Charities.....	1 00
1 Chemical Ex'n of Alcoholic Liquors.....	1 00
1 Stimulants and Narcotics	3 00
1 Alcohol, its nature and effects.....	1 00
1 Alcohol as a food and medicine.....	75
1 Practical Examination of Urine.....	75
1 Alcohol and Tobacco.....	1 00
1 Wine and other fermented liquors.....	1 25
1 American Journal of Insanity.....	5 00
1 Medico Legal Journal.....	3 00

Instruments, etc.

1 battery... ..	2 00
1 aspirator.....	10
1 test case.....	1 00
1 ear syringe.....	1 00
1 nasal syringe.....	75
1 hypodermic syringe.....	2 50
1 Davidson's syringe.....	50
1 stethoscope.....	3 00
4 laryngoscopes	3 00
1 microscope.....	15 00
1 tourniquet	50
1 turnkey	25
1 ear speculum.....	1 00
7 pairs tooth forceps	14 00
1 uterine probe.....	2 00
2 sounds	2 00
1 rubber probang.....	25
7 silver catheters.....	10 00
1 soft rubber catheter.....	10
2 hard rubber catheters	50

1 stomach tube \$1, 1 fever thermometer, \$2.	\$3 00
1 post-mortem case.....	42 00
1 sett Ahl's splints.....	30 00
2 pairs forceps, throat and gullet; 1 at \$3, 1 at \$4.50	7 50
1 Esmack's band and rubber tourniquet.....	3 75
1 laryngoscope and head band.....	8 00
	<hr/>
	\$1, 208 66

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

1 cherry ash desk.....	\$45 00
1 black walnut desk	20 00
1 black walnut lea. top cabinet desk..	8 00
2 black walnut tables, at \$2.....	4 00
1 cherry table, opening top.....	3 00
1 arm rocker, cane seat, cretonne cover.	3 00
1 black walnut arm pivot chair	1 50
3 ollapod, chairs at \$1. each.....	3 00
2 ward dining chairs, at 50 cents.....	1 00
1 ash wardrobe.....	6 00
1 letter press.....	5 00
1 copying book, \$1, brush and cup, 25c.	1 25
1 arm rest.....	15
2 single ink-stands, at 30 cents.....	60
1 double ink-stand.....	60
2 indelible ink bottles, at 5 cents.....	10
2 pen racks, at 10 cents	20
3 rulers, at 25 cents ..	75
650 stamped envelopes	13 00
350 plain envelopes.....	1 50
4 quires note paper	60
1 ream note heads	2 00
5 quires letter heads.....	75
6 quires legal cap.	50
3 quires ledger paper.....	30
2 quires bill paper.....	20
2500 blank vouchers.....	10 00
2000 blank drafts on counties.....	4 00
100 blank pay-rolls.....	10 00
100 quarter reports ..	5 00
100 blank abstracts.....	4 00
50 blank pay-rolls, construction.....	1 50
5½ gross steel pens	2 75
300 bill memorandum blanks.....	15

Carried forward \$1, 208 66

Brought forward		\$1,208 66
49 document envelopes.....	\$2 50	
26 pen-holders	25	
5 lead pencils	6	
14 carpenters' pencils, at 5 cents.....	70	
4 tufting needles.....	20	
5 razors, at \$1.....	5 00	
4 indelible pencils, at 40 cents.....	1 60	
17 rubber pencil tips.....	17	
22 sticks linen tape, at 3 cents.....	66	
1 table spread.....	45	
11 rubber stoppers, at 5 cents	55	
2 pair shears, at 30 cents.....	60	
5 sacking needles, at 5 cents.....	25	
1 baize cushion (chair).....	30	
1 ball twine	10	
1 saw	75	
1 hammer.....	50	
1 coal chisel.....	10	
1 screw driver	20	
1 mail box.....	25	
2 Directories (city), at \$1.....	2 00	
7 Ledgers; 1 itemized book; 1 requisition book; 1 record book; 1 payroll book; 1 monthly account book; 2 indices; 1 quotation book; 3 day books; 2 inventory books; 1 memorandum book...	100 00	
2 pieces rubber, at 5 cents	10	
1 mirror.....	1 00	
1 clock	10 00	
1 marking strecher (linen).....	25	
1 waste basket	1 00	
12 letter clips, at 5 cents.....	60	
1 bill file (patent).....	2 00	
3 spittoons, at 15 cents.....	45	
1 whisk broom.....	10	
1 counter brush.....	50	
2 brooms, at 20 cents	40	
1 shoe brush.....	20	
2 wood pails, at 20 cents	40	
1 box blacking.....	10	
1 ash high stool.....	1 00	
2 gas chimneys, at 10 cents	20	
1 gas globe.....	30	
1 gas shade.....	50	
Carried forward		\$1,208 66

Brought forward		\$1, 208 66
2 ceiling bells, at 25 cents.....	\$0 50	
1 drop light.....	2 50	
1 clothes hamper	1 25	
1 wash stand (old)	25	
1 mop.....	20	
3 hand towels, at 20 cents.....	60	
1 roller towel	40	
1 wire hair brush	30	
1 key board.....	20	
18 horse blanket pins, at 2 cents.....	36	
2 pillow ticks, at 35 cents.....	70	
1 Brussels lounge	5 00	
4 writing pads.....	10	
5 writing pads.....	12	
1 sponge cup.....	25	
1 thermometer	30	
1 pitcher	75	
1 tumbler	5	
1 oil stove and flat heater	4 00	
2 flat irons.....	60	
2 pounds tacks.....	20	
1 dozen safety matches, at 1½ cents ...	18	
1 Yale drawer lock	1 00	
2 spindle files	20	

Clothing, etc.

40 burial robes, at \$2.25.....	90 00
27 pairs woman's lace shoes, at \$1.20 ..	44 40
31 pairs woman's cloth gaiters, at 75 cts.	23 25
9 pairs woman's buskins, at 75 cts....	6 75
29 pairs woman's rubber sandals, at 45c.	13 05
19 woman's sun hats, at 10 cents.....	1 90
18 woman's straw hats, at 25 cents	4 50
24 $\frac{2}{12}$ dozen woman's hose, at 95 cents ...	22 95
7 dozen woman's hose (white), at \$1.20.	8 40
26 balls twine, at 5 cents.....	1 30
83 pillow ticks, at 35 cents.....	29 05
26 pillow cases, at 40 cents.....	10 40
99 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards skirt ticking, at 17 cents	16 96
160 $\frac{1}{8}$ yards canton flannel, at 10 cents....	16 02
54 yards Carlisle worsteds, at 8 cents ..	4 32
65 yards heavy duck, at 25 cents.....	16 25
28 $\frac{3}{2}$ yards unbleached shirtings, at 13 cts.	36 85
236 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards calico, at 5 cents	11 84
127 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards ticking, at 11 cents.....	14 02
24 yards cheese cloth, at 3 cents	72

Carried forward..... \$1, 208 66

Brought forward		\$1, 208 66
249 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards cheviot shirting, at 8 cents ...	\$19 96	
170 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards bleached muslin, at 8 cents...	13 66	
22 yards rubber sheeting, at 55 cents ..	12 10	
1 ream bill paper	6 50	
5 balls brown knitting cotton, at 6 cts.	30	
28 balls white knitting cotton, at 6 cts .	1 68	
101 $\frac{9}{12}$ dozen colored border woman's hand- kerchiefs, at 60 cents	6 50	
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ gross knitting needles, at 60 cents ..	1 05	
28 bunches hair pins	30	
7 bunches hair pins (7 doz.), at 54 cts	3 78	
6 dozen shoe laces, at 25 cents	1 50	
37 woman's lawn ties, at 8 cents.....	2 96	
59 $\frac{5}{12}$ dozen cotton thread, at 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents...	31 03	
3 dozen linen thread, at 90 cents.....	2 70	
48 dozen sewing mach. thread, at 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.	25 08	
6 dozen balls black tape, at 50 cents ..	3 00	
2 dozen balls white tape, at 50 cents..	1 00	
17 dozen corset lacers, at 20 cents	3 40	
11 gross dress buttons, at 30 cents.....	3 30	
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen plated thimbles, at \$1.....	3 75	
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen small barber's hones (in cases), at 35 cents	87	
10 $\frac{9}{12}$ dozen fine combs (rubber), at 25 cts.	2 69	
1 gross slate pencils	50	
1 $\frac{3}{12}$ dozen machine silk.....	30	
11 dozen coarse combs.....	2 30	
6 dozen shoe buttons.....	25	
1 roll mattress binding.....	20	
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ gross agate buttons, at 35 cents	1 58	
2 tape	8	
115 papers needles, at 4 cents	4 60	
11 hair brushes.....	1 15	
3 gross pants buttons	19	
14 roller towels, at 25 cents	3 50	
3 white aprons, at 25 cents.....	75	
21 $\frac{9}{12}$ dozen woman's vests, at \$3.65.....	10 35	
68 ticking skirts, at \$1	68 00	
2 canton flannel skirts, at 40 cents....	80	
22 ticking aprons, at 30 cents.....	6 60	
12 calico aprons, at twenty cents.....	2 40	
1 gingham apron	30	
76 dish towels, at 5 cents	3 80	
12 canton flannel wrappers, at 40 cents.	4 80	
206 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	30 90	
22 bleached shirts (single), at 50 cents..	11 00	
8 bleached shirts (double), at 75 cents.	6 00	

Carried forward..... \$1, 208 66

Brought forward		\$1, 208 66
18 unbleached drawers, at 35 cents....	\$6 30	
2 canton flannel drawers, at 50 cents..	1 00	
86 unbleached chemises, at 35 cents ...	30 10	
7 sun straw hats, at 25 cents.....	1 75	
3 felt mattresses, at \$3.90	11 70	
215 gray blankets, at 95 cents	204 25	
2 horse blankets, at \$1.10.....	2 20	
5 night dresses (for dead), at 80 cents.	4 00	
12 chemises (for dead), at 45 cents	5 40	
7 drawers (for dead), at 45 cents	3 15	
11 sponges, at 25 cents.....	2 75	
13 pairs women's lock shoes, at \$3	39 00	
26 pairs men's lock shoes, at \$3.25	84 50	
6 calico dresses, at \$1.25.....	7 50	
8 gingham dresses, at \$2.....	16 00	
8 $\frac{3}{4}$ unbleached sheets, at 60 cents....	4 80	
185 $\frac{3}{4}$ unbleached sheets, at 55 cents....	101 75	
2 horse brushes, at 65 cents	1 30	
10 curry-combs.....	1 56	
24 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen white half-hose, at \$1.45.....	4 10	
118 paper boxes, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	8 85	
28 neckties	58	
15 pair leather mittens, at 50 cents ...	7 50	
7 pair buck mittens, at 75 cents.....	5 25	
14 bread knives, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	1 75	
9 dozen collar buttons.....	75	
41 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen tea spoons, at 60 cents	2 90	
7 dozen table spoons, at \$1.....	7 00	
8 sets knives and forks, at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents..	5 00	
2 dozen forks, at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	1 25	
3 $\frac{9}{12}$ dozen colored borders (men's) hanker- chiefs, at 60 cents.....	2 25	
8 pairs suspenders, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	1 00	
2 lather brushes, at 15 cents.....	30	
6 thermometers.....	75	
16 razors, at \$1	16 00	
12 bars shaving soap, at 5 cents... ..	60	
24 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen toilet soap, at 60 cents	14 70	
16 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen men's wrappers, at \$4.25	71 54	
16 $\frac{8}{12}$ dozen women's wrappers, at \$4.25..	70 83	
120 bed sacks, at 50 cents.....	60 00	
26 $\frac{3}{12}$ dozen colored half hose, at \$1.....	26 25	
57 cottonade coats, at \$1.25	71 25	
59 cottonade vests, at 50 cents.....	29 50	
18 cottonade trousers, at \$1	18 00	
3 coats, at \$2.50.....	7 50	

Carried forward \$1, 208 66

Brought forward		\$1,208 66
2 vests, at 75 cents.	\$1 50	
12 pants, at \$1.75	21 00	
8 pants, at \$2	16 00	
15 pants, at \$1	15 00	
3 pants, at \$1.50	4 50	
10 pants, at \$1.25	12 50	
19 coats, at \$1.35	25 65	
5 coats, at \$3.50	17 50	
2 coats, at \$2.50	5 00	
7 coats, at \$2.25	15 75	
17 vests, at 50 cents	8 50	
6 vests, at \$1	6 00	
72 suits, at \$5.25	414 00	
1 suit	5 50	
24 suits, at \$4.25	102 00	
1 Freeman's sack-coat and vest com- bined	2 00	
9 Freeman's sack-coats and vests com- bined, at \$1.25	11 25	
2 linen dusters, at \$2	4 00	
14 burial-robcs (men's), at \$2.25	31 50	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen cardinal jackets, at \$7.50	14 37	
7 pairs ticking suspenders, at 10 cents.	70	
6 $\frac{8}{12}$ dozen men's white shirts, at \$5	33 75	
1 pair bed restraints	25	
1 protection sheet	3 50	
19 cheviot shirts, at 60 cents	11 40	
15 men's straw hats	1 81	
1 gross screw eyes	40	
1 stove shaker	10	
1 flat holder ..	10	
15 dustpans, at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents	1 54	
7 mouse traps, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	17	
7 boxes blacking, at 3 cents	21	
5 hand oilers, at 10 cents	50	
$\frac{3}{4}$ dozen stove polish, at 50 cents	37	
4 packages toilet paper, at 15 cents...	60	
3 soap dishes, at 5 cents	15	
1 pound sealing wax	35	
10 dozen lead pencils	1 20	
7 salts, at 8 cents	56	
2 dozen peppers, at 95 cents	1 90	
4 vinegar bottles	37	
11 ice cream saucers, at 5 cents	55	
2 pint tin basins, at 6 cents	12	
15 tin pie plates, at 6 cents	90	
Carried forward		\$1,208 66

Brought forward.....		\$1, 208 66
2 tin wash basins, at 10 cents.....	\$0 20	
2 pint tin dippers, at 10 cents.....	20	
3 pan cake turners, at 5 cents.....	15	
7 bed castors.....	8	
1 $\frac{7}{12}$ dozen saucers, at 40 cents.....	63	
30 dozen tea cups, at \$3.50 a gross.....	8 75	
38 dozen bowls, at 75 cents.....	28 50	
54 dozen dinner plates, at 80 cents.....	43 20	
19 platters, at 32 cents.....	6 17	
36 platters, at 19 cents.....	6 84	
4 wash pitchers, at 44 cents.....	1 76	
5 wash bowls, at 44 cents.....	2 20	
21 gas bells.....	3 78	
26 yellow chambers, at 21 cents.....	5 46	
60 gas chimneys, at 5 cents.....	3 00	
6 $\frac{2}{12}$ dozen cotton mop heads, at \$1.65...	10 17	
1 dozen shoe brushes.....	1 50	
5 dozen whisk brooms, at 4 cents.....	20	
136 boxes tapers.....	14 55	
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen scrub brushes, at \$1.75.....	11 37	
2 dozen soft hats, at \$6.....	12 00	
5 dozen caps, at 25 cents.....	1 25	
33 derby hats, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	4 12	
19 pairs boots, at \$2.50.....	47 50	
1 pair arctic rubbers.....	2 00	
3 pairs boots, rubber, at \$2.40.....	7 20	
70 pair men's slips, at 75 cents.....	52 50	
48 pair shoes (Dom Pedro), at \$1.25 ..	60 00	
9 pair men's lock shoes, at \$3.25.....	29 25	
1 willow basket.....	1 00	

Groceries, etc.

2 steamers, at 60 cents.....	1 20
2 lanterns, at 75 cents.....	1 50
14 bottles salad oil, at \$7 a dozen.....	8 06
13 syrup cans, at 50 cents.....	6 50
5 pounds baking powder, at 37 cents ..	1 85
38 pounds corn starch, at 7 cents.....	2 66
9 pounds cocoa, at 26 cents.....	2 34
29 pounds saleratus, at 5 cents.....	1 45
4 pounds candles (parafine wax), at 12 cents.....	48
1 pound maccaroni.....	9
95 bars soap, at 5 cents.....	4 75
54 pounds plug tobacco, at 30 cents.....	16 20
1 pound bird seed.....	10

Carried forward..... \$1, 208 66

Brought forward.....	\$1,208 66
43 pounds raisins, at 12 cents.....	\$5 16
5½ pounds cloves, at 40 cents.....	2 20
4½ pounds allspice, at 13 cents.....	58
4½ pounds cinnamon, at 40 cents.....	1 80
1¾ pounds nutmegs, at 80 cents.....	1 40
2 pounds ground cloves, at 40 cents...	80
8 dozen lemons.....	96
18 pounds ginger, at 15 cents.....	2 70
5 pounds cream tartar, at 45 cents....	2 25
10 pounds mustard, at 30 cents	3 00
3½ pounds cocanut, at 24 cents.....	84
9 boxes honey.....	1 13
91 cakes sapolio, at 5 cents.....	4 55
525 boxes safety matches, at one cent...	5 25
6¼ dozen brooms, at \$2.50	15 62
3 mop sticks	56
95 pounds corn meal.....	95
84 pounds table salt.....	66
4½ dozen eggs, at 19 cents.....	85
5 dozen hand grenades, at \$8	40 00
114 bath brick, at 2 cents.....	2 28
20 pounds sal soda, at 2 cents.	40
120 pounds codfish, at 6¼ cents.....	7 50
2 bushels beans, at \$1.65	3 30
91 gallons syrup, at 39 cents.....	35 49
43 gallons molasses, at 40 cents	17 20
11 gallons vinegar, at 13 cents	1 43
230 pounds mackerel, at 11 cents	25 30
306 pounds Rio coffee, at 16 cents.....	48 96
58 pounds Java coffee, at 28 cents.....	16 24
767 pounds prunes, at 4¾ cents.....	36 46
214 pounds tapioca, at 5 cents	10 70
756 pounds oatmeal, at 2½ cents	18 90
819 pounds rice, at 6¾ cents.....	55 28
1631 pounds sugar, etc., at 6 cents.....	97 86
268 pounds sugar, granulated, at 7 cents.	18 76
101 pounds sugar, pulverized, at 9 cents.	9 09
166 pounds sugar, cut, at 9 cents.....	14 94
14¾ pounds green tea, at 60 cents.....	8 85
2 pounds black tea, at 60 cents.....	1 20
100 pounds green tea, at 25 cents.....	25 00
78 pounds pepper, at 26 cents.....	20 28
2300 pounds beef, at 8 cents.....	184 00
512 pounds butter, at 19 cents.....	97 28
300 loaves bread, at 5 cents.....	15 00
3 tons ice, at \$9.....	27 00

Carried forward \$1,208 66

Brought forward.....		\$1,208 66
154 gallons tomatoes, at 50 cents.....	\$77 00	
21 gallons catsup, at \$1.....	21 00	
2 barrels cucumber pickles, at \$6....	12 00	
1 barrel tomato pickles.....	6 00	
1 barrel mixed pickles.....	6 00	
2 firkins higdom, at \$3.....	6 00	
4 barrels pork, at \$13.....	52 00	
139 pounds cheese, at 8 cents.....	11 12	
77½ barrels flour, at \$4.65.....	360 37	
36 pounds hominy, at 3 cents.....	1 08	
400 pounds soap chips, at 6 cents	24 00	
1 fruit cupboard.....	6 00	
1 black walnut upholstered chair (old and worn).....	25	
1 ollapod chair.....	1 00	
1 ward dining chair.....	50	
1 broom, 20 cents; 1 mop, 25 cents..	45	
1 dust pan, 10 cents; 1 wood pail, 20 cents.....	30	
15 barrel covers, at 20 cents.....	3 00	
1 paper spittoon.....	38	
2 wood faucets, at 10 cents.....	20	
2 molasses gates, at 75 cents.....	1 50	
2 mouse traps, at 8 cents.....	16	
1 butter tryer, 25 cents; 1 tap borer, \$1.50.....	1 75	
1 chimney crock, 40 cents; 1 counter brush, 50 cents	90	
2 box openers, one at \$1; 1 at 50 cents; 1 hammer, 50 cents	2 00	
1 comb, 3 cents; hair brush, 25 cents; 1 mirror, \$1.....	1 28	
1 whisk broom	10	
2 gallon measures, at 30 cents.....	60	
2 tin funnels, at 30 cents.....	60	
4 tin scoops, at 20 cents.....	80	
1 branding iron (<i>baic</i>)	1 00	
1 cheese knife.....	50	
2 ceiling bells.....	60	
1 counter table.....	4 00	
1 tin box (for matches)	1 00	
1 steel alphabet block.....	3 00	
1 towel roller	30	
10 sets castors, at 25 cents	2 50	
3 dish pans, at 75 cents.....	2 25	
2 tin pans, at 20 cents.....	40	

Carried forward..... \$1,208 66

Brought forward.....		\$1, 208 66
23 scrub brushes, at 20 cents	\$4 60	
2 cards, at 10 cents.....	20	
1 kalsomine brush.....	50	
7 lantern globes, at 30 cents.....	2 10	
10 lantern burners, at 10 cents.....	1 00	
22 scythe stones, at 2 cents	44	
14 dozen clothes pins.....	14	
1 tobacco cutter	75	
4 pounds insect powder, at 50 cents...	2 00	
1 tin pail	50	
1 spade handle	25	
7 table legs, at 25 cents.....	1 75	
2 garden rakes, at 50 cents	1 00	
3 grass scythes, at 25 cents.....	75	
5 scoops, at 20 cents.....	1 00	
10 pounds half-inch rope, at 12½ cents .	1 25	
1 cheese box.....	50	
1 platform scales.....	14 00	
1 platform scales, counter.....	5 00	
8 washboards, at 25 cents	2 00	
		<hr/> 4,709 16

SUPERINTENDENT'S APARTMENTS.

Parlor.

1 Brussels carpet, 66 yards, at \$1	\$66 00
4 window shades and fixtures, at 60 cts.	2 40
1 piano and stool	100 00
1 rosewood marble-top table.....	7 00
1 black walnut marble-top table.....	5 00
1 parlot set, 8 pieces	75 00
2 black walnut chairs upholstered in red, at \$5	10 00
1 black walnut cane-seat rocker	1 00
1 black walnut upholstered rocker....	5 00
1 Smyrna rug.....	2 50
1 painting and frame.....	5 00
2 window shades, at \$1.50	3 00
2 ¾ bedsteads, black walnut, at \$10...	20 00
2 covered spring mattresses, at \$3....	6 00
2 hair mattresses, at \$10	20 00
3 feather pillows, at \$1.25	3 75
1 black walnut marble-top bureau and glass.....	15 00
2 tables (old), at \$1.....	2 00
1 set quilting frames and rests.....	1 00
1 table spread.....	1 00
1 black walnut arm-chair (perf'd seat).	1 50

Carried forward \$5,917 82

Brought forward		\$5,917 82
1 folding screen	\$10 00	
7 yards Brussels carpet, at 50 cents ...	3 50	
1 cherry bedstead ; 1 cherry marble-top bureau and glass.....	40 00	
1 w. w. springs	5 00	
1 hair mattress	10 00	
2 feather pillows, at \$2	4 00	
1 feather bolster.....	2 50	
1 cheese cloth comfortable	50	
1 black walnut table.....	1 00	
1 couch, upholstered.....	20 00	
2 black walnut cane-seat chairs, at \$1.50.	3 00	
1 splint-seat rocker.....	1 00	
1 upholstered rocker	5 00	
1 Brussels carpet, 66 yards, \$1.....	66 00	
1 ollapod rocker.....	1 50	
2 chambers, white, at 75 cents.....	1 50	
2 window shades and fixtures, at \$1.50.	3 00	
1 soap dish	10	
1 mirror.....	100	
1 Smyrna rug	2 50	
1 ottoman	50	
1 black walnut bedstead, w. w. mat- tress.....	15 00	
1 black walnut marble-top washstand..	12 00	
1 hair mattress	10 00	
1 cheese cloth comfortable	50	
2 feather pillows, \$2	4 00	
1 feather bolster.....	2 50	
1 counterpane	1 50	
2 window shades and fixtures, at \$1.50.	3 00	
1 toilet set, 10 pieces.....	10 50	
1 pitcher	25	
1 Brussels carpet, 35 yds., at 75 cents..	26 25	
2 black walnut cane-seat chairs, at \$1.50.	3 00	
1 black walnut cane-seat rocker	1 50	
1 black walnut table.....	1 00	
1 rosewood bedstead ; 1 rosewood mar- ble-top bureau and glass; 1 rose- wood marble-top washstand	50 00	
1 hair mattress	10 00	
1 cheese cloth comfortable	50	
3 feather pillows, at \$2.....	6 00	
1 feather bolster.....	2 50	
1 counterpane.....	1 50	
3 ollapod chairs, at \$1.....	3 00	
1 Brussels carpet, 22 yards, at 50 cts..	11 00	

Carried forward \$5,917 82

Brought forward		\$5, 917 82
2 window shades and fixtures, at \$1.50.	\$3 00	
6 pairs white rose blankets, at \$3.....	18 00	
1 pair gray blankets.....	2 00	
12 sheets, at 75 cents.....	9 00	
18 pairs pillow cases, at 40 cents	7 20	
2 counterpanes, at \$1.50	3 00	
17 towels, at 20 cents.....	3 40	
1 Brussels carpet, 53 yards, at \$1.....	53 00	
2 window shades and fixtures, at \$1.50.	3 00	
1 Smyrna rug.....	2 50	
1 black walnut marble-top table.....	5 00	
1 black walnut marble-top table.....	4 00	
1 black walnut marble-top bureau and glass.....	10 00	
1 couch, upholstered.....	30 00	
1 black walnut book-case and secretary	15 00	
1 black walnut upholstered rocker....	5 00	
1 ollapod rocker	1 50	
1 black walnut chair, upholstered....	7 00	
2 black walnut chrs., upholstd., straight backs, at \$7.....	14 00	
1 black walnut chair, caned seat.....	1 50	
1 black walnut stand.....	1 00	
1 ollapod chair	1 00	
2 cane-seat arm rockers, at \$1.50.....	3 00	
1 black walnut marble-top bureau and glass	12 00	
2 gimpure lace curtains.....	4 50	
1 chestnut and black walnut library table	5 00	
1 cretonne table spread	1 00	
1 towel-rack	50	
1 gas lighter	75	
1 thermometer	30	
2 rattan rockers, at \$5.....	10 00	
1 rubber bath sprinkler.....	1 50	
1 willow waste-basket	1 00	
6 bolster covers, at 25 cents	1 50	
1 drop-light.....	2 50	
1 lambrequin.....	2 00	
1 lap-robe	3 00	

Dining-room.

16 dinner plates, at 10 cents.....	1 60
10 tea plates, at 8 cents.....	80

Carried forward	\$5, 917 82
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Brought forward		\$5, 917 82
9 pie plates, at 6 cents	\$0 54	
3 vegetable dishes, at 50 cents	1 50	
2 vegetable dishes, at \$1	2 00	
3 platters, at \$1.50	4 50	
2 platters, at \$1	2 00	
2 platters, at 75 cents	1 50	
2 gravy bowls, at 25 cents	50	
1 punch bowl and pitcher	6 00	
2 pickle dishes, at 15 cents	30	
4 egg cups, at 5 cents	20	
8 cut glass tumblers, at \$2 per dozen	1 33	
19 tumblers, at 10 cents	1 90	
12 handled tumblers, at 15 cents	1 80	
2 bowls, at 25 cents	50	
10 after-coffee's, at 10 cents	1 00	
16 cups, at 10 cents	1 60	
19 saucers and cups, at 10 cents	1 90	
12 soup plates, at 8 cents	96	
1 soup tureen	1 00	
1 plated ladle	1 50	
8 butter dishes, at 3 cents	24	
10 sauce dishes, at 3 cents	30	
2 celery glasses	25	
1 crumb-brush and pan	25	
1 china pitcher	1 75	
1 bread plate	25	
12 glass sauce dishes, at 15 cents	1 80	
1 glass sauce dish	50	
1 glass fruit dish	50	
1 pitcher	25	
1 plated syrup-cup	50	
1 pepper	50	
1 salt	50	
1 vinegar jug	1 00	
1 oil jug	1 00	
1 carving-knife, fork and steel	2 00	
2 carving-knife rests	50	
2 salt dishes, at 15 cents	30	
15 salt dishes (individual), at 5 cents	75	
2 compotes, at 50 cents	1 00	
10 china saucers, at 10 cents	1 00	
12 china plates, at 15 cents	1 80	
10 Copland plates, at 10 cents	1 00	
1 plated tea bell	50	
1 mustard cup	40	
4 plated table spoons, at 10 cents	40	

Carried forward \$5, 917 82

Brought forward		\$5, 917 82
12 knives and forks, at 36 cents	\$4 32	
1 carpet sweeper	3 00	
1 clothes hamper	1 00	
1 feather duster	1 00	
1 popes head	50	
1 black walnut extension table	10 00	
3 black walnut side tables, at \$1	3 00	
14 black walnut cane-seat chairs, at \$2.	28 00	
1 clock	4 00	
1 Brussels carpet, 59 yards, at 50 cents.	29 50	
2 window shades and fixtures, at \$1.50.	3 00	
2 window shades and fixtures, at 50 cts.	1 00	
1 old chair	50	
1 oil cloth	1 25	
1 side-board, with mirror (ash)	40 00	
1 side-board cover	50	
1 soap-dish	15	
11 table-cloths, at \$2	22 00	
8 fringe napkins, red border, at 25 cts.	2 00	
44 dinner napkins, at 25 cents	11 00	
6 oval napkins, at 20 cents	1 20	
6 tray cloths, at 20 cents	1 20	
1 black walnut arm cane-seat chair	1 50	
1 salad bowl	5 00	
1 pink-glass sugar dish	50	
1 glass ice bowl	65	
1 glass cheese dish	35	
2 green-glass dishes, at 10 cents	20	
1 counter-brush	50	
11 individual butters, at 5 cents	55	
2 brooms, at 20 cents	40	
1 mop	30	
1 dust-pan	10	
1 step-ladder	2 00	
1 wooden pail	20	
1 feather duster	75	
2 tin candlesticks, at 10 cents	20	
1 paper spittoon	40	
2 chambers, at 75 cents	1 50	
1 mirror	1 00	
2 curtain shades and fixtures, at \$1.50.	3 00	
		1, 198 25

DR. EASTMAN'S ROOMS.

1 black walnut bedstead, w. w. springs..	\$12 00
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Carried forward	\$7, 116 07
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Brought forward		\$7, 116 07
1 black walnut bedstead (single).....	\$10 00	
1 three-quarter spring mattress.....	6 00	
1 upholstered couch.....	15 00	
2 black walnut marble-top bureaus and glass, at \$15.....	30 00	
2 black walnut marble-top tables, at \$5.	10 00	
1 black walnut upholstered chair.....	5 00	
1 black walnut cane-seat chair.....	1 00	
1 cane-seat arm chair.....	1 50	
2 cane-seat arm rockers, at \$2.....	4 00	
3 Brussels carpets, 50 yards, at \$1....	50 00	
1 Smyrna rug.....	2 50	
8 window shades and fixtures, at 30 cts.	2 40	
3 gray blanket curtains, at \$1.....	3 00	
2 hair mattresses, one at \$10 and one at \$7.....	17 00	
4 pairs white rose blankets, at \$3.....	12 00	
3 counter-panes, at \$1.50.....	4 50	
5 feather pillows, at \$2.....	10 00	
1 feather bolster.....	2 50	
2 soap-dishes and brush trays, one at \$1.50 and one at \$1.25.....	2 75	
2 wall towel racks, at 15 cents	30	
2 chambers, at 50 cents.....	1 00	
6 pairs pillow cases (old), at 30 cents..	1 80	
4 bolster cases, at 25 cents.....	1 00	
16 sheets, at 75 cents.....	12 00	
1 drop light	2 50	
1 carpet sweeper	1 50	
2 cotton batts, at \$1.....	2 00	
24 towels, at 20 cents.....	4 80	
6 gas globes, at 30 cents	1 80	
5 gas chimneys, at 10 cents.....	50	
1 decorated china mug.....	40	
		230 75

STEWARD'S ROOM.

1 black walnut bedstead	\$12 00	
1 three-quarter black walnut bedstead.	10 00	
1 set w. w. springs	6 00	
1 three-quarter covered spring mattress.	3 00	
1 three-quarter hair mattress.....	7 00	
1 hair mattress	10 00	
2 calico comfortables, at 75 cents	1 50	
5 pairs white rose blankets, at \$3	15 00	
Carried forward		\$7, 346 82

Brought forward		\$7,346 82
1 pair gray blankets	\$2 00	
4 counterpanes, at \$1.50.....	6 00	
9 sheets, at 75 cents.....	6 75	
12 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	1 80	
2 black walnut marble-top bureaus and glass, at \$12.....	24 00	
1 black walnut marble-top wash-stand.	6 00	
1 black walnut cane-seat dining chair..	1 00	
1 black walnut upholstered easy chair.	5 00	
1 upholstered lounge.....	30 00	
2 black walnut marble-top tables, at \$5.	10 00	
1 Brussels carpet, 57 yards, at \$1.....	57 00	
1 wash-bowl and pitcher.....	1 00	
1 chamber	50	
6 window-shades and fixtures, at \$1.50.	9 00	
1 lambrequin	3 00	
7 feather pillows, at \$1.25.....	8 75	
2 feather bolsters, at \$2.....	4 00	
2 decorated soap-dishes, at 25 cents...	50	
1 pitcher	25	
1 towel rack	25	
1 fire shovel	10	
1 fire poker.....	10	
1 gas lighter	75	
1 drop light.....	2 50	
1 Smyrna rug	2 50	
1 Brussels carpet, 29 yards, at 75 cents.	21 75	
2 mirrors, at \$1.....	2 00	
8 towels, at 20 cents.....	1 60	
1 broom.....	20	
1 feather duster.....	1 50	
1 whisk broom.....	10	
1 clothes hamper	1 00	
		275 40

DR. WILSEY'S ROOMS.

2 Brussels carpets, 39 yards, \$1.....	\$39 00
1 cherry bedstead; 1 cherry bureau and glass.....	40 00
1 set W. W. springs.....	6 00
1 hair mattress	10 00
2 hair pillows, at 75 cents.....	1 50
2 feather pillows, at \$2	4 00
1 cheese cloth comfortable	50
2 counterpanes, at \$1.50	3 00

Carried forward \$7,622 82

Brought forward		\$7, 622 82
1 Smyrna rug.....	\$2 50	
1 towel rack	25	
1 black walnut marble-top table	5 00	
2 black walnut upholstered chairs, at \$5.	10 00	
1 black walnut perf. seat arm-chair ...	2 00	
6 window shades and fixtures, at 75 cts.	4 50	
2 canton flannel curtains, at 30 cents..	60	
1 pair gray blankets.....	2 00	
2½ pairs white blankets, at \$3.....	7 50	
2 chambers, at 50 cents.....	1 00	
1 soap dish.....	15	
1 broom.....	20	
1 dust-pan	10	
1 tin slop pail	25	
1 ash wardrobe.....	6 00	
1 ticking carpet cover	3 00	
1 set w.w. springs.....	6 00	
1 wash-dish (tin).....	10	
1 piece oil cloth	1 50	
1 whisk broom	10	
1 thermometer	30	
1 drop light.....	2 50	
6 gas globes, at 30 cents	1 80	
7 gas chimneys, at 15 cents.....	1 05	
1 pitcher	30	
1 pitcher	25	
1 feather duster	1 50	
		164 45

MATRON'S ROOMS.

1 black walnut bedstead ; 1 black wal- nut marble-top bureau and glass ; 1 black walnut marble-top washstand.	\$25 00	
1 set w. w. springs.....	6 00	
1 hair mattress	10 00	
1 cheese cloth comfortable... ..	50	
1 pair white blankets.....	3 00	
4 pairs sheets, at \$1.50	6 00	
6 pairs pillow cases, at 30 cents	1 80	
2 feather pillows, at \$1.25	2 50	
1 hair pillow.....	75	
2 Brussels carpets, 26 yards, at \$1	26 00	
8 towels, at 20 cents.....	1 60	
1 black walnut cane-seat rocker	3 00	
1 black walnut cane-seat chair.....	1 50	
Carried forward		\$7, 788 47

Brought forward	\$7,788 47
1 black walnut upholstered couch.....	\$10 00
1 black walnut upholstered rocker....	5 00
1 black walnut marble-top table.....	5 00
1 black walnut what not	2 00
1 wardrobe	6 00
1 clothes hamper	1 00
1 chamber	50
1 soap dish	15
1 broom	20
1 feather duster	1 50
3 window shades and fixtures, at 75 cts.	2 25
2 counterpanes, at \$1.50.....	3 00
1 white blanket.....	1 50
1 carpet-sweeper.....	1 50
2 gas globes, at 30 cents	60

Officers' Hall.

2 cretonne curtains, at 30 cents	60
2 window shades and fixtures, at 75 cts.	1 50
3 sheets, at 75 cents.....	2 25
4 towels, at 20 cents.....	80
36 yards ingrain carpet, at 60 cents....	21 60
1 whisk broom.....	10

154 70

MRS. ARMSTRONG'S ROOMS.

1 cottage bedstead; 1 cottage bureau and glass; 1 cottage chair; 1 cot- tage rocker	\$15 00
28½ yards Brussels carpet, at 50 cents...	14 25
1 set w. w. springs.....	6 00
1 ash wardrobe.....	6 00
1 hair mattress	10 00
2 pairs white rose blankets, at \$3	6 00
1 calico comfortable.....	75
3 counterpanes, at \$1.50.....	4 50
1 pair feather pillows.....	2 50
4 pairs sheets, at \$1.50	6 00
1 black walnut dining chair.....	1 00
4 window shades and fixtures, at 75 cts.	3 00
1 stand	1 00
1 soap dish	15
1 towel rack ..	25
1 chamber	50
12 towels, at 20 cents.....	2 40

Carried forward \$7,943 17

Brought forward		\$7, 943 17
2 gas globes, at 30 cents	\$0 60	
1 cane-seat arm rocker.....	3 00	
1 sewing-splint rocker	1 00	
2 gas chimneys, at 15 cents.....	30	
4 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	60	

Officers' Bath-room.

1 mirror	1 00
1 towel rack.....	25
1 stepladder	1 50
12 yards carpet, at 30 cents.....	3 60
1 wardrobe	6 00

97 15

RECEPTION ROOM.

1 Brussels carpet, 54 yards, at 50 cents.	\$27 00
1 Smyrna rug.....	2 50
1 black walnut library table	5 00
1 black walnut club table.....	2 50
1 black walnut upholstered sofa.....	20 00
6 black walnut upholstered chairs, at \$5.	30 00
2 window-shades and fixtures, at \$1.50.	3 00
2 cretonne curtains.....	4 00
2 black' walnut cane-seat arm rockers, at \$3.....	6 00
1 chair-cushion (green baize)	2 00
1 frame (dietary)	50

Tower.

1 large dust-pan	25
2 brooms, at 20 cents	40
1 feather-duster	50
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards Brussels carpet, at 50 cents....	1 62
1 wood pail.....	20
2 mops, at 30 cents	60

Main hall.

1 cherry hat-rack, with mirror	50 00
2 six-seat black walnut perfect settees, at \$32.50	65 00
1 linoleum carpet	65 00
3 manilla rugs, at \$1.75	5 25
1 water-cooler.....	5 00

Carried forward	\$8, 040 31
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Brought forward		\$8,040 32
1 fire-extinguisher	\$35 00	
1 mail box	1 00	

Hall below.

1 black walnut wardrobe	12 00	
2 fire extinguishers	70 00	
2 ollapod chairs, old room, at 50 cents.	1 00	
1 dining chair	50	
3 black walnut benches	4 50	
1 watering-pot	50	
1 spittoon	15	
7 wood pails, at 20 cents	1 40	
7 mops, at 30 cents	2 10	
5 brooms, at 20 cents	1 00	
1 dust-pan	10	

425 57

NORTH-WEST ROOM (OFF CHAPEL).

1 black walnut bedstead	\$12 00	
1 black walnut marble-top bureau and glass	12 00	
2 black walnut marble-top wash-stands.	12 00	
1 cane-seat arm rocker	2 00	
8 white blankets, at \$1.50	12 00	
2 sheets, at 75 cents	1 50	
1 counterpane	1 50	
1 W. W. springs	6 00	
2 hair mattresses, at \$10	20 00	
1 toilet set	3 00	
1 Brussels carpet, 30 yards, at 40 cents.	12 00	
2 towels, at 20 cents	40	
1 hair brush	25	
1 comb	5	
1 gas-globe	30	
1 slop-jar	1 00	
1 towel-rack	25	

96 25

NORTH-WEST ROOM (OVER ABOVE).

2 iron (Hartford) cots w. w. mattresses, at \$7	\$14 00	
2 hair mattresses, at \$6	12 00	
1 imitation black walnut bureau and glass	6 00	
1 imitation black walnut wash-stand..	2 50	
1 splint-seat rocker	1 50	
1 cane-seat rocker	2 00	

Carried forward..... \$8,560 34

Brought forward.....		\$8, 560 34
1 black walnut perfect arm chair.....	\$1 50	
1 black walnut perfect arm rocker....	2 00	
6 pairs white blankets, at \$3	18 00	
4 sheets, at 60 cents.....	2 40	
2 counterpanes, at 85 cents	1 70	
3 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	45	
2 pillows, feather, at \$1	2 00	
1 pillow, felt.....	75	
1 wash-bowl and pitcher	1 00	
1 soap-dish.....	15	
1 chamber	35	
1 wood pail.....	20	
1 broom.....	20	
1 dust-pan.....	10	
1 towel	27	
1 gas globe and chimney.....	45	
		67 45

NORTH-EAST ROOM (OFF CHAPEL).

3 Hartford iron cots, w. w. mattress, at \$7.....	\$21 00	
2 hair mattresses, at \$6	12 00	
2 felt, at \$3.50	7 00	
14 gray blankets, at \$1.....	14 00	
3 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	2 55	
1 feather pillow	1 00	
3 felt pillows, at 75 cents	2 25	
4 cases pillows, at 15 cents	60	
6 sheets, at 60 cents	3 60	
1 bureau and glass, whitewood.....	8 00	
1 bureau and washstand, whitewood...	2 25	
1 wash bowl and pitcher.....	1 00	
1 pitcher	20	
2 soap dishes, at 15 cents ; 3 tumblers at 5 cents ; 1 broom at 20 cents...	65	
1 chamber, at 35 cents ; 1 woodpail, at 20 cents ; 2 combs, at 3 cents.	61	
1 hair brush, at 25 cents ; 1 spittoon, at 15 cents ; 1 teaspoon, at 5 cents...	45	
2 ward dining chairs, at 50 cents ; 1 towel rack, at 25 cents.....	1 25	
2 towels, at 20 cents ; 1 pair cretonne curtains, at 50 cents.....	90	
1 whisk broom, at 10 cents ; 1 dust-pan at 10 cents.....	20	
1 carpet, 25 yds., at 30 cents.....	7 50	
		84 01
Carried forward		\$8, 711 80

Brought forward..... \$8,711 80

North-east Room, above.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ black walnut bedstead.....	\$10 00
1 ash bedstead, w. w. mattress	7 00
1 husk, \$1; and 1 hair mattress, \$6	7 00
1 covered spring mattress.....	3 50
2 counterpanes, at 85 cents; 3 sheets at 60 cents.....	3 50
1 imported black walnut bureau wash- stand	2 50
1 chamber, at 35 cents; 2 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	65
1 imported black walnut table, at \$1; 1 soap-dish, at 15 cents.....	1 15
1 perforated seat arm chair, at \$1; 1 pair cretonne curtains, at 50 cents	1 50
2 cane-seat arm rockers, at \$2; 1 wood pail, at 20 cents	4 20
1 feather pillow, at \$1, and 1 cotton pillow, at 75 cents; 1 mirror, at \$1	2 75
1 pair gray blankets, at \$2, and 9 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	15 50
1 ingrain carpet, 25 yards, at 30 cents.	7 50
1 wash-bowl and pitcher.....	1 00
1 broom.....	20
1 cretonne table-spread.....	50
2 mops, at 30 cents	60
1 dust-pan.....	10

69 15

SOUTH-WEST ROOM (OFF CHAPEL).

1 Brussels carpet, 25 yards, at 25 cents.	\$6 25
1 cottage chamber suit, 4 pieces.....	15 00
1 cane-seat arm rocker.....	1 50
1 black walnut perforated dining chair	1 50
1 window shade and fixtures	75
2 sheets, at 75 cents.....	1 50
2 pillows, felt, at 75 cents.....	1 50
2 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	30
1 counterpane.....	1 00
3 white blankets, at \$1.50	4 50
1 covered spring mattress.....	2 50
1 hair mattress.....	6 00
2 towels, at 20 cents; 1 chamber, at 25 cents.....	65
1 wash-bowl and pitcher, at 75 cents; 1 broom, at 20 cents.....	95

Carried forward..... \$8,780 95

Brought forward.....		\$8, 780 95
1 soap-dish, at 10 cents ; 1 dust-pan, at 10 cents.....	\$0 20	
1 pitcher, at 20 cents; 2 tumblers, at 5 cts.	30	
1 gas globe and chimney.....	45	
		44 90

South-west room above.

1 bureau wash-stand, white wood....	\$2 25	
1 wash-bowl and 2 pitchers.....	1 05	
12 towels, at 20 cents.....	2 40	
1 soap-dish.....	15	
1 gas globe and chimney.....	45	
1 bureau and glass, white wood.....	8 00	
1 black walnut table.....	1 50	
1 mirror.....	1 00	
1 chamber.....	50	
1 Brussels lounge.....	5 00	
1 ash bedstead.....	4 80	
3 gray blankets, at \$1.....	3 00	
1 counterpane.....	85	
2 feather pillows, at \$1.....	2 00	
1 Brussels carpet (worn), 25 yards, at 40 cents.....	10 00	
1 pair cretonne curtains.....	50	
1 perforated seat arm rocker.....	2 00	
1 perforated seat sewing rocker.....	1 00	
1 splint seat arm chair.....	1 00	
1 ward dining chair.....	50	
1 spittoon... ..	15	
1 dust-pan.....	10	
1 broom.....	20	
		48 40

SOUTH-EAST ROOM (OFF CHAPEL).

1 Hartford iron cot, w. w. mattress....	\$7 00	
1 inebriate bedstead and spiral springs.	3 00	
1 hair mattress, at \$7 ; 1 felt, at \$3.75.	10 75	
1 husk mattress, at \$1 ; 2 counter-panes at 85 cents.....	2 70	
1 calico comfortable, at 75 cents ; 4 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	1 35	
4 gray blankets, at \$1; 4 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	10 00	
2 feather pillows, at \$1; 2 hair pillows, at 75 cents.....	3 50	
4 sheets, at 60 cents ; 1 wash-bowl and pitcher, at \$1.....	3 40	
12 towels, at 20 cents ; 2 chambers, at 30 cents; 1 table spread, at 50 cents.	3 50	

Carried forward.....	\$8, 874 25
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Brought forward.....		\$8, 874 25
1 black walnut table, at \$1.50; 1 cherry wash-stand, at \$2.50	\$4 00	
1 imitation black walnut bureau, at \$6; 1 mirror, at \$1	7 00	
1 slop pail, at 50 cents; 1 soap-dish, at 15 cents	65	
1 dust-pan, at 10 cents; 1 mop, at 30 cts.	40	
1 wooden pail, at 20 cents; 1 broom, at 20 cents	40	
1 spittoon, at 15 cents; 1 Bible, at 25 cts.	40	
2 splint arm chairs, at \$1.50; 1 towel rack, at 25 cents	3 25	
1 tumbler, at 5 cents; 1 perf. seat arm chair, at \$1.50	1 55	
2 whisk brooms, at 10 cents; 1 window shade and fixtures, at 75 cents	95	
35 yards hemp carpet, at 25 cents; 3 yards ingrain carpet, at 75 cents...	11 00	
1 fire extinguisher	35 00	
		109 80

South-east Room (above.)

1 ash bedstead, at \$4.80; 1 white-wood bureau and glass, at \$8	\$12 80	
1 Brussels carpet, 15 yards, at 30 cents; 1 imitation black walnut wash-stand, at \$2.50	7 00	
1 mirror, at \$1; 1 chamber, at 35 cents.	1 35	
1 white-wood bureau wash-stand	2 25	
1 wash-bowl and pitcher	1 00	
1 stained table	1 00	
1 pair cretonne curtains	50	
1 ward dining chair	50	
1 perf. seat arm chair	1 00	
1 set spiral springs	2 50	
1 hair mattress	7 00	
1 cane-seat arm rocker	1 50	
2 feather pillows, at \$1	2 00	
2 cases, pillow, at 15 cents; 2 counter-panes, at 85 cents	2 00	
2 white blankets, at \$1.50; 1 gray blanket, at \$1	4 00	
1 gas globe and chimney	45	
2 sheets, at 60 cents; 1 soap-dish, at 15 cts.	1 35	
1 mop, at 30 cents; 1 dust-pan, at 10 cents; 1 broom, at 20 cents	60	
1 yard oilcloth	30	

49 15

Carried forward.....		\$9,033 20
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Brought forward..... \$9,033 20

SEWING ROOM.

1 black walnut center table.....	\$2 50
1 cutting table.....	3 00
1 black walnut cabinet office desk.....	8 00
1 Brussels carpet, 100 yards, at 50 cents.	50 00
8 window shades and fixtures, at 75 cts.	6 00
1 cane-seat arm rocker.....	3 00
1 splint seat arm rocker.....	1 00
2 cottage chairs, old and worn, at 75 cts.	1 50
1 black walnut perf. chair.....	1 00
1 ash wardrobe.....	6 00
1 carpet sweeper.....	2 50
1 thermometer, at 30 cents; 1 broom, at 20 cents	50
2 sewing machines, old and worn, at \$10.	20 00
2 sewing machines, at \$35.....	70 00
1 willow clothes basket.....	1 00
1 ink-stand, at 10 cents; 1 table-spread, at 50 cents.....	60
2 pairs shears, at 50 cents; 2 pairs scissors, at 50 cents.....	2 00
1 pair scissors (button-hole).....	50
1 student lamp.....	4 00
1 popes head.....	75
1 black walnut club table.....	3 00
133 1-3 yards 6-4 unblea'd muslin, at 10 cts.	13 37
11 yards canton flannel, at 10 cents ...	1 10
186 yards cheviot shirting, at 8 cents....	14 88
32 yards 6-4 bleached muslin, at 13 cents.	4 16
29 yards 4-4 bleached muslin, at 11 cents.	3 19
43 yards 10-4 bleached muslin, at 15 cts.	6 45
74 1-2 yards denims, at 12 cents.....	8 94
31 yards ticking, at 10 cents.....	3 10
144 1-2 yards gingham, at 9 cents.....	13 00
14 yards silicea, at 9 cents.....	1 26
390 yards calico, at 5 cents.....	19 50
22 7-12 dozen thread, at 52 1-4 cents...	10 79
10 papers needles, at 4 cents.....	40
4-12 dozen linen thread	17
18 yards rubber cord, at 3 cents.....	54
1 gross suspender buttons.....	30
41 dozen dress buttons, at 2 1-2 cents..	1 02
2 gross agate shirt buttons, at 30 cents.	60
1-2 gross plated thimbles, at \$1 a dozen.	6 00
6 papers pins, at 5 cents.....	30
6 balls tape, at 2 cents.....	12

296 04

Carried forward..... \$9,329 24

Brought forward \$9,329 24

DETACHED BUILDING.

East Room.

3 ash bedsteads, at \$4.80	\$14 40
3 bureau wash-stands, white wood, at \$2.25	6 75
1 bureau, painted	6 00
3 felt mattresses, at \$3.50	10 50
2 hair mattresses, at \$7	14 00
1 husk mattress	1 00
1 straw tick	75
8 gray blankets, at \$1	8 00
6 white blankets, at \$1.50	9 00
3 counterpanes, at 85 cents	2 55
8 sheets, at 60 cents	4 89
8 pillow-cases, at 15 cents	1 20
5 pillows (cotton), at 75 cents	3 75
1 pillow (hair)	75
1 table	1 00
3 mirrors, at \$1	3 00
3 wash-bowls and pitchers, at \$1	3 00
3 ollapod chairs, at \$1	3 00
6 towels, at 20 cents	1 20
1 soap-dish	15
2 tumblers, at 5 cents	10
1 cretonne table-spread	50
3 chambers, at 35 cents	1 05
1 broom	20
2 window shades, at 75 cents	1 50
1 wooden pail	20
1 ingrain carpet, 45 yards, at 80 cents.	36 00

Hall.

2 window shades and fixtures, at 75 cts.	1 50
2 sheets, at 60 cents	1 20

137 05

West Room.

4 ash bedsteads, at \$4.80	\$19 20
1 iron ward cot, w. w. springs	7 00
3 bureau wash-stands, white wood, at \$2.25	6 75
1 bureau and mirror, white wood	8 00
3 felt mattresses, at \$3.50	10 50

Carried forward \$9,466 29

Brought forward.....		\$9, 466 29
1 felt mattress (single).....	\$2 00	
2 excelsior mattresses, at \$3	6 00	
3 straw ticks, at 75 cents.....	2 25	
10 sheets, at 60 cents.....	6 00	
7 pillow-cases, at 15 cents	1 05	
5 pillows (felt), at 75 cents.....	3 75	
2 pillows (hair), at 75 cents.....	1 50	
1 counterpane	85	
1 cane-seat arm-rocker.....	2 00	
2 ward dining chairs, at 50 cents.....	1 00	
9 gray blankets, at \$1	9 00	
3 white blankets, at \$1.50	4 50	
3 chambers, at 35 cents.....	1 05	
2 window shades and fixtures, at 75 cts.	1 50	
1 broom	20	
1 mirror.....	1 00	
2 wash-bowls and pitchers, at 60 cents..	1 20	
2 soap-dishes, at 15 cents.....	30	
1 ingrain carpet, 45 yards, at 80 cents.	36 00	
		<hr/>
		132 60

LARGE ROOM OFF KITCHEN.

3 inebriate bedsteads, at \$3.....	\$9 00
3 iron ward cots, w. w. springs, at \$6..	18 00
2 straw ticks, at 75 cents.....	1 50
5 hair mattresses, at \$7.....	35 00
23 gray blankets, at \$1	23 00
26 sheets, at 60 cents.....	15 60
4 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	3 40
5 felt and 3 hair pillows, at 75 cents..	6 00
23 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	3 45
2 ollapod rockers, at \$1.50.....	3 00
2 ollapod chairs, at \$1, 3 dining chairs, at 50 cents, and 1 ward chair, at 50 cents.....	4 00
3 tables, at \$1	3 00
1 table spread.....	50
2 wash-bowls and pitchers, at 60 cents.	1 20
1 pair cretonne curtains.....	50
1 broom, at 20 cts. ; 1 pitcher, at 20 cts.	40
1 gas globe and chimney.....	45
3 chambers, at 35 cents; 1 mirror, at \$1.	2 05
1 soap-dish, at 15 cents; 1 dust-pan, at 10 cents.....	25
6 towels, at 20 cts., 1 slop-pail, 20 cts.	1 40

Carried forward..... \$9, 598 89

Brought forward \$9,598 89

Trunk Room.

1 pair cretonne curtains.....	\$0 50
4 sheets, at 60 cents.....	2 40
4 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	6 00
3 gray blankets, at \$1.....	3 00
2 sponges, at 20 cents.....	40
2 brooms, at 20 cents.....	40
5 gas chimneys.....	75

Helps' Bath-Room.

1 broom.....	20
1 mop.....	30
1 dust-pan.....	10
1 Brussels carpet (10 yards), at 30 cts..	3 00
2 towels, at 20 cents.....	40

149 15

EASTERN EXTENSION.

Room 1.

1 cherry table.....	\$1 50
1 ash bureau and mirror.....	7 00
1 wash-bowl and pitcher, at \$1 ; 1 soap-dish, at 15 cents.....	1 15
1 student lamp, at \$4 ; 1 pitcher, at 25c.	4 25
1 chamber, at 35 cts.; 1 goblet, at 10 cts.	45
1 ingrain carpet (18 yards), at 80 cents.	14 40
8 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	12 00
2 gray blankets, at \$1.....	2 00
2 feather pillows, at \$1 ; 1 hair pillow, at 75 cts.; 1 felt pillow, at 75 cts...	3 50
2 cretonne curtains, at 75 cents ; 2 lace curtains, at 50 cents.....	2 50
1 iron ward cot, w. w. springs.....	6 00
1 three-quarter black walnut bedstead.	10 00
1 felt mat's, at \$2 ; 1 hair mat's, at \$7.	9 00
6 sheets, at 60 cents ; 8 pillow-cases, at 15 cents.....	4 80
2 counterpanes, at 85 cents ; 1 table-spread, at 50 cents.....	2 20
1 spring mattress (covered).....	3 50
1 sewing rocker.....	1 25
1 cane-seat arm rocker, at \$2 ; 1 black walnut rocker, at \$2.50.....	4 50
1 imitation black walnut bedstead (cot-tage).....	2 50

90 00

Carried forward \$9,838 04

Brought forward \$9, 838 04

Room 2.

1 set slat springs.....	\$1 00
1 cot'n mat's, at \$2 ; 1 straw tick, at 75c.	2 75
1 cane-seat arm rocker.....	2 00
1 perforated-seat rocker.....	1 50
1 upholstered rocker.....	4 00
1 perforated-seat chair.....	1 00
1 ash wardrobe.....	6 00
1 bureau and wash-stand (whitewood).	2 25
2 counterpanes, at 85 cents ; 1 towel-rack, at 25 cents.....	1 95
3 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	4 50
3 sheets, at 60 cents.....	1 80
1 chamber	35
10 pillow-cases, at 15 cents.....	1 50
3 towels, at 20 cents.....	60
2 feather pillows, at \$1	2 00
1 ingrain carpet (22½ yards), at 80 cts.	18 00
1 wash-bowl and pitcher.....	60
1 window shade and fixture	75
1 table-spread	50
1 pitcher.....	25
1 tumbler	5

55 85

1 ingrain carpet, 12 yards, at 80 cents.	\$9 60
1 cottage bedstead	2 50
1 hair mattress	7 00
1 counterpane... ..	85
2 sheets, at 60 cents ; 5 towels, at 20 cents ; 1 cotton batt, at 75 cents...	2 95
2 feather pillows, at \$1 ; 2 pillow-cases, at 15 cents.....	2 30
3 white blankets, at \$1.50 ; 1 bed sack, at 75 cents ; 1 gas globe, at 30 cents	5 55
1 bureau wash-stand, at \$2 ; 1 book-case, at \$2.....	4 00
1 wash-bowl and pitcher	60
1 chimney, at 15 cents ; 1 mirror, at \$1.	1 15
1 cane-seat arm rocker, at \$2 ; 1 perf.-seat rocker, at \$1.50.....	3 50
1 chamber, at 35 cts ; 1 soap-dish, 15 cts.	50
1 ward chair.....	50
1 ash wardrobe.....	6 00
1 cretonne curtain	25
1 lace curtain.....	50

47 75

Carried forward \$9, 941 64

Brought forward \$9, 941 64

Room 4.

1 ingrain carpet, 15½ yds., at 80 cents.	\$12 40
1 ash bedstead	4 80
1 excelsior mattress	3 50
1 hair mattress	7 00
1 straw tick	75
5 towels, at 20 cents	1 00
4 white blankets, at \$1.50	6 00
2 gray blankets, at \$1	2 00
2 sheets, at 60 cents	1 20
1 counterpane	85
2 feather pillows, at \$1	2 00
2 cases, pillow, at 15 cents	30
1 wardrobe	6 00
1 bureau and mirror, white wood	8 00
1 bureau wash-stand, white wood	2 25
1 wash-bowl and pitcher	60
1 ollapod arm rocker, at \$1; 1 cane- seat arm rocker, at \$2	2 00
1 ward chair	50
1 window shade and fixtures	75
1 chamber, at 35 cents; 1 soap-dish, at 15 cents	50
1 pitcher, at 25 cents; 2 goblets, at 10 cents	45
1 towel rack	25
1 gas globe and chimney	45

64 55

Room 5.

1 ingrain carpet, 15 yards, at 25 cents.	\$3 75
1 ash bedstead	4 80
1 set spiral springs	2 00
1 bureau and mirror, white wood	8 00
1 bureau wash-stand, white wood	2 25
1 wash-bowl and pitcher	60
1 perf. seat chair	1 00
1 ward chair	50
3 tumblers, at 5 cents	15
7 towels, at 20 cents	1 40
1 chamber	35
1 wood pail	20
6 sheets, at 60 cents	3 60
4 hair pillows, at 75 cents	3 00
4 cases, pillow, at 15 cents	60

Carried forward \$10, 006 19

Brought forward		\$10, 006 19
2 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	\$1 70	
1 comfortable	75	
2 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	3 00	
2 gray blankets, at \$1	2 00	
1 broom	20	
1 gas globe	30	
1 chimney	15	
2 cretonne curtains, at 25 cents	50	
2 window shades and fixtures, at 75 cts.	1 50	
1 thermometer	15	
1 hair mattress	7 00	
		49 45

NORTH EXTENSION.

Room 1.

1 imitation black walnut bedstead....	\$4 00	
1 set spiral springs.....	3 00	
1 hair mattress.....	7 00	
4 sheets, at 60 cents.....	2 40	
1 counterpane.....	85	
1 comfortable	75	
4 white blankets, at \$1.50 ; 1 gray blanket, at \$1... ..	7 00	
1 mirror, at \$1 ; 1 towel, at 20 cents..	1 20	
2 feather pillows, at \$1 ; 2 cases, at 15 cents.....	2 30	
1 ash wardrobe.....	6 00	
1 wash-bowl and pitcher.....	60	
1 imitation black walnut bureau wash- stand	2 00	
1 dust-pan, at 10 cents ; 1 broom, at 20 cents	30	
2 cretonne curtains	50	
1 ollapod chair	1 00	
1 soap-dish, at 15 cents ; 1 tumbler, at 5 cents.....	20	
9 yards ingrain carpet, at 50 cents....	4 50	
1 sewing rocker, at \$1 ; 1 teaspoon, at 5 cents.....	1 05	
1 ward chair, at 50 cents ; 1 chimney, at 15 cents	65	
		45 30

Room 2.

1 ash bedstead	\$4 80	
1 set spiral springs.....	3 00	
1 hair mattress, at \$7 ; 1 excelsior mattress, at \$3	10 00	
Carried forward		\$10,100 94

Brought forward.....		\$10,100 94
2 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	\$1 70	
2 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	3 00	
2 gray blankets, at \$1.....	2 00	
2 feather pillows, at \$1.....	2 00	
2 hair pillows, at 75 cents.....	1 50	
4 case, pillow, at 15 cents.....	60	
1 cane-seat arm rocker.....	2 00	
1 splint-seat arm rocker.....	1 50	
1 bureau wash-stand.....	2 25	
1 wash-bowl and pitcher.....	60	
1 bureau and mirror.....	8 00	
1 wardrobe.....	6 00	
9 yards ingrain carpet, at 50 cents....	4 50	
1 pail.....	20	
1 broom.....	20	
2 sheets, at 60 cents.....	1 20	
		<hr/> 55 85

Room 3.

1 ash bedstead.....	\$4 80	
2 hair mattresses, at \$7.....	14 00	
1 straw tick.....	75	
2 feather pillows, at \$1; 1 felt pillow, at 75 cents.....	2 75	
2 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	30	
1 counterpane.....	85	
2 sheets, at 60 cents.....	1 20	
4 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	6 00	
1 bureau and mirror.....	8 00	
1 bureau and wash-stand.....	2 25	
1 wash-bowl and pitcher.....	60	
14 yards Brussels carpet, at 50 cents...	7 00	
1 cane-seat arm rocker.....	2 00	
1 splint-seat arm rocker.....	1 50	
1 towel.....	20	
1 broom, at 20 cents; 1 dust-pan, at 10 cents; 1 soap-dish, at 10 cents	40	
		<hr/> 52 60

Room 4.

1 ash bedstead.....	\$4 80	
1 wash-stand.....	1 00	
1 wardrobe.....	6 00	
1 felt mattress.....	3 50	
1 straw tick.....	75	

Carried forward.....		\$10,209 39
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Brought forward		\$10,209 39
4 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	\$6 00	
4 gray blankets, at \$1.....	4 00	
4 sheets, at 60 cents.....	2 40	
3 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	60	
2 feather pillows, at \$1.....	2 00	
1 felt pillow	75	
1 wash-bowl and pitcher.....	60	
1 cane-seat arm rocker.....	2 00	
1 ward chair	50	
1 pair cretonne curtains	50	
1 mirror	1 00	
2 globes and chimneys, at 45 cents....	90	
16 yards Brussels carpet, at 50 cents...	8 00	
1 soap-dish	15	
1 tumbler	5	
1 broom.....	20	
1 towel rack	75	
1 dust-pan	10	
		45 90

Room 5.

1 ash bedstead	\$4 80	
1 felt mattress	3 50	
1 straw-tick.....	75	
2 sheets, at 60 cents.....	1 20	
1 counterpane.....	85	
2 gray blankets, at \$1.....	2 00	
14 yards ingrain carpet, at 50 cents	7 00	
1 wardrobe	6 00	
1 pair cretonne curtains.....	60	
1 perf.-seat arm rocker	2 00	
1 ward chair.....	50	
1 window-shade and fixture	75	
1 bureau wash stand	2 25	
1 wash-bowl and pitcher	60	
1 mirror, at \$1; 1 wood pail, at 20 cents.....	1 20	
1 chamber, at 35 cents; 3 towels, at 20 cents.....	95	
1 broom, at 20 cents: 1 soap-dish, at 15 cents	35	
		35 20

Room 6.

1 iron ward-cot, w. w. springs	\$6 00
1 hair mattress	7 00
1 straw-tick....	75

Brought forward		\$10,290 49
1 counterpane.....	\$0 85	
2 sheets, at 60 cents.....	1 20	
1 feather pillow	1 00	
1 felt pillow	75	
2 pillow-cases, at 15 cents.....	30	
2 gray blankets, at \$1.....	2 00	
2 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	3 00	
11 yards Brussels carpet, at 30 cents...	3 30	
1 bureau and mirror.....	8 00	
1 bureau and wash-stand.....	2 25	
1 wash-bowl and pitcher	60	
1 perf.-seat chair	1 00	
1 ward chair.....	50	
1 broom.....	20	
1 mirror.....	1 00	
1 towel ..	20	
1 wood pail.....	20	
2 gas-globes.....	60	
1 window-shade and fixture	75	

 41 45
Room 7.

1 imitation black walnut bedstead....	\$4 80
1 excelsior mattress.....	3 00
1 counterpane.....	85
4 sheets, at 60 cents.....	2 40
2 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	3 00
1 cheese-cloth comfortable	50
2 feather pillows, at 1.....	2 00
2 cases, pillow, at 15 cents	30
10 yards ingrain carpet, at 50 cents....	5 00
1 imitation black walnut wash-stand..	2 00
1 black walnut marble-top bureau and glass	8 00
1 black walnut marble-top table.....	5 00
1 drop-light.....	2 50
1 mirror.....	1 00
1 wash-bowl and pitcher.....	60
1 cane-seat arm rocker.....	2 00
1 splint-seat sewing rocker.....	1 00
1 soap-dish	15
1 pair cretonne curtains	50
1 pair cretonne door curtains .	50
1 chamber	35
1 towel ..	20
1 Bible	25
2 tumblers.....	10

 Carried forward..... \$10,331 94

Brought forward		\$10,331 94
1 broom	\$0 20	
1 dust-pan	10	
	<hr/>	46 30

FARM HOUSE.

James Armstrong, farmer.

2 black walnut and chestnut wardrobes, at \$10	\$20 00	
2 hair mattresses, at \$10	20 00	
1 husk mattress	1 00	
2 cottage bedsteads, at \$5	10 00	
1 cottage bedstead, single	3 50	
2 ollapod chairs, at \$1	2 00	
2 dining chairs, at 50 cents	1 00	
1 arm chair	1 00	
1 black walnut perf.-seat arm chair ...	1 00	
3 tables, at \$2 .....	.6 00	
1 wood churn	2 00	
2 mirrors, at \$1	2 00	
	<hr/>	69 50

SINGLE ROOM.

Lower Hall.

1 wardrobe	\$6 00	
1 ash bedstead	4 80	
1 bureau and mirror	8 00	
1 bureau and wash-stand	2 25	
1 cane-seat arm rocker	2 00	
1 three-quarter black walnut bedstead.	10 00	
1 black walnut cane-seat arm-chair	1 50	
1 black walnut cane-seat chair	1 00	
4 sheets, at 60 cents	2 40	
14 pillow cases, at 15 cents	2 10	
3 feather pillows, at \$1	3 00	
1 felt pillow	75	
3 counterpanes, at 85 cents.	2 55	
9 towels, at 20 cents	1 80	
10 white blankets, at \$1.50	15 00	
2 gray blankets, at \$1	2 00	
1 set spiral springs	4 50	
1 three-quarter covered spring mattress	3 50	
3 hair mattresses, at \$7	21 00	

Carried forward

\$10,447 74

Brought forward		\$10,447 74
1 wash-bowl and pitcher	\$0 60	
1 pitcher	20	
1 chamber	35	
1 soap-dish	15	
1 pair cretonne curtains	50	
1 window shade and fixture	75	
21 yards ingrain carpet (old), at 30 cents	6 30	
1 gas globe and chimney	45	
1 tea cup	5	
1 broom	20	
1 dust-pan	20	
1 whisk broom	10	
1 ticking clothes-bag	20	
		104 10

Off Laundry.

4 iron ward cots, w. w. springs, at \$6..	\$24 00	
2 felt mattresses, at \$3.50	7 00	
2 hair mattresses, at \$7	14 00	
23 gray blankets, at \$1	23 00	
4 counterpanes, at 85 cents	3 40	
2 feather pillows, at \$1, and 4 felt pillows, at 75 cents	5 00	
6 pillow cases, at 15 cents, 8 sheets, at 60 cents	5 70	
1 bureau and glass	8 00	
1 bureau and wash-stand	2 25	
5 towels, at 20 cents, 1 mirror, at \$1..	2 00	
2 wash-bowls and pitchers, at 60 cents, 1 spittoon, at 15 cents	1 35	
1 cane-seat arm rocker, at \$2, and 1 ollapod rocker, at \$1.50	3 50	
2 ward chairs, at 50 cents, 1 broom, at 20 cents, 2 dust-pans, at 10 cents..	1 40	
1 pair cretonne curtains, at 50 cents, 2 soap-dishes, at 15 cents	80	
		101 15

Double Room Off.

1 iron black walnut bedstead (single)..	\$3 00	
5 iron ward cots, w. w. springs, at \$6 .	30 00	
5 hair mattresses, at \$7	35 00	
1 felt mattress	3 50	
8 white blankets, at \$1.50	12 00	
14 gray blankets, at \$1	14 00	
6 counterpanes, at 85 cents	5 10	

Carried forward \$10,652 99

Brought forward		\$10, 652 99
12 sheets, at 60 cents.....	\$7 20	
8 pillow-cases, at 15 cents.....	1 20	
2 hair pillows, at 75 cents, 2 felt pillows, at 75 cents, and 4 feather pillows, at \$1.....	7 50	
4 ward chairs, at 50 cents.....	2 00	
2 mirrors, at \$1, and 1 table, at \$1....	2 00	
2 bureau wash-stands, at \$2.....	4 00	
1 wash-bowl and pitcher.....	60	
1 chamber, at 35 cents, and 1 Bible, at 25 cents	60	
1 pitcher, at 20 cents, and 1 globe and chimney, at 45 cents.....	65	
1 tea-cup, at 5 cents; 1 slop-pail, at 20 cents; 1 broom, at 20 cents.....	45	
2 soap-dishes, at 15 cents ; 1 dust-pan, at 10 cents.....	25	
2 pairs cretonne curtains, at 50 cents..	1 00	
7 towels, at 20 cents.....	1 40	
25 yards ingrain carpet, at 80 cents....	20 00	
1 whisk broom.....	10	
1 thermometer	15	
1 table-spread, at 50 cents ; 2 hair- brushes, at 25 cents.....	1 00	
	<hr/>	153 85

R. SHEA'S ROOM.

Off Fourth Ward, North-west.

1 ash bedstead	\$4 80	
1 bureau and mirror	8 00	
1 bureau wash-stand.....	2 25	
20 yards of ingrain carpet, at 25 cents .	5 00	
1 wardrobe	5 00	
1 hair mattress	6 00	
1 husk mattress.....	1 00	
2 feather pillows, at \$1.....	2 00	
2 gray blankets, at \$1	2 00	
2 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	3 00	
6 sheets, at 60 cents.....	3 60	
6 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	90	
1 counterpane.....	1 50	
1 ollapod rocker.....	1 50	
2 ward chairs, at 50 cents.....	1 00	
1 broom, at 20 cents ; 1 dust-pan, at 10 cents; 1 wash-bowl, at 30 cents; 2 pitchers, at 30 cents.....	1 20	
2 pairs of cretonne curtains, at 50 cts..	1 00	
	<hr/>	50 65
Carried forward.....		\$10, 857 49

Brought forward \$10, 857 49

GARDEN HOUSE.

Room 2.

2 iron ward cots, w. w. springs, at \$6 .	\$12 00
3 hair mattresses, at \$7.....	21 00
1 felt mattress.....	3 50
1 straw tick.....	75
10 gray blankets, at \$1	10 00
2 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	1 70
2 felt pillows, at 75 cents.....	1 50
2 cases, pillow, at 15 cents	30
1 stand.....	1 00
2 cretonne curtains, at 25 cents	50
1 table-spread	50
1 splint-seat arm rocker.....	2 00
1 ollapod chair	1 00
5 sheets, at 60 cents.....	3 00
1 wash-bowl and pitcher	60
1 mirror	1 00
1 whisk broom	10
1 towel	20
2 old chairs, at 50 cents	1 00
1 stove..	5 00

66 65

Room 1.

7 iron ward cots, w. w. springs, at \$6 .	\$42 00
1 iron ward cot, w. w. springs	5 00
4 hair mattresses, at \$7.....	28 00
3 felt mattresses, at \$3.50.....	10 50
7 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	5 95
4 feather pillows, at \$1	4 00
3 felt pillows, at 75 cents	2 25
1 hair pillow.....	75
14 sheets, at 60 cents	8 40
20 gray blankets, at \$1	20 00
5 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	7 50
1 stove and pipe.....	15 00
1 wash-bowl and pitcher	60
2 wash-stands	2 00
1 cane-seat arm rocker.....	2 00
7 chairs, old, at 50 cents	3 50
1 chair, black walnut perf.-seat arm ..	1 50
1 ollapod chair	1 00
1 spittoon	15

Carried forward \$10, 924 14

Brought forward		\$10,924 14
2 mirrors, at \$1	\$2 00	
1 office desk	5 00	
2 table spreads, at 50 cents	1 00	
2 tables, at \$1.50	3 00	
16 towels, at 20 cents	3 20	
1 soap-dish	10	
1 stove poker	15	
1 hair brush	25	
1 broom	20	
1 mop	30	
1 wood pail	20	
7 window shades and fixtures, at \$1 ..	7 00	
1 towel rack	25	

Music, etc.

band folios, orchestra music, etc....	10 00
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 192 75

CENTER KITCHEN.

1 long table	\$3 00
5 small tables, at \$1	5 00
1 splint arm-rocker	1 50
2 splint arm-chairs, at \$1	2 00
2 ward chairs, at 50 cents	1 00
1 perforated seat arm-chair	1 00
2 wardrobe cupboards, at \$4.50	9 00
1 mirror	1 00
1 clock and shelf	3 00
1 towel rack	25
1 wooden pail	20
2 tubs, at 80 cents	1 60
3 coal scuttles, at 50 cents	1 50
1 fire shovel	50
19 plates, at 5 cents	95
6 milk pitchers, at 20 cents	1 20
6 saucers, at 3 cents	18
6 cups, at 3 cents	18
3 platters, at 60 cents	1 80
1 platter	50
2 bowls, at 12 cents	24
5 bowls, at 10 cents	50
13 knives, at 5 cents	65
3 knives (carving), at 50 cents	1 50
17 forks, at 5 cents	85
15 tablespoons, at 5 cents	75

 Carried forward \$11,116 89

Brought forward.....		\$11, 116 89
6 teaspoons, at 5 cents.....	\$0 30	
10 stone jars, at 60 cents.....	6 00	
5 two-gallon jugs, at 25 cents.....	1 25	
2 biscuit cutters, at 20 cents.....	40	
2 cookie cutters, at 10 cents.....	20	
3 egg beaters, at 75 cents.....	2 25	
1 can opener.....	25	
1 ice-cream freezer.....	4 00	
1 rolling pin.....	50	
1 bread knife.....	10	
1 chopping knife.....	25	
4 mince-meat pails, at 10 cents.....	40	
1 sugar pail.....	10	
3 baskets, at 20 cents.....	60	
1 potato masher.....	10	
1 wooden spoon.....	10	
1 spice box.....	25	
1 steamer.....	30	
3 tin pails, at 50 cents.....	1 50	
3 tin pails, at 40 cents.....	1 20	
1 toaster.....	10	
1 fish broiler.....	1 50	
1 dust-pan.....	10	
1 broom.....	20	
1 knife box.....	30	
2 graters, at 10 cents.....	20	
1 bread knife.....	25	
4 jelly tins, at 40 cents.....	1 60	
5 dripping pans, at 75 cents.....	3 75	
6 pie plates, at 5 cents.....	30	
6 jelly plates, at 10 cents.....	60	
2 porcelain kettles, at \$1.50.....	3 00	
5 bread pans, at \$1.....	5 00	
1 water kettle.....	1 25	
5 strainers, at 20 cents.....	1 00	
3 iron spoons, at 10 cents.....	30	
1 syrup can.....	20	
1 oyster can.....	20	
15 tin boxes, at 30 cents.....	4 50	
16 tin pans, at 10 cents.....	1 60	
1 iron kettle.....	1 00	
1 iron kettle.....	50	
1 brass kettle.....	1 50	
5 copper sauce pans, at \$2.....	10 00	
5 table-spreads, at 50 cents.....	2 50	
7 dish towels, at 10 cents.....	70	

Carried forward \$11, 116 89

Brought forward.....		\$11, 116 89
2 roller towels, at 40 cents	\$0 80	
3 tin tea-pots, at 60 cents	1 80	
1 tin coffee-pot	1 00	
4 dish pans, at 75 cents.....	3 00	
1 lemon squeezer	60	
1 iron dish-cloth.....	25	
1 tin wash-dish.....	10	
1 mop.....	30	
1 scrub-brush	15	
3 pokers	15	
1 lifter.....	10	
2 griddles, at 40 cents.....	80	
1 towel roller.....	15	
1 knife steel	10	
3 frying pans, at 50 cents	1 50	
30 empty bottles.....	30	
173 fruit cans, at 10 cents.....	17 30	
1 8-ft. range	96 00	
7 pudding dishes, at 35 cents.....	2 45	
2 dozen bowls, at 60 cents	1 20	
12 tea cups, at 3 cents.....	36	
6 cans pickled pears, at 30 cents	1 80	
3 cans plums, at 30 cents.....	90	
26 cans peaches, at 30 cents	7 80	
14 bowls grape jelly, at 35 cents.....	4 90	
1 steam baker.....	40 00	
		<hr/>
		285 86

Center Dining-room.

13 tea knives, ivory-handled, plated	\$2 00	
14 dinner knives, plated.....	2 50	
4 butter knives, plated, at 20 cents ...	80	
19 forks, plated, at 15 cents	2 85	
13 table-spoons, plated, at 20 cents	2 60	
47 tea-spoons, plated, at 10 cents	4 70	
3 sugar-spoons, plated, at 20 cents.....	60	
1 cake basket, plated	1 00	
3 carving-knives, forks, steels and rests, at \$2	6 00	
3 sugar bowls, at 25 cents.....	75	
21 individual butters, at 2 cents.....	42	
15 tureens, at 65 cents	9 75	
1 pickle castor.....	2 00	
5 salt bottles, 2 at 25 cents; 3 at 60 cents.....	2 30	
		<hr/>
Carried forward.....		\$11, 402 75

Brought forward	\$11,402 75
5 pepper bottles, 2 at 25 cents; 3 at 60 cents	\$2 30
34 soup plates, at 10 cents	3 40
3 glass sugar bowls, at 45 cents	1 35
1 call bell, plated	50
30 sauce plates, at 3 cents	90
24 fruit plates, at 10 cents	2 40
8 bread plates, at 25 cents	2 00
2 cream pitchers, at 30 cents	60
4 celery dishes, at 10 cents	40
2 butter dishes, at 25 cents	50
3 spoon-holders, at 10 cents	30
14 individual salts, at 2 cents	28
1 bread knife	30
1 soup tureen	1 50
32 cups, at 2 cents	64
30 saucers, at 2 cents	60
2 gravy bowls, at 30 cents	60
1 majolica water-pot	1 50
2 marbleized coffee pots, plated trimmings, at \$1.50	3 00
2 marbleized tea-pots, plated trimmings, at \$1.25	2 50
20 breakfast plates, at 8 cents	1 60
20 pie plates, at 6 cents	1 20
4 trays, at 25 cents	1 00
40 dinner plates, at 10 cents	4 00
2 earthen tea-pots, at 50 cents	1 00
9 table mats	75
1 clock	3 00
20 perf.-seat dining chairs, at \$1.75	35 00
2 window shades and fixtures, at \$1.50 ..	3 00
2 black walnut extension tables, at \$8 ..	16 00
2 black walnut side tables, at \$1.50 ..	3 00
1 black walnut inlaid side-board	40 00
1 pail	20
1 Brussels carpet, 60 yards, at \$1	60 00
1 dust-pan	10
2 crumb brushes and pans, at 75 cents ..	1 50
8 cup towels, at 20 cents	1 60
12 table-cloths, at \$2	24 00
42 napkins, at 25 cents	10 50
1 whisk broom	10
1 tin pail	35
1 gas lighter	75
6 vegetable dishes, at 40 cents	2 40
Carried forward	\$11,402 75

Brought forward		\$11,402 75
24 individual butters.....	\$3 00	
24 plated dinner knives, at \$3.50 a doz.	7 00	
1 dozen coffee cups.....	2 50	
1 dozen tea cups.....	1 90	
1 plated tea pot	2 75	
1 plated coffee pot	3 50	
4 glass spoon-holders, at 35 cents.....	1 40	
3 glass cream pitchers, at 35 cents.....	1 05	
2 mustard cups, china, at 25 cents.....	50	
2 tooth-pick cups, china, at 20 cents ..	40	
1 pitcher and bowl, china	1 75	
1 colored-glass ice bowl	1 00	
2 colored-glass ice bowls	1 75	
2 glass butter dishes, at 35 cents	70	
1 china butter dishes.....	1 00	
3 glass cheese plates, at 50 cents.....	1 50	
3 glass celery dishes, at 75 cents.....	2 25	
6 glass fruit dishes, at 35 cents.....	2 10	
9 china bowls, at 50 cents.....	4 50	
1 fancy pitcher.....	75	
2 pitchers, at 60 cents.....	1 20	
2 dozen plated dessert spoons, at \$7.70.	15 40	
1 majolica water-pot.....	75	
1 china water-pot.....	50	
3 glass sauce dishes, at 35 cents.....	1 05	
30 glass goblets, at 90 cents per dozen..	2 25	
3 china syrup cups, at \$1	3 00	
2 vinegar jugs, at 75 cents.....	1 50	
2 vinegar jugs, at 95 cents.....	1 90	
2 vinegar jugs, at \$1	2 00	
12 breakfast plates.....	1 55	
12 pie plates.....	1 00	
2 japan bread bowls, at 30 cents	60	
		338 89

MAIN KITCHEN.

2 long tables, at \$4	\$8 00
5 side tables, at \$2.50	12 50
13 chairs (old, repaired), at 50 cents...	6 50
1 black walnut chair (old, repaired) ..	75
1 cupboard	2 50
1 clock.....	5 00
1 coffee-mill	12 00
5 vegetable (iron) kettles, at \$30	150 00
3 meat (iron) kettles, at \$40.....	120 00

Carried forward \$11,741 64

Brought forward.....		\$11,741 64
2 copper urns, at \$150.....	\$300 00	
20 open steamers, at \$3.....	60 00	
26 tight steamers, at \$3.....	78 00	
1 nine-foot range.....	108 00	
4 frying-pans, at 75 cents.....	3 00	
1 spider.....	30	
3 wire toasters, at 10 cents.....	30	
1 steam kettle, with pail.....	2 50	
48 Gem pans, at 50 cents.....	24 00	
3 5-gallon stone jars, at \$1.....	3 00	
3 coal-scuttles (old), at 25 cents.....	75	
3 brooms, at 20 cents.....	60	
3 mops, at 30 cents.....	90	
24 roller towels, at 40 cents.....	9 60	
18 dish towels, at 10 cents.....	1 80	
1 fire shovel.....	10	
4 pokers, at 10 cents.....	40	
2 mop pails, at 20 cents.....	40	
5 dish pans, at 75 cents.....	3 75	
1 car (galvanized iron).....	45 00	
3 dust pans, at 10 cents.....	30	
4 pancake turners, at 5 cents.....	20	
1 cylinder.....	75	
1 hash machine.....	35 00	
5 splint baskets.....	1 25	
16 tin pails, at 40 cents.....	6 40	
6 platters, at 65 cents.....	3 90	
8 butcher knives, at 50 cents.....	4 00	
14 tureens, at 50 cents.....	7 00	
1 iron kettle (tea).....	1 00	
1 pail.....	20	
1 frying pan.....	25	
2 iron meat forks, at 20 cents.....	40	
1 lantern.....	40	
1 monkey-wrench.....	1 00	

Dining-room.

4 napkins, at 25 cents.....	1 00
9 bowls, at 10 cents.....	90
4 goblets, at 10 cents.....	40
1 6-quart tin pail.....	40
1 tin dipper.....	10
1 tin milk pan.....	30
1 2-quart tin pail.....	25
1 perf. seat arm chair.....	1 00

Carried forward.....	\$11,741 64
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Brought forward		\$11,741 64
30 dining chairs, at 50 cents	\$15 00	
2 long tables, at \$4	8 00	
2 side tables, at \$1	2 00	
1 cupboard	2 50	
1 mop pail	20	
2 tin pails, at 40 cents	80	
1 bell	1 50	
2 dish pans, at 75 cents	1 50	
2 trays, at 25 cents	50	
1 knife box	25	
3 spoon holders, at 10 cents	30	
1 carving knife and fork	50	
51 knives, at 5 cents	2 55	
52 forks, at 5 cents	2 60	
6 forks, plated, at 5 cents	30	
1 bread knife	25	
4 pitchers, at 40 cents	1 60	
4 pitchers, at 20 cents	80	
2 glass syrup jugs, at 25 cents	50	
2 sugar spoons, at 10 cents	20	
2 butter knives, at 10 cents	20	
53 teaspoons, at 5 cents	2 65	
83 tablespoons, at 5 cents	4 15	
3 platters, at 75 cents	2 25	
7 vegetable dishes, at 40 cents	2 80	
40 tea cups, at 5 cents	2 00	
53 saucers, at 5 cents	2 65	
28 plates, at 8 cents	2 24	
35 plates, at 6 cents	2 10	
35 sauce dishes, at 3 cents	1 05	
3 individual butters, at 2 cents	6	
2 sugar bowls, at 25 cents	50	
2 glass celery holders, at 10 cents	20	
1 pickle dish	10	
3 pepper-sauce bottles, at 10 cents	30	
6 saloon salt dishes, at 10 cents	60	
6 individual salts, at 5 cents	30	
9 pepper bottles, at 10 cents	90	
2 window-shades and fixtures (old), at 25 cents	50	
1 mop	30	
1 broom	20	
1 dust-pan	10	
2 tin coffee pots, at 50 cents	1 00	
18 soup plates, at 8 cents	1 44	
7 soup plates, at 6 cents	42	

Carried forward \$11,741 64

Brought forward.....		\$11, 741 64
1 crumb brush and pan.....	\$0 25	
1 castor (4 bottles)	50	
9 table cloths, at \$2	18 00	
7 table cloths, at 75 cents.....	5 25	
11 dish towels, at 10 cents.....	1 10	

Pantry.

74 vegetable boxes (tin), at \$1.....	74 00	
6 coffee pots, at 25 cents.....	1 50	
18 6-quart tin pails, at 40 cents.....	7 20	
1 pair scales (counter).	3 00	
23 5-gallon jugs, at 40 cents.....	9 20	
35 1-gallon jugs, at 15 cents.....	5 25	
24 2-gallon jugs, at 25 cents.....	6 00	
1 chopping knife and bowl.....	50	
5 dish tins, at 75 cents.....	3 75	
26 5-gallon tin pails, at \$1.....	26 00	
14 2-gallon tin pails, at 50 cents.....	7 00	
3 strainers, at 30 cents.....	90	
1 funnel.....	25	
36 knives, at 5 cents.....	1 80	
21 forks, at 5 cents.....	1 05	
6 table-spoons, at 5 cents	30	
2 rolling pins, at 30 cents.....	60	
2 potato mashers, at 10 cents.....	20	
6 dippers (long handled), at 20 cents..	1 20	
12 cake tins, at 20 cents.....	2 40	
16 milk pans, at 15 cents.....	2 40	
8 pudding dishes, at 20 cents.....	1 60	
6 sugar boxes, at 40 cents.....	2 40	
3 pudding moulds, at 35 cents.....	1 05	
1 tin water tank.....	2 50	
8 butter dishes, at 35 cents.....	2 80	
8 individual butters, at 3 cents.	24	
19 saucers, at 3 cents.....	57	
16 bowls, at 6 cents.....	96	
1 bowl (sugar).....	25	
3 salt dishes, at 3 cents.....	9	
1 pepper box.....	10	
37 vegetable dishes, at 35 cents	12 95	
26 plates, at 6 cents	1 56	
2 vegetable dishes, at 25 cents.....	50	
2 tea-cups, at 3 cents	6	
23 platters, at 15 cents.....	3 45	
96 pie tins, at 5 cents.....	4 80	

Carried forward..... \$11, 741 64

Brought forward		\$11,741 64
1 lemon grater.....	\$0 10	
5 iron spoons, at 5 cents.....	25	
2 skimmers, at 10 cents.....	20	
1 egg beater.....	1 50	
1 knife box	25	
12 syrup cans, at 25 cents.....	3 00	
1 glass can.....	10	
1 window shade and fixture (old)	25	
18 tin tea pots, at 25 cents.....	4 50	
16 tea-spoons, at 5 cents.....	80	

Creamery.

1 crystal creamery.....	125 00	
6 large milk pans, at 75 cents.....	4 50	
6 small milk pans, at 40 cents.....	2 40	
6 large milk cans, at \$2.50.....	15 00	
1 strainer.....	50	
15 small cans, at 40 cents.....	6 00	
1 refrigerator.....	10 00	
1 bench.....	1 00	
4 dippers.....	75	
1 thermometer.....	15	
1 mop	30	
1 mop pail.....	20	
1 iron spoon, at 5 cents; 2 sponges, at 10 cents.....	25	
1 large milk pail, at 75 cents; 1 small milk pail, at 50 cents.....	1 25	
4 milk cans, at \$3.....	12 00	
4 milk cans, at \$2.....	8 00	
2 milk cans, at \$1.....	2 00	
12 2-quart milk cans, at \$4 per dozen..	4 00	
12 4-quart milk cans.....	6 00	
12 six-quart milk cans, iron-clad.....	7 50	
1 wardrobe.....	6 00	
1 mixing board.....	10	
1 bread board.....	10	
12 tin tea pots, at 25 cents.....	200	
		1,539 34

BAKERY.

2 mixing troughs, at \$5.....	\$10 00
75 baking pans, at \$1.....	75 00
1 rolling pin	75
1 oven shovel	50

Carried forward..... \$13,280 98

Brought forward		\$13, 280 98
2 pokers, at 10 cents	\$0 20	
1 scrub brush	20	
1 counter brush	50	
1 broom	20	
1 thermometer	15	
1 axe	75	
1 peal	1 00	
3 wood pails, at 20 cents	60	
1 tin pail	75	
1 lard pail	50	
1 lantern	50	
6 roller towels, at 40 cents	2 40	
2 sieves, at 40 cents	80	
2 scrapers, at 30 cents	60	
1 knife	5	
1 proofing closet	2 50	
1 flour scoop	10	
3 yeast tubs, at \$1	3 00	
1 table	4 00	
1 dipper	25	
1 cake cutter	25	
1 small mixing trough	1 50	

 107 05

LAUNDRY.

3 iron washing machines, at \$400	\$1, 200 00
1 wood washing machine	150 00
1 wringer	150 00
3 stationary tubs (1)	50 00
3 wood tubs, at \$1	3 00
2 wash-boards, at 20 cents	40
2 dish-pans, at 75 cents	1 50
1 iron sink	8 00
8 splint baskets, at \$1	8 00
8 splint baskets, at 50 cents	4 00
4 wood pails, at 20 cents	80
1 soap tank, galvanized iron	50 00
1 lantern	50
1 stepladder	1 50
2 heavy tin dippers, at 50 cents	1 00
1 gallon jug	25
4 coal scuttles, at 50 cents	2 00
1 coal shovel	50
1 coal stove, laundry	45 00
1 mangle	300 00
1 monkey wrench	75
30 irons, flat, at 25 cents	7 50

 Carried forward .. . \$13, 388 03

Brought forward		\$13,388 03
12 irons, flat, hand, at 5 cents	\$0 60	
6 ironing tables, at \$4.....	24 00	
2 tables, at \$2.50	5 00	
2 bureaus, at \$7.50.....	15 00	
4 brooms, at 20 cts. ; 3 mops, at 30 cts.	1 70	
2 sprinklers, at 40 cts. ; 2 clothes bars, at 50 cents.....	1 80	
8 chairs, at 50 cents ; 2 wooden bowls, at 30 cents.....	4 60	
1 pitcher, at 30 cents ; 1 fluter, at \$1..	1 30	
6 ironing boards, at 25 cents ; 1 fire extinguisher, at \$35.....	36 50	
2 iron spoons, at 10 cents ; 1 oil can, at 20 cents ; 1 bench, at 50 cents....	90	
1 potato washer.....	15 00	
760 sheets, at 50 cents.....	380 00	
389 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	58 35	
136 hand towels, at 10 cents.....	13 60	
52 roller towels, at 40 cents	20 80	
36 dish towels, at 10 cents.....	3 60	
2 counterpanes, at 85 cents	1 70	
		2,569 15

WATER-WORKS, TOOLS ETC.

1 table.....	\$2 00
2 wardrobes, at \$6.	12 00
1 secretary	4 00
1 set books (4)	4 00
1 ink stand	10
1 table lamp	50
1 thermometer.....	15
1 spittoon.....	15
1 towel roller	40
2 towels, at 20 cents.....	40
1 each telegraph register sounder key, 3 switches, 5 cells, battery and wire to asylum	50 00
1 mirror	1 00
1 coil radiator.....	6 00
2 100-gallon oil tanks, at \$ 25.....	50 00
100 feet 2½-inch fire hose, at 90 cents...	90 00
1 leather pipe, 1½-inch brass nozzle ...	10 00
1 hydrant wrench.....	1 00
2 10-gallon oil cans, at \$2.50	5 00
3 1-gallon oil cans, at 75 cents.....	2 25

Carried forward \$15,957 18

Brought forward		\$15,957 18
1 squirt can	\$0 20	
2 3-gallon cans for cylinder oil, at \$1.50	3 00	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon measure	25	
3 funnels, at 20 cents	60	
1 coffee pot for cylinder oil	25	
1 broom	20	
30 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rubber hose, at 15 cents and brass nozzle at 75 cents	5 25	
1 sledge	1 00	
2 slice bars, at \$2.50	5 00	
2 fire hoes, at \$3	6 00	
2 fire rakes, at \$2	4 00	
2 ash hoes, at 75 cents	1 50	
1 flue cleaner	3 00	
1 garden hoe	40	
1 garden rake	50	
2 pails, at 20 cents	40	
1 dipper	25	
1 wash-sink	2 50	
4 lanterns, at 50 cents	2 00	
1 counter brush	50	
3 monkey-wrenches, at \$1	3 00	
1 slate	25	
1 platform scales (iron)	65 00	
1 pinch-bar	3 00	
1 pinch-bar	1 50	
1 post-hole digger	1 50	
1 grindstone and frame	2 50	
4 saw horses, at 25 cents	1 00	
1 four-inch iron bench-vise	5 00	
1 machine hammer	1 50	
1 nail hamner	60	
4 planes, at \$1	4 00	
3 saws, at \$1	3 00	
3 chisels, at 60 cents	1 80	
1 mallet	50	
1 spirit level	40	
1 two-foot square	1 25	
10 bitts, at 20 cents	2 00	
1 brace	2 00	
1 screw-driver	25	
1 oil stone	20	
7 cold chisels, at 10 cents	70	
3 caulking tools, at 30 cents	90	
2 files, at 15 cents	30	
1 packing hook	10	
Carried forward		\$15,957 18

Brought forward		\$15,957 18
3 socket wrenches, at 20 cents	\$0 60	
7 open end wrenches, at 35 cents	2 45	
2 spanners wrenches, at 35 cents	70	
2 pair pipe tongs, at \$1.50	3 00	
1 draw-knife	80	
1 adjustable pipe-wrench	10 00	
2 hook wrenches, at 75 cents	1 50	
1 clinker pick.	1 50	
50 feet 1½-inch linen hose and brass pipe, at 25 cents	12 50	
1 charcoal furnace	30	
1 axe	75	
2 iron box wheelbarrows, at \$10	20 00	

Supplies.

5 lamp-wicks	5	
8 pounds soap, at 5 cents	40	
2 pounds hemp packing, at 30 cents ..	60	
7 pounds asbestos packing, at 75 cents.	5 25	
12 pounds soap-stone packing, at 30 cts.	3 60	
3 pounds rubber canvas packing, at 30 cents	90	
1 pound solder	40	
75 feet 1½-inch rope (old), at 4 cents...	3 00	
75 pounds rubber valves (old)	75	
300 pounds cast washers, at 3 cents	9 00	
1 pane of glass 16x22	25	
7 six-inch couplings, at 65 cents	4 55	
4 six-inch flanges, at \$1	4 00	
8 pounds wire (iron), at 15 cents	1 20	
35 ½x8-inch bolts, at 2 cents	70	
1 ¾x6-inch bolts	1 00	
12 ¾x6-inch wood-screws, at 6 cents ...	72	
3 barrels asbestos pipe covering, at \$5.	15 00	
100 pounds hair felt, at 7 cents	7 00	
2 gallons asphaltum at \$1	2 00	
1 gallon turpentine	50	
12 feet half-inch pipe, at 6 cents	72	
8 feet three-quarter-inch pipe, at 9 cts.	72	
6 feet one-inch pipe, at 12 cents	72	
450 pounds new grates for culm, at 4 cents	18 00	
4800 pounds new grates for pea, at 4 cents	192 00	
2 Holly junction boxes, at \$20	40 00	

Carried forward

\$15,957 18

Brought forward	\$15,957 18
1 six-inch expansion joint.....	\$20 00
3 small pulleys, at 40 cents.....	1 20
2500 pounds old iron, at one-half cent ...	12 50
75 feet six-inch pipe (bent), at 40 cents.	30 00
6 feet six-inch pipe (cast), at 40 cents.	2 40
20 feet five-inch pipe (cast), at 30 cents.	6 00
10 feet six-inch pieces six-inch pipe (cast — flanges), at 50 cents.....	10 00
4 feet six-inch quarter bends, at 25 cts.	1 00
3 ten-inch vitrified pipe, at 22 cents ..	66
2 ten-inch vitrified elbows, at 60 cents.	1 20
1 cast sewer grate.....	1 00
1 blower funnel	6 00
35 rubber disks for pump valves, at 40 cents	14 00
5 valves and cages for large pump, at \$1.50	7 50
small pipe fittings.....	5 00
9 scoop shovels, at 70 cents.....	6 30
5 dirt shovels, at 70 cents.....	3 50
1 perf.-seat arm chair	1 00
2 chains, at 75 cents.....	1 50
2 dirt picks, at 70 cents.....	1 40
1 manure fork	50
55 gallons kerosene oil, at 9 cents	4 95
48 gallons cylinder oil, at 60 cents.....	28 80
9 gallons plumbago oil, at 70 cents ...	6 30
10 feet one and one-half inch rubber hose at 35 cents	3 50
1 one and one-half inch pulley block..	75
80 pounds boiler compound, at 7 cents.	5 60
240 feet three-inch maple plank, at 30 cts	7 20
386 feet hemlock, 3x8, 4x6, 12x12, at \$11	4 25
128 feet 8x12 pine, at \$20.....	2 56
50 feet hemlock, one inch, at \$11.....	55
40 feet pine, one inch, at \$20.....	80
266 feet pine plank, at \$24.....	6 38
8500 feet hemlock fence boards, at \$11...	93 50
145 feet pine, at \$24.....	3 48
220 feet pine (dressed), at \$25	5 50
2 six-inch tees, at \$5.....	10 00
1 six-inch cap top, two-inch.....	2 00
1 eight-inch flange, two-inch.....	2 00
900 tons culm, at \$1.20	1,080 00
35 tons culm (dirty), at \$1.20.....	42 00
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	2,182 91
Carried forward.....	<hr/> \$18,140 09

Brought forward \$18, 140 09

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Steam-fitting Tools.

1 pipe machine.....	\$75 00
5 pairs pipe tongs, at \$1.....	5 00
3 pairs chain tongs, at \$7.....	21 00
1 ratchet drill	3 00
8 taps and drills, at 50 cents.....	4 00
3 pipe stocks, at \$4.....	12 00
2 pipe cutters, at \$2.....	4 00
30 pipe dies and 1 pipe vise.....	30 00
4 cold chisels, at 10 cents.....	40
2 hammers, at 75 cents.....	1 50
2 Stillson wrenches, at \$2.50.....	5 00
2 monkey wrenches, at \$1.....	2 00
1 bench vise.....	4 00
2 screw-drivers, at 20 cents.....	40

Plumbing Tools.

1 lead pot.....	50
1 fire pot	10
1 ladle.....	10
1 scraper	15
1 turnpin	10
1 pair gas plyers	50
1 dresser	30
2 soldering irons, at 30 cents.....	60
2 pounds solder, at 40 cents.....	80
1 pair tinnern's shears	1 00
1 brace and extra bits	2 50
1 hand-saw.....	1 00
1 square.....	1 25

Supplies.

20 feet four-inch pipe, at 30 cents.....	6 00
14 feet four-inch pipe (cast), at 25 cents	3 50
34 feet 2 1-2-inch pipe, at 15 cents.....	5 10
30 feet two-inch pipe, at 14 cents	4 20
15 feet one-inch pipe, at 8 cents.....	1 20
fittings and valves.....	15 00
1 hose cart.....	50 00
400 feet 2 1-2-inch hose, at 90 cents....	360 00
60 feet 1 1-2-inch hose, at 25 cents....	15 00
1 grindstone	2 50
3 lanterns, at 50 cents.....	1 50

Carried forward..... \$18, 140 09

Brought forward.....		\$18, 140 09
1 perforated-seat rocker	\$1 00	
1 desk	5 00	
2 cupboards	3 00	
1 oil tank.....	25 00	
2 roller towels, at 40 cents.....	80	
7 barrels gasoline.....	59 85	
1 tape-line.....	25	
1 hatchet stake.....	1 60	
3 pounds one-inch soapstone packing, at 25 cents.....	75	
1 1-2 pounds candlewick, at 10 cents...	15	
6 pounds sheet rubber packing, at 48 c.	2 88	
1 1-2 boxes tin	2 50	
15 pounds 3-16-inch galvanized wire, at 15 cents	2 25	
2 slash bars, at \$1.....	2 00	
1 iron rake.....	1 00	
1 iron poker.....	75	
15 feet one-inch rope (8 pounds), at 15 c	1 20	
13 register plates, at \$1.....	13 00	
1 spittoon.....	15	
1 Brussels lounge (old).....	1 50	
3 old chairs, at 50 cents.....	1 50	
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		766 73

BLACKSMITH'S DEPARTMENT.

1 bellows.....	\$8 00
1 anvil	6 00
1 vise.....	4 00
1 ox frame and fixture.....	10 00
14 pairs forge tongs, at 75 cents.....	10 75
1 drilling machine.....	16 00
1 screw plate, 10 dies and 9 screw taps.	25 00
17 drills, at 30 cents.....	5 10
1 pair bolt nippers....	2 50
1 buttress.....	1 00
1 sole knife.....	30
1 set.....	75
2 hand hammers, at \$1; 2 rivet ham- mers, at 75 cents; 1 shoeing ham- mer, at 60 cents.....	4 10
2 pair shoeing nippers, at 60 cents....	1 20
2 pincers, at 60 cents.....	1 20
1 clinch cutter.....	40
5 horse rasps, at 40 cents	2 00

Carried forward..... \$18, 906 82

Brought forward.....		\$18,906 82
1 shoeing box	\$0 50	
1 square.....	1 25	
16 punches, at 10 cents.....	1 60	
1 gouge, at 30 cts.; 1 handle, at 25 cts.	55	
1 creaser and punch	50	
1 splitting chisel.....	25	
2 harders, at 30 cents.....	60	
2 top fullers, at 30 cents; 2 bottom fullers, at 15 cents.....	90	
2 twisting wrenches, at 40 cents.....	80	
2 screw wrenches, at 50 cents.....	1 00	
6 heading tools, at 30 cents.	1 80	
1 set wrench	1 00	
2 tap wrenches, at 25 cents.....	50	
3 cold chisels, at 10 cents.....	30	
3 screw-drivers, at 20 cents.....	60	
7 files, at 15 cts; 1 traveler, at 50 cts.	1 55	
1 breast drill.....	2 50	
1 pair callipers.....	30	
1 drawing-knife.....	75	
1 slack tub.....	25	
1 forge shovel.....	60	
2 sledges, at \$1; 1 poker, at 10 cents.	2 10	
1 scraper, at 10 cents; 1 fire hook, at 30 cents.....	40	
2 oil cans, at 10 cents; 1 grindstone and fixture, at \$1.50.....	1 70	
1 wood pail, at 20 cents; 1 paper pail, at 40 cents.....	60	
1 tumbler, at 10 cents; 1 wash-dish, at 10 cents.....	20	
1 upsetting machine.....	8 00	
5 burning irons, at 10 cents.....	50	
1 clip drawer, at 50 cents; 1 scratch awl, at 10 cts.; 1 lantern, at 50 cts..	1 10	

Supplies.

3 single tree woods, at 25 cts., and 3 double tree woods, at \$1.....	3 75
15 pounds blank nuts, at 20 cents; 600 carriage bolts, at 2 cents.....	15 00
400 pounds O iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents	9 00
15 pounds O iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents...	34
25 pounds band iron, at 3 cents; 10 pounds \square iron $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ cts..	97

Carried forward \$18,906 82

Brought forward.....	\$18,906 82
40 pounds T. C. steel, at 9 cents; 15 pounds cast steel, at 8 cents.....	\$4 80
25 pounds H. S. iron, at 3 cents; 100 pounds bar iron, at \$2.20.....	2 95
17 pounds horse shoes, at 8 cents; 23 pounds mule shoes, at 6 cents.....	2 74
2500 pounds smithing coal, at \$5.....	6 25
5 pounds washers, at 20 cents.....	1 00
25 pounds horse nails, at 22 cents.....	5 50
1 brace and 6 bits.....	3 50
25 pounds ox shoes, at 15 cents.....	3 75
12 feet 3-16-inch cable chain.....	1 50
50 pounds Norway iron, at 4 cents.....	2 00
2 hammer drills, at \$1.....	2 00
1 slick, at \$1.50; 1 chisel, at 50 cents; 1 point, at 25 cents.....	2 25
1 tire-bending machine.....	10 00
5 bottom and 4 top swedges, at 30 cents	2 70
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	210 75

SHOEMAKER'S TOOLS.

4 awls, 3 knives, 1 flute.....	}	12 50
1 hone, 1 sandstone, 1 slip.....		
2 heel shaves, 1 pair pincers.....		
1 strop punch, 1 clamp.....		
1 set iron lasts, 12 pairs wooden lasts.....		
1 rasp, 2 quarts pegs, 1 last-hook.....		
1 bottle shoe ink, 1 roll shoe-thread.....		
2 sewing needles, 7 oz. shoe nails.....		
1 ball wax.....		

CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT.

10 bench planes, at \$2.....	\$20 00
10 moulding planes, at 50 cents.....	5 00
9 hand-saws, at \$1.....	9 00
1 drawing knife.....	1 00
1 broad-axe.....	1 00
2 hand axes, at 75 cents.....	1 50
8 hand clamps, at 30 cents.....	2 40
2 door clamps, at 50 cents.....	1 00
3 mallets, at 25 cents.....	75
8 gouges, at 30 cents.....	2 40
1 brace, at \$2, and 33 bits, at 15 cents.	6 95

Carried forward \$19,130 07

Brought forward.. .. .	\$19, 130 07
2 try squares, 75 cents; 1 bevil square, 75 cents, 2 squares, \$1.50.....	\$5 25
3 pairs of dividers, at 25 cents.....	75
1 compass saw.....	1 00
2 sand-paper blocks, at 25 cents.....	50
4 screw-drivers, at 30 cents.....	1 20
5 bench screws, at 90 cents.....	4 50
3 bench dogs, at 40 cents.....	1 20
2 bench hooks, at 10 cents.....	20
2 wall drills, at 25 cents	50
2 cold chisels, at 10 cents.....	20
2 punches, at 10 cents	20
1 angle bore	1 50
1 combination plane.....	1 50
2 oil-cans, at 10 cents	20
2 oil stones, at 20 cents.....	40
8 augurs, at 50 cents.....	4 00
1 augur (spoke)	2 50
1 brace wrench	20
23 chisels, at 30 cents.....	6 90
1 saw clamp and sett.....	1 00
2 cross-cut saws, at \$1.50.....	3 00
1 combination brad awl.....	1 00
15 files, at 15 cents.....	2 25
2 jack-screws, at \$1.25.....	2 50
1 iron bench hook.....	20
1 glue-pot	50
1 wooden pail.....	20
1 emery wheel	1 50
1 plumb staff.....	20
1 reservoir.....	1 00
1 grindstone and fixtures.....	2 50
1 ice pick, 15 cents; 2 lanterns, 50 cents; 1 adze, \$1.....	2 15
1 monkey wrench, 75 cents; 1 wash- bowl, 35 cents.....	1 10
1 slating hammer.....	50
1 chopping axe.....	1 00
1 slating chisel	50
2 steel stamps, at \$1.50.....	3 00
4 saw-horses, at 20 cents	80
1 dozen drawer pulls.....	60
1 wagon bench	50
1 putty knife.....	10
2 tool boxes, at \$2.50	5 00
1 glazier's diamond	3 00

Carried forward

\$19, 130 07

Brought forward..... \$19,130 07

Supplies.

800 pounds nails, at \$3.25	\$26 00
35 gross screws, at 60 cents	21 00
4 pounds brads, at 15 cents.....	60
55 ounces tacks, at 10 cents.....	5 50
3 dozen castors (nine sets), at 25 cents.	2 25
1-2 pail glue.....	10
6 feet barn-door track, at 20 cents....	1 20
2 latches, at 5 cents	10
6 door knobs, at 20 cents.....	1 20
3 pounds sheet rubber, at 20 cents....	60
30 wagon spokes, at 5 cents	1 50
5 perforated chair bottoms, at 20 cents.	1 00
4 dozen sash fasteners, at \$1.20.....	4 80
30 pairs butts, at 15 cents.....	4 50
8 pairs strap hinges, at 30 cents... ..	2 40
1 door bolt.....	20
3 door catches, at 10 cents	30
2 door springs, at 25 cents	50
125 feet rope, at 10 cents	12 50
10 pounds putty, at 2 cents	20
33 boxes glass, at \$2	66 00
2 ward chairs, at 50 cents.....	1 00
50,000 feet pine, at \$20... ..	1,000 00
1450 feet pine (surfaced), at 30 cents....	43 50
180 feet moulding	1 80
4,000 feet hardwood, at \$25.....	100 00
550 feet sash cord, at \$2	11 00

1,427 10

PAINTER'S DEPARTMENT.

1 gallon turpentine.....	\$0 45
20 gallons raw oil, at 58 cents.....	11 60
20 gallons wood preservative, at \$2.25.	45 00
2 gallons Japan dryer, at \$1.25.....	2 50
155 pounds white lead, at 6 cents.....	9 30
2 pounds lamp black, at 20 cents.....	40
6 pounds coach black, at 50 cents.....	3 00
5 pounds Indian red, at 40 cents.....	2 00
6 pounds chrome yellow, at 40 cents..	2 40
1 pound Prussian blue.....	40
3 pounds raw umber, at 40 cents.....	1 20
13 pounds burnt umber, at 40 cents....	5 20
7 pounds burnt sienna, at 40 cents...	2 80
3 pounds green, at 50 cents.....	1 50

Carried forward \$20,557 17

Brought forward		\$20, 557 17
6 pounds kalsomine	\$0 80	
15 pounds vermillion, at 50 cents	7 50	
75 pounds mixed paint, at 9 cents	6 75	
1 paint mill	5 00	
1 gallon English rubbing varnish	4 75	
5 pounds rough stuff, at 3 1-2 cents ..	17	
1-2 gallon wearing varnish, at \$3	1 50	
25 gallons carbolic acid (crude), at 50 c.	12 50	
1 kalsomine brush	2 50	
2 roofing brushes, at 75 cents	1 50	
2 thumb brushes, at 25 cents	50	
4 camel's hair brushes, at 5 cents	20	
1 flat bristle brush	25	
2 flowing varnish brushes, at 25 cents ..	50	
1 body brush, at 25 cents; 1 dust brush at 80 cts., and 4 gloss brushes, at \$1	5 05	
2 varnish brushes, at 75 cents, and 1 sash brush, at 30 cents	1 80	
2 slips, at \$3	6 00	
1 extension ladder	16 00	
2 30-foot ladders, 1 24-foot ladder, 1 18- foot ladder, 2 16-foot ladders, 1 10- foot ladder	8 00	
1 4-foot step-ladder	2 50	
		171 52

HORSE, BARN AND STABLE.

1 span bay horses	\$400 00
1 set heavy double harness	25 00
1 set light double harness	25 00
1 single harness	15 00
1 part of harness	3 00
1 pair collars	10 00
1 pair pole straps	2 00
3 pairs hames, at \$1	3 00
1 net, at \$1.50 ; 1 string bells, at \$1.50	3 00
2 platform spring wagons, at \$70	140 00
1 platform spring wagon (market)	65 00
1 double carriage	75 00
1 buggy	50 00
1 pair light bobs	20 00
1 double sleigh	10 00
1 cutter	10 00
1 extra pole	5 00
2 pairs extra shafts, at \$5	10 00
1 set whiffletrees	3 00

Carried forward

\$20, 728 69

Brought forward.....		\$20, 728 69
1 wagon jack	\$0 30	
3 wagon wrenches, at 20 cents	60	
3 neck yokes, at \$1.....	3 00	
1 monkey wrench.....	75	
1 pair heavy woolen blankets.....	6 00	
1 pair medium woolen blankets.....	3 00	
2 leather girths, at 60 cents.....	1 20	
2 heavy lap robes, at \$3.....	6 00	
2 linen robes, at \$1.....	2 00	
3 buffalo robes, at \$1.....	3 00	
3 curry combs, at 25 cents; 3 horse brushes, at 30 cents.....	1 65	
2 pails, at 20 cents; 1 mane brush, 75 c	1 15	
1 bucket, at 50 cents; 1 tin dipper, 10 c	60	
1 scoop shovel, 75 cts.; 2 brooms, 20 c	1 15	
3 wood forks, 75 c.; 1 steel fork, 40 c.	2 65	
1 feather duster, \$2; 2 carriage brushes, at 20 cents.....	2 40	
2 sponges, 20 cents; 1 chamois, 50 cts.	90	
1 oat sifter, 30 cents; 1 lantern, 50 cts.	80	
1 4-quart measure, 15 cents; 1 leather punch, 75 cents.....	90	
1 gas lamp, \$1; 2 whips, at \$1.....	3 00	
2 pairs linen blankets, at \$1.10	2 20	
50 feet rubber hose and nozzle.....	10 00	
		927 25

FARM AND GARDEN DEPARTMENT.

7 lumber wagons.....	\$280 00
3 democrat wagons, 1 at \$65, 2 at \$40.	105 00
1 cart.....	20 00
4 sleighs.....	80 00
3 hay riggings, at \$5.....	15 00
6 sets whiffletrees, at \$3.50	21 00
3 sets double harness.....	105 00
3 sets double harness.....	60 00
1 set single harness	3 00
6 neck yokes, at \$1.....	6 00
2 pair blankets, at \$2	4 00
12 halters, at \$1	12 00
25 hay forks, at 40 cents.....	10 00
5 manure forks, at 50 cents.....	2 50
5 shovels, at 50 cents.....	2 50
1 scoop.....	75
1 ice plow.....	47 00

Carried forward..... \$21, 655 94

Brought forward.....	\$21, 655 94
1 corn stalk cutter.....	\$20 00
1 root cutter	8 00
1 hay knife.....	1 50
2 chaldron kettles, at \$5.....	10 00
1 bull rope.....	2 50
11 chains, at \$1.....	11 00
3 ox yokes, at \$2.....	6 00
7 grain cradles, at \$1.50.....	10 50
1 span bay horses.....	500 00
1 span black horses.....	450 00
1 horse hay fork and fixture.....	60 00
3 wagon shoes, at \$1.....	3 00
1 reaper.....	85 00
1 swill wagon.....	40 00
11 grass scythes, at 75 cents.....	8 25
11 swaths, at 50 cents.....	5 50
4 bush hooks, at 75 cents.....	3 00
7 corn cutters, at 50 cents.....	3 50
5 grass hooks, at 30 cents.....	1 50
6 hand rakes, at 15 cents.....	90
13 garden rakes, at 40 cents.....	5 20
1 trimming saw	1 00
1 spring cutter.....	1 50
95 hot-bed sash, at \$1.50.....	142 50
6 bushel baskets, at 25 cents.....	1 50
12 one-half bushel baskets, at 10 cts ...	1 20
22 hand weeders, at 10 cents.....	1 20
3 scythe stones, at 10 cents.....	30
11 ice tongs, at 75 cents.....	8 25
2 ice spuds, at \$1.....	2 00
5 axes, at 75 cents.....	3 75
12 manure forks, at 75 cents	9 00
38 hoes, at 40 cents ; 33 shovels, at 75 cts.	39 95
23 picks, at 75 cents ; 5 crow bars, at \$1.	22 25
3 spades, at 75 cents ; 5 digging forks, at 75 cents.....	6 00
1 post mallet, at \$1.50 ; 2 post-hole diggers, at \$1.50, and 2 pounders, at 50 cents.....	5 50
5 wood pails, at 20 cents ; 2 buck-saws, at 50 cents.....	2 00
3 garden lines, at \$1 ; 1 sand sieve, at 25 cents	3 25
2 short whiffletrees, at 75 cents ; 1 coal sieve, at 25 cents.....	1 75
8 wheelbarrows, at \$1.50 ; 8 lanterns, at 50 cents.....	16 00
Carried forward.....	\$21,655 94

Brought forward	\$21,655 94
3 garden trowels, at 25 cents; 1 snow-plow, at 50 cents.....	\$1 25
2 stone hammers, at \$1.....	2 00
3 potato hooks, at 40 cents; 1 garden drill, at \$5.....	6 20
1 land roller, at \$10; 1 garden cultivator, at \$3.50.....	13 50
4 flat-land plows, at \$8; 2 side-hill plows, at \$10.....	52 00
2 spring-tooth harrows, at \$15.....	30 00
1 smoothing harrow.....	10 00
2 grain drills, 1 at \$90 and 1 at \$40..	130 00
6 cultivators, at \$4.....	24 00
2 horse hay forks, at \$30	60 00
1 mowing machine.....	70 00
1 mowing machine.....	30 00
1 hay tedder.....	25 00
2 corn markers, at \$2	4 00
8 milk pails, at 75 cents	6 00
1 milk strainer	50
1 thermometer	15
1 snow plow.....	1 00
10 curry-combs, at 20 cents.....	1 00
1 trimming shears	2 00
2 sprinklers, at 75 cents	1 50
2 drills, at \$1.50	3 00
4 cross-cut saws, at \$2.32	9 28
2 pinch bars, at \$1.50.....	3 00
2 mattocks, at \$1.50.....	3 00
2 spade weeders, at 40 cents.....	80
7 paris green cans	1 40
2 paris green pails, at 20 cents.....	40
3 scythe wrenches, at 10 cents.....	30
1 lawn mower.....	8 00
2 scufflers, at 60 cents.....	1 20

Stock.

57 milch cows, at \$35.....	1,995 00
1 two-year old heifer.....	20 00
1 two-year-old steer.....	20 00
2 bulls, at \$40	80 00
1 bull.....	30 00
1 bull.....	20 00
15 yearlings, at \$18.....	270 00
3 yoke oxen, at \$175	525 00
9 mules	1,600 00

Carried forward \$21,655 94

Brought forward		\$21,655 94
127 hogs, at \$10.....	\$1,270 00	
17 calves, at \$10.....	160 00	

Poultry.

78 turkeys, at \$1	78 00
4 geese, at \$1.....	4 00
190 chickens, at 40 cents.....	76 00

Pickles.

154 gallons canned tomatoes, at 50 cents.	77 00
21 gallons catsup, at \$1	21 00
2 barrels cucumber pickles, at \$6... ..	12 00
1 barrel tomato pickles.....	6 00
1 barrel mixed pickles.....	6 00
2 firkins higdom pickles, at \$3	6 00

Vegetables.

12,000 pounds hubbard squash, at 2 cents.	240 00
212 bushels onions, at 75 cents.....	159 00
9 bushels seed peas, at \$5.....	45 00
15 bushels seed sweet corn, at \$2.....	30 00
7 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels tomatoes, at 50 cents	3 62
129 bushels apples, at 25 cents.....	32 25

 6,785 87

MEAT-ROOM AND COOLER.

84 meat hooks, per dozen \$1.25.....	\$8 75
9 knives, at 25 cents	2 25
1 cleaver	75
2 tables, at \$5.....	10 00
2 table scrapers, at 15 cents	30
4 hog scrapers, at 30 cents	1 20
1 hog hook ..	25
1 steel	20
1 whet-stone	20
3 meat saws, at \$1	3 00
1 wash-basin	10
1 chain (ward)	50
1 meat block.....	1 50
1 scrub brush	20
1 whisk broom.....	10
1 platform scale	8 00
1 steel rat trap	25
1 shovel.....	35

 Carried forward..... \$28,441 81

Brought forward		\$28, 441 81
1 steak pounder	\$0 50	
4 meat tubs, at \$1	4 00	
		42 40

PHARMACY.

$\frac{1}{4}$ pound powdered cubebs	\$0 20
$1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds bromide of ammonium	35
1 ounce tart antimony and potassium ..	4
1 ounce leptandrin	23
1 ounce podophyllin	12
2 ounces val. zinc	25
1 ounce oil neroli	70
2 ounces oxide zinc	2
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound Prussian blue	10
4 ounces oxalic acid	5
41 1-pound glass jars	4 10
1 pound oxide manganese	20
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound pure copper	25
4 ounces tr. dulcamara	8
4 ounces oil tar	10
1 pound corrosive sublimate	31
1 pound calomel	35
3 ounces balsam fir	5
1 ounce fl. ex. verat. verida	15
2 ounces fl. ex. buckthorn	10
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce oil cajaput	3
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce fl. ex. bloodroot	5
1 ounce fl. ex. stillingia	8
2 ounces prussiate potash	10
1 ounce val. ammonia	8
1 ounce salacin	20
$2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds carb. potash	15
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound carb. soda	4
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound chloral hydrate	70
2 ounces nitrate of baryta	10
50 phosphorus pills	50
2 ounces sabina, θ	50
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce fl. ex. guarana	25
$\frac{3}{16}$ ounce strychnia	37
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce nitrate silver	45
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound quicksilver	12
4 ounces Fowler's solution	3
4 ounces tr. colchicum seed	18
$\frac{3}{16}$ ounce sulph. morphia	2 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce fl. ex. pokeroot	5
4 ounces pepsin, at 80 cents	3 20

Carried forward \$28, 484 21

Brought forward		\$28,484 21
400 $\frac{1}{8}$ -grain morphine pills, at 60 cents ..	\$2 40	
50 blue pills	20	
2 ounces tr. cimicifuga	5	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce chamomile, 1X	7	
1 ounce chamomile, 2X	5	
1 ounce chamomile, 3X	5	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce bryonia, θ	15	
1 ounce ipecacuanna, θ	25	
1 ounce sanguinaria, θ	25	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce rhus. tox, θ	15	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce cantharides, θ	15	
2 ounces nux vomica, θ	50	
1 ounce baptisia, θ	25	
1 ounce belladonna, θ	25	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces gelsem semp., θ	31	
1 ounce acon. nap., θ	25	
1 ounce cannabis sat., θ	25	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce nux vomica, 1X	5	
1 ounce cimicifuga, 1X	25	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce cimicifuga, 2X	5	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce cimicifuga, 3X	5	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce gelsemium, 1X	10	
1 ounce gelsemium, 2X	5	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce gelsemium, 3X	5	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce bryonia, 1X	5	
1 ounce bryonia, 2X	5	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce bryonia, 3X	5	
1 ounce zincum met., 3X	25	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce belladonna, 1X	5	
1 ounce belladonna, 3X	5	
1 ounce baptisia, 1X	5	
2 ounces baptisia, 2X	5	
1 ounce baptisia, 3X	5	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce aconitum, 1X	5	
1 ounce aconitum, 2X	5	
1 ounce aconitum, 3X	5	
1 ounce verat. alba, θ	25	
1 ounce aletris, θ	25	
1 ounce alium, θ	25	
1 ounce alium sat., θ	25	
1 ounce ammon. carb., 3X	25	
1 ounce ammon. caust., θ	25	
1 ounce crude antim., 3X	25	
1 ounce apis mel., 3X	25	
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce apis, θ	15	

Carried forward

\$28,484 21

Brought forward	\$28, 484 21
1 ounce apocynum, θ	\$0 25
1 ounce arnica, θ	25
1 ounce argentum, 3X	25
1-2 ounce arsenicum, 3X	25
1 ounce atropin, 3X	25
1 ounce aurum, 3X	25
1 ounce baptisia, θ	25
1 ounce carb. baryta, 3X	25
1 ounce berberis vulg., θ	25
1 ounce sub. nit. bismuth, 3X	25
1 ounce bryonia, θ	25
1 ounce carbo animalis, 3X	25
1 ounce calendula, θ	25
1 ounce cannabis ind., θ	25
1 ounce carb. calcarea, 3X	25
2 ounces carbo lic acid, θ	25
1-2 ounce cactus grand, 2X	25
1 ounce causticum, θ	25
1 ounce aloe, θ	25
1 ounce antim tart, 3X	25
1 ounce cascar saug., θ	25
1-2 ounce cimicifuga rac., θ	15
2 ounces rheum pal., θ	50
2 ounces sabina, θ	50
1 ounce chimaphila, θ	25
1 ounce chamomila, θ	25
1 ounce cina, θ	25
1 ounce cinnabaris, 3X	25
1 ounce cistus canad., θ	25
1 ounce clemretis erecta, θ	25
1 ounce cocculus, θ	25
1 ounce coffea crude, θ ..	25
1-2 ounce colocynth, θ	15
1 ounce colonsoovia, θ	25
1 ounce conium, θ	25
1 ounce crocus, θ	25
1 ounce carbo veg., 3X	25
1-4 ounce digitalis, θ	10
1 ounce dulcamara, θ	25
1 ounce verat. verida, θ	25
1 ounce urtica ureas, θ	25
1 ounce stibium, 3X	25
1 ounce sulph. acid, 3X	25
1 ounce sulph. acid, θ	25
1 ounce sulphur, 3X	25
1 ounce stramonium, θ	25

Carried forward

\$28, 484 21

Brought forward		\$28,484 21
1 ounce stillingia, θ	\$0 25	
1 ounce sticta pulm, θ	25	
1 ounce stramonium, 3X	25	
1 ounce spongia tosta, θ	25	
1 ounce spigelia, θ	25	
1 ounce splicirea, 3X	25	
1 ounce secale cornut, θ	25	
1 ounce santonicum, 1X	25	
1 ounce sepia, 3X	25	
1 ounce rumex crisp, θ	25	
1 ounce pulsatilla, θ	25	
1 ounce phosphoric acid, θ	25	
1 ounce opium, θ	25	
1-2 ounce pepsin, 1X	15	
1 ounce nitric acid, 3X	25	
1-2 ounce merc. virus, 3X	25	
1-4 ounce cor. sub., 3X	10	
1 ounce sol. mercury, 3X	25	
1 ounce macrotin, 3X	25	
1 ounce lobelia inflata, θ	25	
1 ounce lachesis, 2X	25	
1 ounce kali caustica, 3X	25	
1 ounce kali bi-chromic, 3X	25	
1 ounce iris versicolor, θ	25	
1 ounce ignatia, θ	25	
1 ounce hypericum, θ	25	
1 ounce hyosciamus, θ	25	
1 ounce hydrocyanic acid, 3X	25	
1 ounce hydrastin, 3X	25	
1 ounce hydrastia, 3X	25	
1 ounce hepar. sulph. C., 3X	25	
1 ounce hellebore niger, θ	25	
1 ounce hamamelis, θ	25	
1 ounce mur. ferrum, θ	25	
1 ounce carb. ferrum, 3X	25	
1 ounce euphrasia, θ	25	
1 ounce eupatorium, θ	25	
1 ounce elatorium, 3X	25	
65 one-ounce vials	1 78	
2 1-3 pounds globules, at 50 cents.	1 16	
1 pound sugar disks	50	
3-4 pound sugar of milk, at 30 cents.	23	
1-2 pint tr. calendula, at 60 cents	30	
1 quart fl. ext. witch hazel.	2 25	
1 ounce tr. iodine	3	
4 ounces ess. peppermint	13	

Carried forward \$28,484 21

Brought forward.....	\$28,484 21
1 1-2 quarts hom. alcohol, at \$1	\$1 50
vial corks	1 25
1 string sponge (surgeons).....	1 60
10 pounds castile soap (white), at 22 cts.	2 20
1 rubber urinal.....	4 50
2 ounces tr. cantharides.....	10
2 quarts hive syrup, at 80 cents.....	1 60
1 1-2 pounds rochelle salts.....	15
1 pound sacchar. lactis.....	30
1-4 pound pulv. tart. acid.....	10
1-4 pound pulv. capsicum.....	4
1-4 pound sulph. copper	3
1 pound pulv. jalap	35
1-2 pound pulv. ipecac.....	15
1-4 pound sulph. zinc.....	15
1-2 sub. nit. bismuth.....	1 15
1-2 pound pulv. rhubarb.....	30
2 ounces iod. iron.....	50
1-2 pound pulv. ipecac comp.....	18
1-2 pound hyd. cum. creta.....	10
1 pound prepared chalk.....	8
1-2 pound pulv. ginger.....	10
1-2 pound pulv. aromaticus.....	25
1-2 pound ether.....	35
1-2 pound chloroform.....	55
1-2 pound syrup sarsaparilla.....	22
14 ounces syrup ipecac.....	70
1 1-2 pints syrup cough	52
4 ounces syrup iod. iron.....	12
8 ounces acetic acid.....	10
8 ounces nitric acid.....	5
1 ounce creosote.....	6
1 pound pulv. sugar.....	9
1 pound sulphur.....	9
1 ounce tannin.....	14
4 ounces fl. ex. ipecac	64
4 ounces tr. guiac.....	10
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound pulv. ext. colocynth	60
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound hypophos. soda.....	38
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound phos. iron	12
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound cal. magnesia	32
6 ounces fl. ex. cubebs.....	65
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound cubebs	25
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound sulphide potash	12
1 pound sol. nitre.....	8
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds glycerine, at 25 cents	87

Carried forward..... \$28,484 21

Brought forward		\$28,484 21
14 ounces tr. chlo. ferri.....	\$0 17	
1 ounce fl. ex. conium	7	
2 ounces fl. ex. ginger.....	13	
3 ounces fl. ex. taraxicum	18	
14 ounces fl. ex. lupulin	2 24	
1 ounce fl. ex. valerian	7	
1 pound carb. ammon.....	16	
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound pulv. gum arabic.....	15	
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound bi. tart potash	18	
4 pounds gum camphor, at 24 cents ..	96	
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound gum tragacanth.....	28	
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound iod. potash.....	70	
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound chlo. potash	6	
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound mur. ammonia.....	20	
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound pulv. liquorice-root	3	
1 quart linseed oil.....	25	
3 pints castor oil	45	
8 ounces pure carbolic acid.....	15	
1 alcohol lamp	25	
200 camphor pills.....	90	
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound gum opium	1 00	
50 1-pint glass stop bottles	25 00	
23 quart salt mouth bottles.....	17 25	
16 1-pint salt mouth bottles.....	8 00	
4 3-pint salt mouth bottles	4 00	
10 1-quart bottles.....	80	
12 pint bottles	60	
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint bottles.....	15	
1 pint whisky.....	25	
1 gallon alcohol ..	3 00	
2 gallons elix. cal. and iron, at \$2.50..	5 00	
3 quarts aqua ammonia, at 30 cents...	90	
2 quarts oil origanum	2 00	
1 gallon simple syrup	1 00	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints sweet oil.....	50	
2 glass funnels	20	
1 chemical lamp.....	50	
4 ounces iodine ointment.....	10	
2 rolls belladonna plaster.....	1 00	
1 pound natrum. bi. tart.....	60	
8 2-ounce oint. boxes.....	24	
5 1-ounce oint. boxes.....	15	
4 dozen sublimate soap, at \$1.75	7 00	
1 plated tea-spoon	5	
3 2-gallon demijohns, at \$1.....	3 00	
3 1-gallon demijohns, at 75 cents.....	2 25	

Carried forward..... \$28,484 21

Brought forward		\$28, 484 21
3 1-gallon bottles, at 50 cents.....	\$1 50	
1 hair brush	25	
1 comb, at 5 cts. ; 1 broom, at 10 cts..	15	
1 urinary analysis apparatus.....	1 00	
1 mortar and pestle (glass)	1 00	
1 mortar and pestle (glass).....	60	
1 mortar and pestle (wedgewood).....	50	
1 pair shears	50	
1 pair scissors	25	
1 set scales and weight (apothecaries) ..	1 00	
1 set scales and weight (apothecaries) ..	50	
1 percolater and stand	1 00	
4 graduates (2 broken).....	1 00	
1 spatula	10	
1 counter brush	20	
1 ollapod chair	1 00	
1 ash perf. seat dining chair (old)	50	
1 cabinet desk.....	5 00	
1 pill tile.....	25	
3 towels, at 10 cents	30	
1 mirror	1 00	
1 dust-pan.....	20	
8 books	2 00	
part set Dey's splints.....	3 00	

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WARD 1.—SOUTH WING.

69 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6	\$414 00
1 pieced bed-quilt	1 00
1 blanket mattress.....	1 50
1 water key.....	20
2 tin wash-dishes, at 10 cents.....	20
2 cane-seat arm rockers, at \$1.50	3 00
1 ollapod rocker.....	1 50
8 ollapod chairs, at \$1	8 00
1 black walnut cane-seat arm chair ...	1 50
11 ward dining chairs, at 50 cents	5 50
1 cottage chair	75
1 mirror.....	1 00
63 chambers, at 15 cents.....	9 45
2 tables, at \$1.....	2 00
1 stand.....	50
1 willow clothes-basket	1 00
1 lantern	50
1 gas lighter.....	75

Carried forward \$28, 677 33

Brought forward	\$28, 677 33
19 gas bells, at 20 cents	\$3 80
6 coarse combs, at 3 cents.....	18
12 fine combs, at 3 cents.....	36
3 bars soap, at 5 cents.....	15
4 scrub brushes, at 20 cents	80
3 pair cretonne curtains, at 50 cents ..	1 50
8 arm settees, at \$22	176 00
6 perf. seat settees, at \$18.....	108 00
1 spittoon	15
2 gallon jugs, at 15 cents	30
10 brooms, at 20 cents.....	2 00
4 dust-pans, at 10 cents.....	40
8 wood pails, at 20 cents	1 60
6 mops, at 30 cents	1 80
2 wardrobes, at \$6.....	12 00
41 felt pillows, at 75 cents	30 75
37 hair pillows, at 75 cents.....	27 75
6 plated thimbles.....	50
200 gray blankets, at \$1	200 00
4 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	6 00
130 sheets, at 60 cents.....	78 00
72 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	10 80
74 bed sacks, at 50 cents.....	37 00
8 roller towels, at 30 cents	2 40
62 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	52 70
7 dish-towels, at 10 cents.....	70

Dining-room.

3 pair cretonne curtains, at 50 cents..	1 50
68 bowls, at 6 cents	4 08
38 saucers, at 5 cents.....	1 90
12 tea cups, at 5 cents.....	60
69 knives, at 10 cents	6 90
72 forks, at 8 cents	5 76
2 bread knives, at 25 cents.	50
93 plates, at 6 cents.....	5 58
69 table spoons, at 5 cents.....	3 45
38 tea spoons, at 5 cents	1 90
2 iron spoons, at 25 cents	50
1 dipper.....	10
57 dining chairs, at 50 cents.....	28 50
2 dust-pans, at 10 cents.....	20
2 brooms, at 20 cents	40
2 wood pails, at 20 cents.....	40
1 mop	25

Carried forward..... \$28, 677 33

Brought forward		\$28, 677 33
2 table cloths, at \$2.....	\$4 00	
1 table spread	50	
2 pans, at 10 cents.....	20	
2 pans (dish), at 75 cents	1 50	
11 pepper bottles, at 15 cents.....	1 65	
9 salt bottles, at 15 cents.....	1 35	
1 pitcher	25	
1 pitcher	15	
3 dining tables, at \$8	24 00	
1 table	1 00	
4 sauce plates, at 3 cents.....	12	
3 goblets, at 8 cents	24	
6 gas bells, at 20 cents.....	1 20	
1 bread board.....	10	
1 towel-rack	25	
2 scrub brushes, at 20 cents	40	

Attendants' Rooms.

1 wash-stand.....	50	
1 wash-stand (cottage)	2 25	
4 cane seat arm rockers, at \$2.....	8 00	
2 tables, at \$1.....	2 00	
2 tables (center)	1 00	
4 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6.....	24 00	
2 feather pillows, at \$1.....	2 00	
4 felt pillows, at 75 cents	3 00	
2 hair mattresses, at \$6.....	12 00	
10 white blankets, at \$1.50	15 00	
6 gray blankets, at \$1.....	6 00	
15 sheets, at 60 cents.....	9 00	
12 pillow cases, at 15 cents.	1 80	
11 hand towels, at 10 cents.....	1 10	
2 chambers, at 15 cents.....	30	
2 wash-bowls and pitchers, at 60 cents.	1 20	
2 mirrors, at \$1	2 00	
4 gas bells, at 20 cents.....	80	
4 gas globes, at 25 cents	1 00	
1 cretonne table spread... ..	50	
4 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	3 40	
3 towel racks, at 25 cents.....	75	
1 table spread	50	
1 wardrobe	6 00	
1 wardrobe	6 00	
1 hair pillow.....	75	

Carried forward		\$28, 677 33
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Brought forward		\$28, 677 33
3 vinegar bottles	\$0 30	
1 wash-board	20	
		<hr/> 1, 418 77

WARD 2 — SOUTH WING.

43 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6	\$258 00
13 felt mattresses, at \$3.75	48 75
36 hair pillows, at 75 cents	27 00
45 felt pillows, at 75 cents	33 75
2 feather pillows, at \$1	2 00
115 gray blankets, at \$1	115 00
8 white blankets, at \$1.50	12 00
50 counterpanes, at 85 cents	42 50
63 pillow-cases, at 15 cents	9 45
8 roller towels, at 30 cents	2 40
1 hand towel	10
9 dish towels, at 10 cents	90
2 counter brushes, at 50 cents	1 00
1 scrub brush	20
1 hair brush	25
4 coarse and 3 fine combs, at 3 cents ..	21
3 cakes soap, at 5 c.; 1 cake sopolio, 3 c	18
8 wood pails, at 20 cents	1 60
6 mops, at 30 cents	1 80
4 dust-pans, at 10 cents	40
4 brooms, at 20 cents	80
1 gas-lighter	75
1 water key	20
4 jugs, at 15 cents	60
1 thermometer	15
1 center table	1 00
1 club table	2 00
1 table	1 00
1 wash-bowl	30
2 wash-bowls (tin)	20
2 soap stone heaters, at 50 cents	1 00
53 chambers, at 15 cents ..	7 95
1 mirror	1 00
1 bureau wash-stand	2 50
2 stands, at 50 cents	1 00
6 cane-seat arm rockers, at \$2	12 00
1 cane seat sewing rocker	1 00
1 ollapod rocker	1 50
10 ollapod chairs, at \$1	10 00
15 dining chairs, at 50 cents	7 50

Carried forward \$30, 096 10
 [Assem. Doc. No. 19.] 20

Brought forward.....		\$30,096 10
1 spittoon.....	\$0 15	
2 wardrobes, at \$6.....	12 00	
1 cretonne table-spread..	50	
1 black walnut card table.....	1 50	
6 unbleached muslin curtains, at 30 c.	1 80	

Dining-room.

2 dish-pans, at 75 cents.....	1 50	
3 dish-pans, at 10 cents..	30	
1 wash-board.....	20	
75 bowls, at 6 cents.....	4 50	
7 soup plates, at 8 cents.....	56	
75 plates, at 6 cents.....	4 50	
4 sauce dishes, at 3 cents.....	12	
60 saucers, at 5 cents..	3 00	
10 tea cups, at 5 cents ..	50	
2 tumblers, at 8 cents.....	16	
1 pitcher.....	40	
1 pitcher	20	
4 egg cups, at 5 cents.....	20	
2 pint dipperæ, at 10 cents.....	20	
2 basins, at 5 cents.....	10	
1 tin pail.....	20	
1 tea tray.....	25	
60 knives, at 10 cents.....	6 00	
2 knives (bread), at 25 cents.....	50	
18 plated forks, at 8 cents.....	1 44	
48 steel forks, at 8 cents.....	3 84	
3 dining tables, at \$8.....	24 00	
1 dish table.....	1 00	
2 stands, at 50 cents; 3 plated castors, at 50 cents.....	2 50	
3 long table-spreads, at \$1.50; 2 short table-spreads, at 50 cents	5 50	
4 table cloths, at \$1.50; 1 counter brush, at 50 cents	6 50	
46 dining chairs, at 50 cents; 2 cane- seat chairs, at 75 cents.....	24 50	
8 salt and 11 pepper bottles, at 8 cents	1 52	
3 salt individuals and 8 vinegar bottles at 5 cents.....	55	
27 plated table-spoons, at 5 cents.....	1 35	
53 patent table-spoons, at 5 cents.....	2 65	
9 plated and patent table-spoons, at 5 c	45	
1 iron spoon.....	25	
1 sugar bowl, 25 c; 2 mouse traps, at 3 c	31	
1 vasseline jar.....	10	

Carried forward \$30,096 10

Brought forward.....	\$30,096 10
2 towel rollers, at 30 cents.....	\$0 60
2 table-spreads, at 50 cents.....	1 00
2 rubber sheets, at 80 cents.....	1 60
1 syringe, 20 cents; 1 bed-pan, \$1....	1 20
1 pair shears, 40 cents; 1 willow clothes-basket, at \$1.....	1 40
1 knife-box, 50 cts.; 1 tin pail, 40 cts..	90

Attendants' Room.

2 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6	12 00
1 3-4 ash bedstead.....	4 80
1 cottage bedstead (single), w. w. springs	4 00
2 bureau wash-stands, at \$2.25.....	4 50
1 bureau and glass.....	9 00
1 bureau and glass.....	7 00
2 hair mattresses, at \$6	12 00
2 felt mattresses, at \$3.75.....	7 50
11 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	16 50
3 feather pillows, at \$1.....	3 00
5 felt pillows, at 75 cents.....	3 75
2 counterpanes, at \$1.50	3 00
13 sheets, at 60 cents.....	7 80
18 pillow-cases, at 15 cents.	2 70
6 hand towels, at 10 cents	60
2 pairs cretonne curtains, at 50 cents..	1 00
1 lace lambrequin.....	1 00
1 cretonne door curtain.....	50
1 Brussels carpet, 29 yards, at 50 cts..	14 50
1 ingrain carpet, 29 yards, at 80... ..	23 70
2 chambers, at 30 cents	60
1 mirror.....	1 00
2 wash-bowls and pitcher, at 60 cents.	1 20
2 soap-dishes, at 10 cents.....	20
2 wardrobes, at \$6.....	12 00
1 cane-seat arm-rocker.....	2 00
2 ollapod rockers, at \$1.50.....	3 00
1 black walnut arm-rocker	1 50
1 dining chair.....	50
1 cornice for curtain	1 00
5 perforated-seat settees, at \$18.....	90 00
2 perforated-seat arm settees, at \$22 ..	44 00
7 perforated-seat arm settees, at \$16.50.	115 50
1 cottage chair	75

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Carried forward..... \$31,242 14

WARD 3 — SOUTH WING.

Brought forward		\$31,242 14
63 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6	\$378 00	
57 bed sacks, at 50 cents.....	28 50	
9 hair pillows, at 75 cents.....	6 75	
46 felt pillows, at 75 cents.....	34 50	
1 feather pillow.....	1 00	
132 gray blankets, at \$1.....	132 00	
4 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	6 00	
124 sheets, at 60 cents.....	74 40	
51 pillow-cases, at 15 cents.....	7 65	
3 roller towels, at 30 cents.....	90	
5 hand towels, at 10 cents.....	50	
51 counterpanes, at 85 cents	43 35	
1 mirror.....	1 00	
21 arm settees, at \$13.50.....	283 50	
1 settee	2 50	
1 table	1 00	
2 cane-seat arm-rockers, at \$2.....	4 00	
1 ollapod rocker	1 50	
2 wardrobes, at \$6	12 00	
1 whisk broom.....	10	
4 brooms, at 20 cents.....	80	
6 mop-sticks and 4 mop-heads at 15 cts.	1 50	
6 wooden pails, at 20 cents.....	1 20	
2 tin wash-dishes, at 10 cents.....	20	
2 scrub-brushes, at 20 cents.....	40	
1 willow clothes-basket	1 00	
1 lantern	50	
1 gas-lighter	75	
1 towel rack	25	
2 camisoles, at \$1.....	2 00	
1 pair gauntlets.....	50	
1 lock belt	1 00	
2 pairs cretonne curtains, at 50 cents..	1 00	
5 coarse combs, at 3 cents.....	15	
4 fine combs, at 3 cents	12	
4 bars soap, at 5 cents	20	
1 bar sapolio	3	
42 iron chambers, at 85 cents.....	35 70	
1 water key.....	20	
1 thermometer	15	
1 dust-pan.	10	
4 jugs, at 15 cents	60	
1 spittoon	15	
1 step ladder.....	2 50	
Carried forward		\$31,242 14

Brought forward		\$31,242 14
1 pair shears	\$0 40	
1 pair scissors	40	
2 sponges, at 20 cents	40	
1 wash-board	20	
1 screw-driver	20	

Dining-room.

55 dining chairs, at 50 cents	27 50	
3 dining tables, at \$8	24 00	
2 side tables, at \$1	2 00	
6 pair cretonne curtains, at 50 cents ..	3 00	
1 counter brush	50	
1 scrub brush	20	
2 wood pails, at 20 cents	40	
1 mop	30	
1 broom	20	
1 dust-pan	10	
2 dish-pans, at 75 cents	1 50	
2 pans, at 10 cents	20	
4 towels, at 10 cents	40	
67 tablespoons, at 5 cents	3 35	
2 iron spoons, at 25 cents	50	
7 teaspoons, at 5 cents	35	
1 bread-knife	25	
9 knives, at 10 cents	90	
9 forks, at 8 cents	72	
15 soup plates at 8 cents	1 20	
57 dinner plates, at 6 cents	3 42	
57 bowls, at 6 cents	3 42	
48 saucers, at 5 cents	2 40	
12 tea cups, at 5 cents	60	
2 tumblers, at 8 cents	16	
1 pitcher	40	
1 pitcher	25	
2 dippers, at 10 cents	20	
38 tin plates, at 5 cents	1 90	
33 tin cups, at 5 cents	1 65	
4 salt bottles	60	
4 pepper bottles	60	
1 tin can	10	
1 knife-box	50	
1 bread tray	10	
1 towel rack	25	
1 gas lighter	75	
3 table-spreads, at 50 cents	1 50	

Carried forward \$31,242 14

Brought forward.....	\$31,242 14
2 table cloths, at \$1.40	\$2 80
4 sauce plates, at 3 cents.....	12

Attendants' Rooms.

1 Bible.....	25
6 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6.....	36 00
6 hair mattresses, at \$6.....	36 00
2 bureau wash-stands, at \$2.25.....	4 50
2 mirrors, at \$1	2 00
1 cane-seat arm rocker.....	2 00
2 ollapod rockers, at \$1.50	3 00
1 dining chair.....	50
10 counterpanes, at 85 cents	8 50
1 black walnut table	1 50
1 card table.....	1 00
2 wardrobes, at \$6	12 00
1 cretonne table-spread	50
6 feather pillows, at \$1.....	6 00
2 hair pillows, at 75 cents	1 50
1 felt pillow	75
10 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	15 00
4 gray blankets, at \$1	4 00
12 sheets, at 60 cents.....	7 20
11 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	1 65
9 hand towels, at 10 cents	90
1 bureau and mirror	7 00
2 wash-bowls, at 30 cents	60
1 wash-pitcher	30
1 soap-dish	10
1 whisk broom.....	10
1 broom.....	20
25 yards ingrain carpet, at 40 cents....	10 00
4 gas globes, at 25 cents	1 00
5 gas chimneys, at 10 cents	50
1 pair cretonne curtains.....	50
3 chambers, at 30 cents.....	90
1 tumbler	8

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WARD 4 — SOUTH WING.

49 wooden cots, at \$2.50.....	\$122 50
1 3-4 inebriate bedstead	3 00
100 bed sacks, at 50 cents.....	50 00
408 sheets, at 60 cents.....	244 80

Carried forward..... \$32,569 71

Brought forward.....	\$32,569 71
394 gray blankets, at \$1.....	\$394 00
3 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	4 50
27 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	22 95
40 felt pillows, at 75 cents.....	30 00
42 hair pillows, at 75 cents.....	31 50
158 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	23 70
34 rubber sheets, at 80 cents.....	27 20
5 hand towels, at 10 cents.....	50
26 roller towels, at 30 cents.....	7 80
1 wardrobe.....	6 00
1 table.....	1 00
2 jugs, at 15 cents.....	30
1 sponge.....	20
1 tin wash-dish.....	10
6 wooden pails, at 20 cents.....	1 20
3 scrub brushes, at 20 cents.....	60
3 brooms, at 20 cents.....	60
3 dust-pans, at 10 cents.....	30
6 mop sticks, at 15 cents.....	90
8 mop heads, at 15 cents.....	1 20
10 arm settees, at \$13.50.....	135 00
2 long benches, at \$2.50.....	5 00
50 chambers, at 15 cents.....	7 50
2 lanterns, at 50 cents.....	1 00
1 willow clothes basket.....	1 00
1 gas lighter.....	75
1 water keg.....	20
1 cane-seat arm rocker.....	2 00
1 cretonne table-spread.....	50
1 pair cretonne curtains.....	50
1 pair shears.....	40
1 feather duster, 75 cents; 1 counter brush, 50 cents.....	1 25
1 box tapers, 20 cents; 2 cakes soap, at 5 cents; 1 sapolio, 3 cents.....	33
4 coarse and two fine combs, at 3 cents.....	18
1 thermometer.....	15

Attendants' Room.

1 dipper, 10 cents; 2 dish-pans, at 75 cents.....	1 60
3 bread boards, at 10 cents; 2 pans, at 10 cents.....	50
2 wooden pails, at 20 cents; 1 mop, 30 cents; 1 broom, 20 cents.....	90

Carried forward..... \$32,569 71

Brought forward.....	\$32,569 71
1 scrub brush; 20 cents; 1 jug, 15 cents; 1 mouse trap, 3 cents.....	\$0 38
3 tin cans, at 10 cents; 1 knife box, at 50 cents.....	80
3 dining tables, at \$8; 2 side tables, at \$1.....	26 00
7 dish towels, at 10 cents; 44 dining chairs, at 50 cents.....	22 70
2 table-cloths, at \$1.40; 2 table-spreads, at 50 cents.....	3 80
103 plates, at 6 cents; 69 bowls, at 6 cents; 11 sauce dishes, at 3 cents.....	10 65
80 saucers, at 5 cents; 9 tea cups, at 5 cents; 51 table spoons and 16 tea spoons, at 5 cents.....	7 80
12 knives, at 10 cents; 11 forks, at 8 cents; 1 salt bottle, 15 cents; 1 pepper bottle, 15 cents.....	2 38
1 sugar bowl, 25 cents; 1 pitcher, 40 cents; 1 tin pail, 25 cents; 1 sugar pail, 40 cents.....	1 30
3 bread knives, at 25 cents; 1 iron spoon, 25 cents.....	1 00
14 tin plates, 5 cents; 1 dust-pan, 10 cents.....	80
1 counter brush.....	50
1 thermometer.....	15
1 inebriate bedstead.....	3 00
2 ash bedsteads, at \$4.80.....	9 60
2 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6.....	12 00
3 hair mattresses, at \$6.....	18 00
2 excelsior mattresses, at \$3.75.....	7 50
2 straw ticks, at 50 cents.....	1 00
3 felt mattresses, at \$3.50.....	10 50
1 feather pillow.....	1 00
6 felt pillows, at 75 cents.....	4 50
24 cases, pillow.....	3 60
24 sheets.....	14 40
6 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	9 00
10 gray blankets, at \$1.....	10 00
2 bureaus and mirrors, at \$7.....	14 00
3 wash-bowls and pitchers, at 60 cents.....	1 80
2 soap-dishes, at 10 cents.....	20
1 gas globe and chimney.....	35
1 chamber.....	30

Carried forward..... \$32,569 71

Brought forward.....		\$32,569 71
25 yards ingrain carpet, at 40 cents....	\$10 00	
3 tables, at \$1.....	3 00	
2 cretonne table-spreads, at 50 cents...	1 00	
1 pair cretonne curtains.....	50	
1 table-spread.....	50	
2 wardrobes, at \$6.....	12 00	
5 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	4 25	
1 foot-stool.....	25	
2 cane-seat arm rockers, at \$2.....	4 00	
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WARD 1 — NORTH WING.

60 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6.....	\$360 00
4 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	6 00
194 gray blankets, at \$1.....	194 00
198 sheets, at 60 cents.....	118 80
124 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	18 60
35 hair pillows, at 75 cents.....	26 25
3 feather pillows, at \$1.....	3 00
25 felt pillows, at 75 cents.....	18 75
1 hair mattress.....	6 00
63 straw sacks, at 50 cents.....	31 50
70 chambers, at 15 cents.....	10 50
10 spittoons, at 15 cents.....	1 50
9 arm settees, at \$22.....	198 00
5 perforated-seat settees, at \$18.....	90 00
4 tables, at \$1.....	4 00
14 roller towels, at 30 cents.....	4 20
33 hand towels, at 10 cents.....	3 30
2 mirrors, at \$1.....	2 00
10 brooms, at 20 cents; 3 dust pans, at 10 cents.....	2 30
6 mop-sticks, at 15 cents; 4 mop heads, at 15 cents.....	1 50
8 wood pails, at 20 cents; 2 scrub brushes, at 20 cents.....	2 00
2 blacking brushes, at 20 cents; 1 pair scissors, 40 cents.....	80
1 coarse and 1 fine comb, at 3 cents...	6
1 thermometer, 15 c; 1 gas-lighter, 75 c	90
21 gas bells, at 20 cents; 1 lantern, 50 c	4 70
8 cakes soap, at 5 cents; 2 cakes sapolio, at 3 cents.....	46

Carried forward \$33,937 83

Brought forward	\$33,937 83
1 water key, 20 cts.; 3 sponges, at 20 c	\$0 80
1 ollapod rocker, \$1.50; 1 perforated-seat chair, at \$1.....	2 50
1 ollapod chair, \$1; 1 cane-seat chair, 75 cents	1 75

Dining-room.

3 dining tables, at \$8; 62 dining chairs at 50 cents.....	55 00
75 plates, at 6 cents; 86 saucers, at 5 cents; 7 cups, at 5 cents.....	9 15
64 bowls, at 6 cents; 74 knives and 85 forks	18 04
1 carving-knife, 25 cents; 1 bread-knife, at 25 cts.; 1 tumbler, 8 cents	58
65 table-spoons, at 5 cts.; 45 tea-spoons, at 5 cents; 2 dippers, at 10 cents...	5 70
10 pepper bottles, 15 cents; 1 iron spoon, 25 cents; 1 tray, 25 cents...	2 00
1 jug, 15 cents; 1 dinner bell, \$1; 1 counter brush, 50 cents	1 65
7 dish towels, at 10 cents; 1 mustard bottle, 10 cents.....	80
1 vinegar bottle.	15

Attendants' Rooms.

4 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6.....	24 00
1 hair mattress, \$6; 3 felt mattresses, at \$3.50	16 50
8 gray blankets, at \$1; 31 sheets, at 60 c	26 60
21 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	3 15
3 feather pillows, at \$1; 1 felt pillow, 75 cents.....	3 75
6 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	5 10
7 hand towels, at 10 cents.....	70
2 table cloths, at 50 cents	1 00
1 wardrobe	6 00
2 sheets, at \$1	2 00
1 rep lambrequin	75
1 wash-stand	50
1 table, \$1; 1 ollapod chair, \$1; 1 dining chair, 50 cents	2 50
1 black walnut cane-seat chair, \$1.50; 1 cane-seat chair, 75 cents	2 25

Carried forward \$33,937 83

Brought forward		\$33,937 83
1 bureau and mirror	\$7 00	
1 wash-bowl and pitcher	60	
1 spittoon, 15 cents; 1 screw-driver, 20 cents; 1 hammer, 25 cents	60	
3 coarse combs, 3 cents; 1 lantern, 50 c	59	
2 gas chimneys, 10 cents; 1 gas globe, 25 cents	45	
1 ticking clothes-bag	25	

Morgue.

1 marble slab and table	14 00
1 sprinkler	25
1 sponge	20
1 tin wash-dish	10
1 leather strap	2 00
5 sheets, at 60 cents	3 00
1 pillow-case	15
2 hair pillows, at 75 cents	1 50

Slacks Room.

2 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6	12 00
1 wardrobe	6 00
1 black walnut card-table	1 50
2 dining chairs, at 50 cents	1 00
1 black walnut arm-chair	1 00
6 sheets, at 60 cents	3 60
4 pillow-cases, at 15 cents	60
7 gray blankets, at \$1	7 00
3 white blankets, at \$1.50	4 50
1 felt mattress	3 50
1 hair mattress	6 00
3 feather pillows	3 00
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WARD 2 — NORTH WING.

54 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6	\$324 00
96 bed sacks, at 50 cents	48 00
4 felt mattresses, at \$3.50	14 00
240 sheets, at 60 cents	144 00
3 feather pillows, at \$1	3 00
10 hair pillows, at 75 cents	7 50
85 felt pillows, at 75 cents	63 75
139 pillow-cases, at 15 cents	20 85
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Carried forward	\$35,320 26

Brought forward		\$35, 320 26
290 gray blankets, at \$1	\$290 00	
3 white blankets, at \$1.50	4 50	
3 tables, at \$1; 1 table at \$1.50	4 50	
1 ollapod rocker	1 50	
9 ollapod chairs	9 00	
15 dining chairs, at 50 cents	7 50	
6 three-seat arm settees, at \$16.50	99 00	
2 five seat arm settees, at \$22	44 00	
1 arm settee	13 50	
7 arm settees, at \$18	126 00	
2 mirrors, at \$1; 8 mops, at 30 cents; 6 brooms, at 20 cents	5 60	
4 sponges, at 20 cents; 4 mops for oil, at 25 cents; 2 dust-pans, at 10 cts.	2 00	
53 chambers, at 15 cents; 2 tin wash- dishes, at 10 cents; 3 scrub-brushes, at 20 cents	8 75	
3 spittoons, at 15 cents; 6 buckets, at 25 cents; 5 ink-stands, at 5 cents ..	2 20	
1 thermometer, 15 cents; 1 screw- driver, 20 cents; 1 chisel, 25 cents.	60	
1 lantern, 50 cents; 1 gas lighter, 75 cents; 1 coarse comb, 3 cts	1 28	
3 hair-brushes, at 25 cents; 3 whisk brooms, at 10 cents; 1 Bible, 25 cents	1 30	
1 blacking brush, 20 cents; 2 coun- ter brushes, at 50 cents	1 20	
60 counterpanes, at 85 cents; 3 testa- ments, at 15 cents	51 45	

Dining-room.

45 dining chairs and 3 dining tables ..	46 50	
131 plates, at 6 cents; 5 tea-cups, at 5 cents; 158 saucers, at 5 cents; 92 bowls, at 6 cents	21 53	
18 sauce dishes, at 3 cents; 1 mustard can, 10 cents	64	
7 vinegar bottles, at 15 cents; 3 bread knives, at 25 cents	1 80	
52 knives, at 10 cents; 66 forks, at 8 cents; 1 pitcher, 40 cents; 1 jug, 15 cents	11 03	
1 towel rack, 25 cents; 38 tea and 62 table-spoons, at 5 cents	5 25	

Carried forward		\$35, 320 26
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Brought forward	\$35, 320 26
7 salt and 7 pepper bottles, at 15 cents; 2 dippers, at 10 cents.....	\$2 30
2 dish pans, at 75 cents; 1 tin cracker box, 75 cents.....	2 25
1 pair shears, 40 cents; 1 scrub-brush, 20 cents; 1 mouse trap, 3 cents...	63
1 sponge, 20 cents; 3 tumblers, at 8 cents; 2 tables, at \$1.....	2 44
10 cakes soap, at 5 cents; 2 cakes sapo- lio, at 3 cents	56
1 sugar spoon, 5 cents; 4 pans, at 10 cents; 1 sugar bowl, 25 cents.....	70
1 mustard bottle, 5 cents; 1 egg cup, 5 cents; 1 wash-board, 20 cents...	30
• 2 brooms, at 20 cents; 1 spittoon, 15 cents.....	55
3 wooden pails, at 20 cents; 1 mop, 30 cents	90

Attendants' Rooms.

1 bureau and mirror.....	7 00
1 arm-chair	1 00
1 cane-seat arm-chair (black walnut)...	1 50
1 wardrobe	6 00
4 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6.....	24 00
4 felt mattresses, at \$3.50.....	14 00
8 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	6 80
12 gray blankets, at \$1.....	12 00
22 sheets, at 60 cents.....	13 20
18 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	2 70
10 hand towels, at 10 cents.....	1 00
2 pairs cretonne curtains, at 50 cents..	1 00
2 lace curtains, at 50 cents	1 00
4 feather pillows, at \$1.....	4 00
1 felt pillow	75
1 whisk broom	10
1 spittoon	15
1 table.....	1 00
3 gas chimneys, at 10 cents.....	30
2 glass globes, at 25 cents.....	50
1 pitcher	40
1 ink-stand	10
1 hair brush	25
1 coarse comb.....	3
1 goblet	8

Carried forward \$35, 320 26

Brought forward.....		\$35, 320 26
1 barber's chair.....	\$1 00	
1 barber's secretary	1 00	
2 barber's clippers, at \$2.50.....	5 00	
4 pairs barber's shears, at 60 cents....	2 40	
1 mirror.....	1 00	
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WARD 3 — NORTH WING.

43 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6	\$258 00	
2 wood cots, at \$2.50.....	5 00	
52 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	44 20	
65 bed sacks, at 50 cents.....	32 50	
178 gray blankets, at \$1	178 00	
179 sheets, at 60 cents	107 40	
189 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	28 35	
53 felt pillows, at 75 cents	39 75	
20 hair pillows, at 75 cents.....	15 00	
42 galvanized chambers, at 85 cents ...	35 70	
8 tin, at 20 cents	1 60	
24 three-seat arm settees, at \$13.50 ...	324 00	
2 paper spittoons, at 50 cents ; 6 mops, at 30 cents.....	2 80	
1 blacking brush, 25 cents ; 6 brooms, at 20 cents.....	1 45	
1 ollapod chair, \$1 ; 3 tables, at \$1....	4 00	
5 roller towels, at 20 cents ; 9 hand towels, at 10 cents	2 40	
3 pillow-ticks, at 20 cents ; 1 hammer, 25 cents.....	85	
1 fire extinguisher	35 00	
2 jugs, at 15 cents ; 1 sprinkler, 25 cents.	55	
1 thermometer, 15 cents ; 1 pair scissors, 40 cents	55	
2 scrub brushes, at 20 cents ; 5 pails, at 20 cents.....	1 40	
3 dust-pans, at 10 cents ; 2 sponges, at 20 cents.....	70	
2 long benches, at \$2.50	5 00	

Dining-room.

108 plates, at 6 cents ; 7 tin plates, at 5 cents ; 88 bowls, at 6 cents ; 78 saucers, at 5 cents	16 01
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Carried forward	<hr/>	\$36, 839 68
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Brought forward	\$36, 839 68
5 tea cups, at 5 cents; 2 bread knives, at 25 cents; 60 knives, at 10 cents; 10 forks, at 8 cents	\$7 55
79 table-spoons and 16 tea-spoons, at 5 cents	4 75
1 wash-bowl and pitcher, at 60 cents; 2 dish-pans, at 75 cents	2 10
9 pepper bottles and 7 salt bottles, at 15 cents	2 40
2 pint dippers, at 10 cents; 1 quart dip- per, 20 cents; 1 2-quart dipper, 25 cents	65
1 scrub brush, 20 cents; 1 dust-pan, 10 cents	30
3 dining tables, at \$8	24 00
57 dining chairs, at 50 cents	28 50
2 wood pails, at 20 cents	40
1 meat board	10
1 vinegar bottle	10
1 jug	15
13 dish-towels, at 10 cents	1 30
1 mirror	1 00
2 mouse traps, at 3 cents	6

Attendants' Rooms.

8 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6	48 00
13 gray blankets, at \$1; 5 white blank- ets, at \$1.50	20 50
8 counterpanes, at 85 cents	6 80
26 sheets, at 60 cents	15 60
13 pillow cases, at 15 cents	1 95
5 pillows, feather, at \$1	5 00
5 pillows, felt, at 75 cents	3 75
8 mattresses, felt, at \$3.50	28 00
13 hand towels, at 10 cents	1 30
2 bureaus and mirrors, at \$7	14 00
2 tables, at \$1	2 00
3 ollapod chairs, at \$1	3 00
3 table-spreads, at 50 cents	1 50
6 table-cloths, at \$1.40	8 40
2 wash-bowls and pitchers, at 60 cents.	1 20
1 soap dish	10
1 willow clothes-basket	1 00
2 pairs cretonne curtains, at 50 cents..	1 00
2 whisk brooms, at 10 cents	20

Carried forward..... \$36, 839 68

Brought forward		\$36, 839 68
1 hair brush	\$0 25	
10 coarse combs, at 3 cents	30	
2 wardrobes, at \$6	12 00	
1 spittoon	15	
6 chambers, at 15 cents	90	
1 lantern	50	
1 gas lighter ..	75	
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WARD 4—NORTH WING.

1 Hartford iron cot, w. w. springs....	\$6 00
48 wood cots, at \$2.50	120 00
106 bed sacks, at 50 cents	53 00
293 sheets, at 60 cents	175 80
73 sheets, rubber, at 80 cents	58 40
295 gray blankets, at \$1	295 00
3 white blankets, at \$1.50	4 50
53 hair pillows, at 75 cents	39 75
48 felt pillows, at 75 cents	36 00
122 cases, pillow, at 15 cents	18 30
51 chambers, at 15 cents	7 65
1 chamber, rubber	75
16 3-seat arm-settees, at \$16.50	264 00
6 brooms, at 20 cts.; 5 mops, at 30 cts	2 70
7 wood pails, at 20 cents; 5 roller towels, at 30 cents	2 90
1 step-ladder, \$2.50; 1 table, \$1	3 50
1 ollapod chair, at \$1; 1 hand saw, 50 cents	1 50
1 hammer	25
2 long benches, at \$2.50	5 00
1 wristlet and lock-strap	1 75
2 counter brushes, at 50 cents	1 00

Dining-rooms.

63 dining chairs, at 50 cents	31 50
3 dining tables, at \$8	24 00
3 side tables, at \$1	3 00
74 plates, 68 bowls, at 6 cents	8 52
56 saucers, at 5 cents; 11 knives, at 10 cents; 24 forks, at 8 cents	5 82
57 table-spoons, and 8 tea-spoons, at 5 cts	3 25
2 bread knives, at 25 cents	50
2 dippers, at 10 cents; 1 jug, 15 cents; 1 lantern, at 50 cents	85

Carried forward \$38,231 40

Brought forward.....		\$38,231 40
40 dish towels, at 10 cents.....	\$4 00	
4 table-spreads, at 50 cents.....	2 00	
8 pepper bottles, at 15 cents.....	1 20	
1 dish-pan.....	75	
1 bread board.....	25	
3 wood pails, at 20 cts.; 1 mop, 30 cts..	90	
1 broom, 20 cents; 1 pan, 10 cts....	30	
1 sugar pail.....	40	
1 sugar bowl.....	25	

Attendants' Rooms.

9 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6	54 00
8 felt mattresses, at \$3.50.....	28 00
1 hair mattress.....	6 00
3 feather pillows, at \$1.....	3 00
5 felt pillows, at 75 cents.....	3 75
1 hair pillow.....	75
17 sheets, at 60 cents.....	10 20
31 gray blankets, at \$1.....	31 00
9 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	7 65
1 wardrobe.....	6 00
1 bureau and mirror.....	7 00
1 towel rack.....	25
16 towels, hand, at 10 cents.....	1 60
1 wash-bowl and pitcher.....	60
2 tables, at \$1.....	2 00
1 cane-seat arm-chair.....	2 00
4 dining chairs, at 50 cents....	2 00
1 hair brush.....	25
1 coarse-comb.....	3
1 spittoon.....	15
4 table-spreads, at 50 cents.....	2 00
1 whisk-broom.....	10
1 wood pail.....	20
1 ticking clothes-bag.....	25
1 Bible.....	25
2 pair cretonne curtains, 50 cents.....	1 00
1 soap-dish.....	10

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DETACHED BUILDING — WARD 1.

25 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs at \$6.....	\$150 00
1 ward iron cot.....	2 50
1 felt mattress.....	3 50

Carried forward..... \$39,586 77

Brought forward.....	\$39,586 77
34 bed sacks, at 50 cents.....	\$17 00
100 gray blankets, at \$1	100 00
36 felt pillows, at 75 cents.....	27 00
72 cases, pillow, at 15 cents	10 80
90 sheets, at 60 cents.....	54 00
5 roller towels, at 30 cents, and 7 hand towels, at 10 cents.....	2 20
28 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	23 80
35 chambers, at 15 cents.....	5 25
9 arm settees, at \$16.50.....	148 50
3 cane-seat arm rockers, at \$2	6 00
14 gas bells, at 20 cents.....	2 80
1 gas lighter, 75 cents; 1 pair shears, 40 cents.....	1 15
1 whisk broom, 10 cents; 1 tea duster, 50 cents.....	60
1 wardrobe, \$6; 1 water key, 20 cents	6 20
1 scrub brush, 20 cents; 6 coarse combs, at 3 cents.....	38
1 pair cretonne curtains, 50 cents; 1 table, \$1	1 50
1 cretonne spread, 50 cents; 1 ther- mometer, 15 cents.....	65
8 dust-pans, at 10 cents; 3 brooms, at 20 cents; 1 fine comb, 3 cents....	93
5 mops, at 30 cents; 5 pails, at 20 cts.; 1 tin wash dish, 10 cents; 1 mouse trap, 3 cents.....	2 63
1 jug, 15 cents; 1 Bible, 25 cents; 1 prayer book, 15 cents	55
6 thimbles, at 48 cents; 6 cakes soap, at 5 cents; 4 cakes sapolio, at 3 cts.	90
1 paper pins, 5 cents; 5 spools thread, at 5 cents.....	30

Dining-room.

2 dining tables, at \$4.....	8 00
3 pair cretonne curtains, at 50 cents...	1 50
27 dining chairs, at 50 cents	13 50
3 gas bells, at 20 cents.....	60
1 mop, 30 cents; 2 brooms, at 20 cents.	70
1 pail, 20 cents; 1 dust-pan, 10 cents.	30
1 dipper, 25 cents; 1 pan, 10 cents...	35
2 iron spoons, at 25 cents.....	50
1 bread knife, 25 cents; 3 dippers, at 10 cents.....	55

Carried forward..... \$39,586 77

Brought forward	\$39,586 77
2 table cloths, at \$1.20.....	\$2 40
2 dish-pans, at 75 cents.....	1 50
24 saucers, 12 cups, at 5 cents.....	1 80
48 bowls, at 6 cents; 1 tumbler, 8 cents.	2 96
8 forks, at 8 cents; 6 knives, at 10 cts.	1 24
8 salt dishes	1 20
29 table-spoons and 9 tea-spoons, at 5 cts.	1 90
45 plates, at 6 cents.....	2 70
10 dish towels, at 10 cents.....	1 00
1 pitcher.....	20
1 scrub brush.....	20
1 tin cracker box.....	50
1 jug	15
1 lantern	50
1 6 quart tin sugar box.....	40
1 sugar box.....	25
1 bread bowl.....	10

Attendants' Rooms.

1 Hartford iron cot w. w. springs.....	7 00
1 bureau and mirror.....	7 00
1 felt mattress	3 50
15 yards ingrain carpet, at 80 cents ...	12 00
2 cretonne curtains	50
1 cane-seat arm rocker.....	2 00
1 wash bowl and pitcher.....	60
1 felt pillow.....	75
4 gray blankets, at \$1.....	4 00
5 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	75
3 sheets, at 60 cents.....	1 80
2 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	1 70
3 hand towels, at 10 cents	30

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DETACHED BUILDING — WARD 2.

24 wood cots, at \$2.50	\$60 00
4 Hartford cots (iron) w. w. springs, at \$6.....	24 00
118 gray blankets, at \$1.....	118 00
38 bed sacks, at 50 cents.....	19 00
30 felt pillows and 6 hair pillows, at 75 cents.....	27 00
30 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	25 50
166 sheets, at 60 cents.....	99 60
50 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	7 50
28 rubber sheets, at 80 cents.....	22 40
35 chambers, at 15 cents.....	5 25

Carried forward..... \$40,241 81

Brought forward	\$40, 241 81
10 roller towels, at 30 cents; 6 hand towels, at 10 cents.....	\$3 60
10 arm settees, at \$16.50.....	165 00
2 cane-seat arm rockers, at \$2.....	4 00
8 mop pails, at 20 cents.....	1 60
7 mops, at 30 cents	2 10
7 brooms, at 20 cents; 4 dust-pans, at 10 cents	1 80
2 sponges, at 20 cents; 3 coarse combs and 3 fine combs, at 3 cents.....	58
1 water-key, 20 cents; 1 gas-lighter, 75 cents.....	95
2 jugs, at 15 cents; 17 gas bells, at 20 cents	3 70
6 cakes soap, at 5 cents; 2 cakes sapo-lio, at 3 cents.....	36
2 tables, at \$1; 1 cretonne table-spread, 50 cents	2 50
15 cretonne lambrequins, at 30 cents; 2 spittoons, at 15 cents.....	4 80
5 pairs cretonne curtains, at 50 cents; 8 thimbles, at 8 cents.....	3 14
6 spools thread, at 5 cents; 1 ther-mometer, 15 cents.....	45
3 scrub brushes, at 20 cents; 1 pair shears, 40 cents.....	1 00
1 tin wash-dish, 10 cents; 1 pair scis-sors, 40 cents....	50

Dining room.

79 plates, at 6 cents; 38 bowls, at 6 cts.	7 02
46 saucers, at 5 cents; 10 tea cups, at 5 cents.....	2 80
4 salts, at 15 cts.; 1 tumbler, 8 cents.	68
44 table-spoons and 8 tea-spoons at 5 cts.	2 60
2 iron spoons, at 25 cents; 2 bread-knives, at 25 cents	1 00
11 knives, at 10 cts.; 14 forks, at 8 cts.	2 22
1 dipper, 10 cents; 1 dish-pan, 75 cts.; 1 pan, 10 cents	1 05
1 mop, 30 cents; 1 pail, 20 cents.....	50
1 dust-pan, 10 cents; 1 broom, 20 cts.	30
7 dish towels and 4 hand towels, at 10 cents	1 10
4 gas bells, at 20 cents; 1 scrub brush, 20 cents	1 00

Carried forward

\$40, 241 81

Brought forward		\$40, 241 81
32 dining chairs, at 50 cents.....	\$16 00	
1 dining table	8 00	
1 dining table	4 00	
1 side table.....	1 00	
5 pairs cretonne curtains, at 50 cents..	2 50	
1 sugar bowl.....	25	
1 soap-dish, 10 cents ; 1 pitcher, 40 cts.	50	
6 pepper bottles, at 15 cents.....	90	
1 sugar box.....	40	

Attendants' Rooms.

3 sheets, at 60 cents.....	1 80
1 pillow case.....	15
1 felt mattress	3 50
1 feather pillow	1 00
1 Hartford iron cot, w. w. springs.....	6 00
4 white blankets, at \$1.50	6 00
1 gray blanket	1 00
6 hand towels, at 10 cents.....	60
3 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	2 55
1 bureau and mirror	7 00
1 wash-bowl and pitcher	50
2 coarse combs and 1 fine comb, at 3 cents.....	9
1 ollapod chair	1 00
15 yards ingrain carpet, at 80 cents...	12 00
1 pair cretonne curtains	50
1 ticking shoe bag.....	25
1 Bible	25
2 whisk brooms, at 10 cents.....	20
1 counter brush	50

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NORTH EXTENSION.

26 Hartford iron cots, w.w. springs, at \$6	\$156 00
2 felt mattresses, at \$3.50.....	7 00
26 bed sacks, at 50 cents.....	13 00
70 gray blankets, at \$1	70 00
30 sheets, at 60 cents.....	18 00
97 pillow-cases, at 15 cents.....	14 55
4 pillows, hair, at 75 cents	3 00
24 pillows, felt, at 75 cents.....	18 00
11 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	9 35
5 roller-towels, at 30 cents	1 50
35 hand-towels, at 10 cents.....	3 50

Carried forward \$40, 944 95

Brought forward		\$40, 944 95
6 dish-towels, at 10 cents.....	\$0 60	
1 lantern	50	
1 gas lighter	75	
1 hammer	25	
1 mirror	1 00	
4 coarse combs and 6 fine combs, at 3 cts.	30	
1 hair-brush	25	
12 thimbles, at 8 cents	96	
24 chambers, at 15 cents.....	3 60	
5 wood pails, at 20 cents.....	1 00	
5 mop-handles, at 15 cents	75	
6 mop-sticks, at 15 cents	90	
3 dust-pans, at 10 cents.....	30	
5 brooms, at 20 cents.....	1 00	
1 cane-seat arm rocker.....	2 00	
2 ollapod rockers, at \$1.50	3 00	
1 ollapod chair	1 00	
3 table-spreads, at 50 cents	1 50	
1 stand.....	50	
3 cakes soap, at 5 cents	15	
3 cakes sapolio, at 3 cents.....	9	
3 gas bells, at 20 cents.....	60	
1 whisk broom	10	
1 jug, 15 cents; 1 water key, 20 cents; 1 sponge, 20 cents	55	
1 wardrobe	6 00	

Dining-room.

1 cupboard	15 00
28 dining chairs, at 50 cents.....	14 00
2 dining tables, at \$8.....	16 00
10 tea-cups, at 5 cents.....	50
57 saucers, at 5 cents.....	2 85
42 plates, at 6 cents.....	2 52
32 bowls, at 6 cents	1 92
24 knives, at 10 cents	2 40
22 forks, at 8 cents	1 76
1 bread knife	25
22 table-spoons, at 5 cents.....	1 10
5 tea-spoons, at 5 cents	25
6 pepper bottles, at 15 cents.....	90
6 salt bottles, at 15 cents.....	90
2 vinegar bottles, at 10 cents	20
2 pitchers, at 20 cents	40
7 goblets, at 10 cents.....	70

Carried forward	\$40, 944 95
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Brought forward		\$40,944 95
1 sugar bowl.....	\$0 25	
2 scrub-brushes, at 20 cents.....	40	
1 tin sugar box.....	40	
2 dish-pans, at 75 cents.....	1 50	
2 dippers, at 10 cents.....	20	
1 tumbler.....	8	
1 pan.....	10	
1 iron spoon.....	25	
4 pairs shears, at 40 cents.....	1 60	

Attendants' Rooms.

2 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6	12 00
2 felt mattresses, at \$3.50.....	7 00
15 yards old Brussels carpet, at 25 cents.	3 75
1 pitcher.....	25
6 gray blankets, at \$1.....	6 00
5 sheets, at 60 cents.....	3 00
4 pillow-cases, at 15 cents.....	60
2 pillows, felt, at 75 cents.....	1 50
2 counterpanes, at 85 cents.....	1 70

 443 78

COTTAGE.

20 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6.....	\$120 00
36 dining chairs, at 50 cents.....	18 00
1 table.....	4 00
1 table.....	2 00
1 hair mattress.....	6 00
1 blanket mattress.....	2 00
2 cane-seat arm-rockers, at \$2.....	4 00
1 perforated-seat arm-chair.....	1 50
1 wooden cot.....	2 50
97 sheets, at 60 cents.....	58 20
33 gray blankets, at \$1.....	33 00
2 white blankets, at \$1.50.....	3 00
77 pillow-cases, at 15 cents.....	11 55
20 bed sacks, at 50 cents.....	10 00
21 felt pillows, at 75 cents.....	15 75
21 hand towels, at 10 cents.....	2 10
4 dish towels, at 10 cents.....	40
1 furnace and fixtures.....	115 00
1 mirror.....	1 00
1 whisk broom.....	10
6 brooms, at 20 cents.....	1 20

 Carried forward \$41,388 73

Brought forward		\$41, 388 73
5 mop heads, at 15 cents	\$0 75	
4 mop sticks, at 15 cents	60	
3 dust-pans, at 10 cents	30	
5 wooden pails, at 20 cents	1 00	
3 scrub-brushes, at 20 cents	60	
1 counter brush	50	
1 hair brush	25	
6 coarse combs and 5 fine combs, at 3c.	33	
2 tin candlesticks, at 10 cents	20	
1 sponge	20	
3 cakes sapolio, at 3 cents	9	
5 cakes soap, at 5 cents	25	
25 chambers, at 15 cents	3 75	
10 thimbles, at 8 cents	80	
1 wash-board	20	

Dining-room.

20 plates, at 6 cents	1 20	
29 bowls, at 6 cents	1 74	
6 tea-cups, at 5 cents	30	
33 saucers, at 5 cents	1 65	
2 pitchers, at 20 cents	40	
4 vinegar bottles, at 10 cents	40	
6 salt bottles, at 15 cents	90	
6 pepper bottles, at 15 cents	90	
4 goblets, at 10 cents	40	
4 tin plates, at 5 cents	20	
1 jug	15	
1 pan	10	
2 dish-pans, at 75 cents	1 50	
1 tin pail	40	
4 wash-basins, at 10 cents	40	
1 sugar box	35	
6 tea-spoons, at 5 cents	30	
1 tin tea-pot	25	
1 bread-toaster	25	
1 dripping-pan	50	
2 dippers, at 10 cents	20	
1 range and pipe	38 00	
1 coal scuttle	75	
1 fire shovel	25	
36 knives, at 10 cents	3 60	
36 forks, at 8 cents	2 88	
36 table-spoons, 5 cents	1 80	

Carried forward \$41, 388 73

Brought forward \$41,388 73

Attendants' Rooms.

2 ash bedsteads, at \$4.80	\$9 60
2 wash-bowls and pitchers, at 60 cents.	1 20
2 soap-dishes, at 10 cents.	20
2 excelsior mattresses, at \$3.75	7 50
2 straw ticks, at 50 cents	1 00
1 wash-stand	75
5 dining chairs, at 50 cents	2 50
1 mirror	1 00
21 sheets, at 60 cents	12 60
25 pillow-cases, at 15 cents	3 75
13 hand towels, at 10 cents	1 30
5 gray blankets, at \$1	5 00
5 felt pillows, at 75 cents	3 75

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TENTS.

76 Hartford iron cots, w. w. springs, at \$6	\$456 00
16 wood cots, at \$2.50	40 00
129 dining chairs, at 50 cents	64 50
1 cane-seat arm rocker	2 00
3 ollapod chairs, at \$1.	3 00
333 gray blankets, at \$1	333 00
92 bed sacks, at 50 cents	46 00
7 felt mattresses, at \$3.50	24 50
1 hair mattress	6 00
22 rubber sheets, at 85 cents	17 60
405 sheets, at 60 cents	243 00
160 pillow cases, at 15 cents	24 00
93 pillows, felt, at 75 cents	69 75
2 pillows, hair, at 75 cents	1 50
3 pillows, feather, at \$1	3 00
3 roller towels, at 30 cents	90
3 hand towels, at 10 cents	30
14 dish towels, at 10 cents	1 40
73 chambers, at 15 cents	10 95
6 wooden pails, at 20 cents	1 20
2 whisk brooms, at 10 cents	20
2 thermometers, at 15 cents	30
7 brooms, at 20 cents	1 40
2 lanterns, at 50 cents	1 00
8 mop heads, at 15 cents	1 20

Carried forward \$41,919 77

Brought forward	\$41,919 77
6 mop sticks, at 15 cents.....	\$0 90
1 wash-bowl and pitcher.....	60
1 blacking brush.....	20
1 mirror	1 00
2 dust-pans, at 10 cents.....	20
1 hair brush.....	25
1 comb.....	3
6 cakes sapolio, at 3 cents	18
5 cakes soap, at 5 cents.....	25
6 sponges, at 20 cents.. .	1 20
1 black walnut card table.....	1 50
2 tin boxes, at 10 cents.....	20
6 paper spittoons, at 50 cents.....	3 00
1 hammer.....	25
2 shovels, at 50 cents.....	1 00
2 scoops, at 75 cents; 2 hoes, at 40 cents.	2 35
2 wheelbarrows, at \$1.50.....	3 00
1 food cart.....	15 00
2 gas lighters, at 75 cents.....	1 50
1 counterpane.....	85

Dining-room.

122 plates, at 6 cents.....	7 32
81 bowls, at 6 cents.....	4 86
89 saucers, at 5 cents.....	4 45
76 table-spoons, at 5 cents.....	3 80
14 tea-spoons, at 5 cents	70
75 forks, at 8 cents.....	6 00
74 knives, at 10 cents.....	7 40
12 tea cups, at 5 cents.....	60
3 dippers, at 10 cents.....	30
6 pepper bottles, at 15 cents.....	90
5 salt bottles, at 15 cents.....	75
2 dish pans, at 10 cents.....	20
1 mustard bottle.....	10
1 jug.. ..	15
1 bread knife.....	25
1 pair shears.....	40
6 stoves and pipes, at \$9	54 00

Attendants' Rooms.

16 sheets, at 60 cents.....	9 60
7 pillow cases, at 15 cents.....	1 05
3 roller towels, at 30 cents.....	90
6 hand towels, at 10 cents.....	60

1,490 44

Carried forward..... \$43,410 21

Brought forward..... \$43,410 21

MACHINERY, ETC., AT WATER-WORKS.

3 steam boilers, 5x16 feet, at \$1,000..	\$3,000 00	
1 steam boiler, 5x16 feet.....	1,200 00	
1 steam boiler, 5x16 feet.....	1,500 00	
Including pipe connections, etc.:		
2 condensing pumping engines, at \$1,000.....	2,000 00	
1 donkey feed pump.....	150 00	
1 feed water heater.....	125 00	
line 6-inch steam pipe to building and trestle.....	6,000 00	
line 8-inch water pipe to building and trestle.....	1,300 00	
line 2½-inch return pipe from build- ing (old).....	150 00	
line 12-inch suction pipe from river.	250 00	
		<hr/>
		15,675 00

MACHINERY AT BUILDING.

1 Bramhall & Dean's boiler, 14x14 feet, with 48 flues, 2¾ inches in diame- ter. (Made in 1873.).....	\$500 00	
1 Bramhall & Dean's boiler, 14x14 feet, with 48 flues, 2¾ inches in diame- ter. (Made in 1869.).....	400 00	
1 Bramhall & Dean's boiler, 8x3 feet, with 34 flues, 2 inches in diameter. (Made in 1868.).....	250 00	
1 Shapley & Wells' boiler, 14x4 feet, with 54 flues, 2¾ inches in diame- ter. (Made in 1883.).....	650 00	
1 Woodward steam pump.....	250 00	
1 Foster donkey pump.....	80 00	
1 Sturtevant blower and engine.....	350 00	
		<hr/>
		2,480 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Treasurer's Office.

Official books.....	\$25 00	
Letter-press.....	6 00	
		<hr/>
		31 00
		<hr/>
Carried forward.....		\$61,596 21

Brought forward \$61,596 21

Fertilizers.

3,000 pounds superphosphate.....	\$50 25	
500 pounds plaster.....	1 25	
4,000 pounds German salts, at \$12 per ton	24 00	
	<hr/>	75 50

Chapel.

1 organ and stool.....	\$30 00	
1 Bible.....	3 00	
29 cushions, at \$1	29 00	
1 pair curtains with pole and rings...	10 00	
8 ward dining-chairs, at 50 cents.....	4 00	
	<hr/>	76 00

Attics.

41 inebriate bedsteads (old and worn), at \$3.....	\$123 00	
11 wood bedsteads (old and worn), at \$1	11 00	
3 covered spring mattresses (old and worn), at \$1.....	3 00	
1 Hartford cot springs, badly broken..	1 00	
54 wood cots at carpenter shop, at \$1..	54 00	
	<hr/>	192 00

Library, Books, etc.

1,083 bound volumes and 80 bundles of magazines, etc.....		200 00
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Produce.

3,427 bushels potatoes, at 50 cents.....	\$1,713 50	
1,536 bushels oats, at 40 cents	614 40	
86 bushels buckwheat, at 50 cents.....	43 00	
120 bushels rye, at 75 cents	90 00	
140 bushels wheat, at 90 cents.....	126 00	
15 tons bran, at \$16.....	240 00	
150 tons hay, at \$12.....	1,800 00	
29 tons straw, at \$8.....	232 00	
	<hr/>	4,858 90
Farm and buildings.....		419,100 00
		<hr/>
Total		\$486,098 61
		<hr/> <hr/>

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 20.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 6, 1886.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS, }
ALBANY, *January 6, 1886.* }

The Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED,

Speaker of Assembly :

SIR — In compliance with law I transmit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Respectfully,

ISAAC V. BAKER, JR.,

Superintendent.

[Assem. Doc. No. 20.] 1

REPORT

OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

The last fiscal year in the State prisons has been marked by such peculiar exceptional characteristics, as to make a brief statement of them most proper before presenting the financial results of the transactions of the prisons.

THE EXCEPTIONAL SITUATION.

By the act of the Legislature of 1884, the Superintendent of Prisons is divested of power to make, renew or extend any contracts for the labor of the convicts in the prisons. He had previously been clothed with discretionary power to employ convicts on State account or to contract for their labor as he deemed it expedient for the interest of the State and of the prison population. For, the time has passed when merely financial results and a credit balance for the prison account with the State treasury is the controlling reason in the management of the prisons and in regulating their affairs.

By the expiration of some contracts, by the failure of some of the contractors, by the default of other contractors, and by the prospective expiration of certain contracts, it was known before the last fiscal year even opened that new employment must be found for a large number of the convicts in two of the prisons during that year. As the law controlling such employment was construed by the Superintendent and sustained by the Attorney-General, the Superintendent was compelled to employ the idle and disengaged convicts only on State account. He had no choice, no option, no discretion.

My predecessor, who organized the labor system of the State prisons, after the adoption of the amended Constitution by the people, had found full employment for all the available convicts by contracts. Having found the system well established and working satisfactory results, whatever practical test was applied to the system, I had continued it, so long as the law permitted me to do so.

The passage of the law repealing the contract system and the release of prisoners from contract labor required an entire change of system. The State had sold labor in the prisons. But the State determined by the act of 1884 to go into business itself, and to work on its own account all the available convicts. In order to do this capital was demanded, to buy material to work upon, to buy the plant to work with, to hire instructors to teach convicts and to direct their industry. Without money to meet these necessary expenditures, no step could be taken in the direction solely permitted by the law. This appropriation of requisite money was a matter of such vital importance, even of urgent necessity, that the Superintendent supplemented his appeal, which had been made in his annual report, for an appropriation, by a special later one, to the Speaker of the Assembly during the session of the Legislature. That solicitation was made in these terms, to-wit:

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS, }
ALBANY, *May 4, 1885.* }

The Honorable GEORGE Z. ERWIN, *Speaker of the Assembly:*

SIR — The appropriation of \$500,000, made by the Legislature for the expenses of manufacturing in the State prisons for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, with the unexpended balance of \$81,341.69, will be sufficient to continue the clothing industry at Clinton prison, and the boot and shoe industry at Auburn, and to extend the latter.

These two industries will thus require nearly or quite all of this appropriation, and it is estimated that the further sum of \$200,000 is necessary to conduct the prisons on State account, and furnish employment for all the convicts for the balance of the present fiscal year. There are three hundred and twenty-five idle convicts at

Auburn prison that can be employed at productive labor, if the Legislature provides means to purchase plant, machinery and material. It may not be irrelevant to add that no provision has been made, as yet, by the Legislature for the expenses of manufacturing on account of the State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1885.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC V. BAKER, JR.,

Superintendent of Prisons.

The Legislature did not, however, make any further appropriations of money to meet the clear and full requirements of the situation in two prisons.

This placed the Superintendent and his associate officers in a position which, I think, is without precedent in the history of the prison administration of the State. The law now prohibits any employment in the prisons of convicts, except on State account save those engaged on unexpired contracts. But the Legislature failed to supply the money which is necessary to give full employment on State account to otherwise unemployed convicts. It is under such limitations and conditions that the operations of the prisons have been conducted during the last year.

The convicts in Sing Sing prison have been employed on contracts entirely. The chief portion of the prisoners at Clinton prison have been employed on State account. In Auburn prison some prisoners have been employed under contract; some have been engaged on State account; but many have been idle, because there was no work to put them at. This explanation will make the following statement of the financial operations of the several prisons more intelligible than it would otherwise be, and it is required in making any comparison of the last year with the previous year, or other former years.

THE FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE YEAR.

For the last fiscal year the earnings and expenditures for the care and maintenance of the several State prisons are as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

AUBURN.

Miscellaneous and contract earnings	\$38,668 56	
Boot and shoe State account industry, surplus (see Exhibit)	37,497 52	
Total earnings		\$76,166 08
Expenditures for the care and maintenance of Au- burn prison	112,131 53	
Deficiency		<u>\$35,965 45</u>

CLINTON.

Miscellaneous and contract earnings	\$6,054 71	
Clothing State account industry, surplus (see Exhibit)	58,711 64	
Total earnings		\$64,766 35
Expenditures for the care and maintenance	98,361 77	
Deficiency		<u>\$33,595 42</u>

SING SING.

Miscellaneous and contract earnings	\$235,731 54	
Expenditures for the care and maintenance	162,729 23	
Surplus		<u>\$73,002 31</u>
Surplus earnings for the year		\$3,441 44
Surplus earnings for 1883-4		10,657 97
Decline in surplus earnings		<u>\$7,216 53</u>

This financial statement, it should be said, will not agree with the one which is made by the Comptroller of the prison account. But the discrepancy is not one in substance but in form; not one of money but one of accounts. The difference is the sum of the amounts of bills carried on the books of the two prisons, which are working on State account industries, together with amount of stock, material and machinery on hand for which payment has been made. The Comptroller debits these prisons with the money advances made to them, but does not credit them with the bills receivable on account of products sold or inventory of amount on hand. The apparent deficit in the accounts will be paid from the receipts on such bills as they mature. The Comptroller's statement is correct but only

partial. It is the cash account not the full balance sheet. The prison account shows the results of the year's business. The Comptroller's shows the money paid to the prisons and then paid into the treasury by the prisons.

COST OF SUPPORT OF THE PRISONS.

The expenditures for the care and maintenance of the prisons were the smallest last year hitherto reported. This is shown in the table below, viz.:

TABLE showing the expenditures for the care and maintenance of the State prisons for the last nine years, and the balances in account.

1877	{ First 5 mos. under In- spectors..	\$306, 234 81			
	{ Last 7 mos. under Su- perintend- ent.....	319, 498 63			
		<hr/>		Deficit.	Surplus.
		\$625, 733 44	D.	\$317, 411 06	
1878.....		429, 599 76	D.	67, 800 45	
1879.		422, 737 97	D.	20, 374 18	
1880.....		404, 993 13	D.	18, 086 98	
1881.....		403, 791 56			S. \$564 35
1882.....		415, 660 10			S. 6, 257 58
1883.....		397, 955 35			S. 9, 106 23
1884.....		390, 501 22			S. 10, 657 97
1885.....		373, 222 53			S. 3, 441 44
		<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

HOW THE WORK WAS DONE.

The diminution in the cost of conducting the prisons has not been reached by denying the convicts any thing which they have been accustomed to have, or which it is proper to grant to them. Excepting some specific disorders in one prison, which arose from known causes, and whose operation was only brief and not attended with fatality, the health of the convicts, who have been employed, was above the average in prison population. But the idleness of about four hundred convicts in Auburn prison has been the source of a decline in the physical condition, the *morale* and habits of those men.

The prosecution of State industries in Auburn and Clinton prisons has compelled the application by the Superintendent and the officers in charge of those prisons, of their energy and business experience to the manufacturing which has been carried on. Constant and painstaking care has been given to the operations of the prisons, so far as they were involved in the manufacture of merchandise on State account. There has been willingness to give the system the fairest trial and vigilance in every detail, and such effort and energy at every stage of the business as would give to the State the most favorable results.

The Superintendent and the wardens of the State account prisons are invested with new duties, and are in the exercise of large powers. They are buyers of great quantities of materials for manufactures. They have to select the branches of industry which shall be pursued. They have to direct the operations of the hundreds of the prison workmen so employed. They have to find a market and to make the sales of a large product, which comes into competition in the market of the country with the merchandise of other manufacturers.

Some conditions have favored them. Two industries selected as those to be prosecuted had been followed in the prisons by contractors. The machinery and the plant which had been used by them

was bought by the State on satisfactory terms. Some of the convicts had been engaged in these industries, and were in some degree trained to undertake that kind of work.

Some other conditions were very unfavorable. On account of prevailing dullness in business, manufactured products are not so easy of sale as in more prosperous times, and the margin of profit is small.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

The result which has so far been reached is satisfactory in the pecuniary sense. The goods made have been sold well up to production. The sales have been effected at a profit. No bad debts have been made. The State has lost nothing during the year in the working of its convicts on State account. In Clinton prison, where the most prisoners have been employed on State account, the earnings of the convicts show a handsome gain over those of the previous year. This limited experience seems to warrant the conclusion that with faithful and honest and capable administration the prisons in the State can be made self-sustaining under the State account system, after the plant, machinery and equipment are established in the several prisons.

But, in order to give the system a fair trial, and to work it up to its highest point of efficiency and with economy to the State, capital must be put into the business sufficient to meet all its reasonable demands; capital enough to first equip the prisons with effective manufacturing plant; capital enough to buy in the best market at the best time all the materials required in manufacturing; capital enough to carry goods during a falling market or a period when sales cannot be made, except at a loss, which is likely to occur.

BUSINESS IS HAZARDOUS.

The favorable exhibit which is made by the State account manufactures in the prisons during the brief period they have been in operation should not be allowed to conceal or to obscure the fact that such business on account of the State is full of perplexity and

risks. The English prison system has had an experience very much like the one which we are now passing through in this State. Practical experience in England brought the prison managers to the full recognition of some of the inevitable difficulties which attend manufacturing on State account. These were very accurately outlined by Lord Carnarvon in an address to the Prison Congress in 1872. He said :

“ Whilst on this subject, I will only add that the actual profits of industrial work must necessarily vary with the circumstances of the different prisons. The use of machinery, the state of the neighboring markets, the class of prisoners, the particular employments, the number of men available, and the consequent power of subdividing them for the purposes of work are all important conditions; and in proportion as they are wanting, the less productive and profitable will the returns be.”

The force and justness of these views are demonstrated by the statements which I find in the last annual report made by the superintendent of the Work-house in the city of Cleveland, Ohio. That institution is worked on its own account and is engaged in the manufacture of brushes. The superintendent says in the report for 1884 :

“ The year just closed has not been all pleasure and prosperity, but has had its due proportion of care and vexation, incident to the discharge of duties, in themselves not always pleasant, together with business anxiety, owing to a depressed market for our goods and a consequent financial embarrassment. The year, in a business point, has been one of depression all through, more so than any other in the history of the institution.

“ The same influences that govern business circles, outside of prisons, and tend to prosperity or adversity, obtain in prison and influence trade favorably or unfavorably, and the year's experience has shown us that we are no exception to the laws of trade or business influences.

“ Our goods have been a drug on the market, and while we show that sales have been up to the average for past years, yet in order to make these sales on a depressed market, additional inducements had

to be made to purchasers, in the way of lower prices, or increased discounts, to induce them to purchase goods they did not want, and as a result the showing is not as satisfactory as we had hoped for."

The Superintendent has pleasure in reporting that the products of the State account industries in the State prisons during the last year have been sold, mainly out of the State, upon paying terms, and that a trade demand for next year's product has been created. I quote from the report of Warden Lanehart, of Auburn prison, upon this point, to-wit :

"During the nine months following we employed on an average 174 convicts daily, and have manufactured and sold \$235,785.76 worth of boots and shoes, and the business shows a net profit to the State of \$37,497.52. All but ten per cent of the product is sold in the States of Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa to dealers for the local trade, and about ten per cent in the State of New York. We have now our trade well established in the western States. It is capable of infinite expansion. Our customers are first class in business circles, and in a business carried on for a period of only nine months, aggregating nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, not a penny has been lost by reason of the failure or delinquency of any of our customers."

To keep our trade we have to conform to its necessities. For instance, goods for the spring and summer trade are ordered in the fall, and goods for the fall and winter are ordered in the spring and early summer. In obedience to that rule of trade and commerce we are now preparing to fill accepted orders for goods for the spring and summer, to the amount of about \$150,000, and that amount is daily being augmented and will soon fully tax our present capacity. In view of that fact, I deem it not only expedient but indispensable that the Legislature act with reasonable promptness in supplying us with the means essential to fill the orders already accepted. I deem it pertinent to state that we have in no case been under the necessity of selling our goods at a less price than asked by any other establishment in the country for the same quality. In other words, we do not cut prices for the sake of selling our goods."

THE PRISON POPULATION.

In order to make an approximate estimate of the capacity of the prisons in productive industry, and of their requirements, if they shall be put at work on State account exclusively as fast as convicts shall be released from employment upon existing contracts, the average number of convicts in the prisons must be taken into the reckoning as a fundamental factor. Attention is invited to the following table, which shows the aggregate population of the State prisons at the close of each year for ten years:

TABLE A.
STATEMENT showing the number of convicts in the prisons, September 30, in each of the last ten years.

NAME OF PRISON.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Auburn	1,281	1,388	1,193	1,103	896	903	912	882	765	876
Clinton	623	566	649	472	522	530	499	484	572	544
Sing Sing	1,605	1,613	1,636	1,596	1,518	1,518	1,526	1,462	1,539	1,541
Totals	3,509	3,567	3,478	3,171	2,936	2,951	2,937	2,828	2,876	2,961
* Population of the State.....	4,779,000	4,854,000	4,929,000	5,008,000	5,083,000	5,157,000	5,231,000	5,305,000	5,379,000	5,453,000

* The figures since 1880 are estimates, and have been revised on the basis of the vote of 1884.

The prison population has been pretty steady for six years. During the last two years it has risen somewhat, a result which could be predicted before the returns were made, for crime bears a relation to general conditions of business, to prosperity or adversity. It appears to be reasonable to reckon on a population in the State prisons of about 2,900. A considerable number of the convicts are employed necessarily in labor connected with the care and maintenance of the prisons. Such convicts are not of course available for productive work at any time, under any system of labor for production in the prisons. With an average prison population of 2,900, it will be found that only 2,300 to 2,400 convicts can be engaged in productive industry, whenever the State will find employment for them, and when the system of labor is thoroughly established and the industries well organized. The State is thus charged with the duty of finding employment for something over 2,300 men who are in its custody in the State prisons.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM?

The identical problem which confronted the Legislature last year faces it this year. For months the officers who are in charge of the prisons have been plagued with the grave question: What shall we do with the idle convicts? And this is the question which the Legislature has to meet. The facts which are reported in our own prisons and in others which have recently been in similar conditions prove the gravity of the question and demand the promptest answer which can be obtained.

IDLENESS DESTRUCTIVE.

The Superintendent has first presented some of the business aspects of the general question, not because they are paramount but because they will help to the better and the clearer understanding of some of the other phases of the subject, which he deems of the highest importance at this time.

The primary aim of a prison administration should not be to make the prison pay. The State and all its officers and representatives owe an obligation to the men who are confined in the prisons,

as well as to the State. In a conference of prison officers and prison reformers, which was held in Detroit last month, Major McClaughry, who is the warden of the Illinois State penitentiary, defined the duties of subordinate officials in prisons in these words, namely : " Prison subordinates should be given to understand that they are not only the guardians of the interests of the State, but the guardians of higher and holier interests, the interests of men's lives and characters."

Has any one who has any relation to the management of the prisons no share in this responsibility? Is not the chief officer, as well as the subordinate, the legislator as well as the administrator, "the guardian of the interests of the men's lives and characters" who are in their charge in the prisons of the State?

What shall we do with these men's lives and characters?

One answer can be made to this question, without debate. The convicts in the prisons must be put at work and kept at work, not because it pays the State to do so, but to save the men, their lives and their characters from degradation, deterioration and, perhaps, remediless ruin while confined in prison. Idleness, non-employment, of men closely confined in prison is destructive of health and of manhood. The evil effects of the non-employment of 400 men in Auburn prison are visible. They are just like those seen in other prisons where idleness for any cause is enforced.

EXPERIENCE IN NEW JERSEY.

The contract system of labor was abolished in New Jersey and no other system was provided, compelling the idleness of the convicts in the Trenton State prison. The results of this non employment in the prison became so marked as to call forth the earnest demand from all the prison authorities for legislation which would enable them to put the prisoners at work.

From the last annual report of the New Jersey State prison, I select the following testimony from the report made by P. H. Lavery, the principal keeper of the Trenton prison. This officer fills a position like that of warden and agent in one of our State prisons. His report says of the condition of the idle convicts :

“While it is not my intention to go into a lengthy discussion of the questions involved, nor yet make any recommendations on the subject, I deem it my duty to express to your Excellency my views as to the result consequent upon the act of the Legislature abolishing contract labor in the New Jersey State prison. In so doing I fully appreciate the weight of the responsibility I am incurring, and the adverse criticisms I will doubtless subject myself to in certain quarters. But my duty to the people of this State, to the convicts in my keeping, and the promptings of humanity in their behalf, as well as a regard for public policy, impel me to set aside all personal and political considerations in the attempt to unravel a problem so vital to the future conduct of this institution and of so much importance to the people. Having spent the major portion of my life among those who toil for their daily bread, I fully recognize the justice of their demand, ‘that convict labor should not be allowed to come in competition with theirs;’ and I sincerely hope that in the near future such laws will be enacted as to accomplish that purpose without, on the other hand, making invalid the law which ordains that every convict shall be held to hard labor, working positive injury to the people of this State; or, that which concerns me most, making this institution a cage for 900 or 1,000 unemployed people, a large percentage of whom will be driven to a mad-house or an early grave, by the idleness cruelly forced upon them.

“I need not call the attention of your Excellency to the fact that the law makes it incumbent upon the judges to add the ‘hard labor clause’ to every State prison sentence imposed. That law is still in force, not having been repealed by any of the recent acts relating to convict labor. In order to carry out that law, I must have employment for these convicts, and it is highly improbable that any law will ever be on the statute books making any and all convict labor unlawful. Such action would not only burden the tax payers with an annual outlay of about \$150,000 for the support of these convicts in idleness, but it would be cruel and inhuman in the extreme to enforce such penalty upon them. Only those acquainted with prison management, and who have time and again heard the piteous

appeals of convicts deprived of work to be restored to the same, can form some idea of the terror of the punishment inflicted by the State upon its convicts in keeping them confined to their cells in idleness, and how the maintenance of discipline and the enforcement of the rules for health and cleanliness are made almost impossible under such a state of affairs."

RESULT IN AUBURN PRISON.

The demoralizing effects of non-employment in prison have also been witnessed in Auburn prison during the last year, although less than half of the prisoners have been kept from labor by the lack of resources to provide work for them. The remedy can be applied as soon as the Legislature shall make an appropriation of money to permit the establishment of State account industries, if that is to be the system in the prisons, or shall authorize the adoption of the piece-price plan of labor. The reports which the warden and the physician of Auburn prison make prove the very urgent necessity for the early employment of all idle convicts in that prison. The warden says in his report :

"It has become a serious question, 'What shall be done with these unemployed men?' In the brief period which has already elapsed since systematic daily labor was abandoned, impaired health is apparent in many cases, disobedience and a reckless disregard of the discipline and rules of the prison are more frequent, discontent is on the increase, and the evil tendencies of bad natures are gradually but surely developed."

Dr. Lyman Congdon, the prison physician, refers to the same matter in his report, and comments on another and graver aspect of the situation. He says :

"It will be noticed that during a portion of this year, a large number of convicts have been more or less confined in their cells in consequence of the expiration of contracts and the abolition of contract labor, and much credit is due the officials, whose duty it has been to follow up in detail every suggestion of a sanitary nature looking to the health of the convicts; and that this work has been effectually performed is fairly indicated by the general good health of the

prison inmates. But struggle as we may against the deleterious effects of close confinement, eventually pale faces, ruined constitutions, and immoral habits must be the inevitable result. Men will stand confinement for a short period, but continuous confinement is inhuman and cruel, and has not the least aspect of Christian civilization."

These several statements are not the sentimental vagaries of visionaries. They are the calm, deliberate observations of practical men, who come in daily contact with the prisoners who are kept in idleness. These officers recite what they see; they speak out of the profound human sympathy which the condition of these convicts awakens in them

IMMEDIATE RELIEF DEMANDED.

They recognize the fact that they are their "brothers' keepers." They see these men "sick and in prison," and they visit them. Can it be possible, with this demonstration, that the representatives of the State will not supply the prison officers with the means which are required to put the idle convicts at work, which *they* too pitifully plead for, and save them from physical and moral degradation?

All idle men in the State prisons ought to be set at work just as soon as it can be done.

In order to set such men at work the Legislature must act with decision and promptness. The initial step must be taken by that body. The Superintendent has advised former Legislatures of the imperative need of making provisions for the full employment of all prisoners. For the fundamental principle of reformatory prison administration is now universally asserted to be the habitual employment of convicts at industrial labor. This general consideration, this absolute requirement, is now reinforced in this State by the necessity of affording relief to four hundred men who are in peril, because they have no work to keep them in health and to maintain the *morale* which prevailed among them before they were forced into idleness inside prison walls.

THE CONDITION OF THE PRISONS.

The Superintendent has stated what the prevailing conditions in the prisons were in his former reports. There was nothing in the prisons which called for any change in them, for any change in the system of labor, for any material modification of their administration. The latter was progressive and was working out higher results every year. The sole disturbance, or change, in the prisons arises from the change in the system of labor. In all other things which concern the convicts and the State, the prisons are in a sound and improved condition. Some things need to be done in the prisons, but they are not such things as are of the most vital concern.

THE PRESENT GREAT QUESTION.

The prime postulate in prison administration: is the prisoners must be employed at productive labor. The practical fact in the prisons of New York is, that all the prisoners are not now employed and cannot be employed, because the former system of labor has been forbidden and no new system has been lawfully established with sufficient capital to carry it into general effect. The duty of the State is plain. In some way it ought to employ all convicts just as soon as possible. What system shall be adopted and put into regular use? There are but three ways of employing convicts in prisons, which are now accepted and practical. They are:

1. The contract system.
2. The piece-price plan.
3. The State account system.

This State has tried in the State prisons two of these methods of work. Formerly, one of them, the State account, proved to be a lamentable failure in every sense. For that reason it was rejected. The other, the contract system, was in use in the prisons and gave full employment to all the convicts, when it was abolished in 1884. The reformatory, disciplinary and financial results which were accomplished under it were satisfactory and were the most favorable, both to the convicts in the prisons and to the treasury of the State, that ever have been reached under any system in the State.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Under the contract system the State is simply the seller of labor. Under the contract system in this State, the labor of prison convicts was sold to certain buyers, upon stipulated limitations, for a price *per diem*. The State did not permit these contract laborers to pass from the control of the prison officials.

The convicts were not overworked, for the State guarded them against the possible exaction of too great service by contractors. Beside furnishing regular and reasonable industrial labor and requiring no more than a fair and reasonable amount from the contract convict, the system had come to the point where it was having, in conjunction with the auxiliary influences combined with it in the general management of the prisons, most salutary effects upon the convict population in the prisons. The Superintendent would not venture to declare that a better system of labor cannot be devised for our prisons than the contract system; but he believes it is true that the system as practised in the State prisons during the last eight years is vastly superior to any other which has been adopted at any time in the same prisons. And it can also be added, that the contract system in New York has not been held to be perfect beyond the possibility of further improvement, had it not been abolished. The concession that it could be amended and improved should not be counted against its further use, any more than the continual clashing between capital and free labor should be accepted as proof that their existing relations are all wrong and incapable of better adjustment without revolutionary acts.

When the Superintendent looked at the historic failure of the State account system in our prisons and its waste of money and abortive reformatory administration, and compared it with the financial success of the contract system and the progressive discipline and *morale* of the prisons, he could not look with favor upon the return to the State account plan. For the latter, however, there now

appears to be larger and better demonstrated possibilities than he had anticipated in the financial transactions of the State industries.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Candid men will concede that no system should be rejected on account of prejudice and noisy clamor ; choice ought to be made in a deliberate way. The contract system has been in use in many States. The lease system, which has prevailed in some Southern States, is in every way objectionable and offensive. But the contract system practised in the Eastern and Western States has been brought to a good degree of adaptation and completeness for the purposes of a labor system in prisons. And it has the indorsement of most respectable expert and humane authorities, who have practical conversance with prison management. For instance, there was a rather marked preference for this system shown by prison wardens at the Conference of officers of prisons and reformatories of the United States, which was held in Chicago in December, 1884. I will quote from the report of the proceedings of that body which was made to the National Prison Association, as follows:

“WARDEN WRIGHT, Western penitentiary, Pennsylvania, said : ‘ We have had our men in idleness, worked them on State account, and worked them on contract account, and after an experience of sixteen years, my deliberate judgment is that there is no method so satisfactory to the State, to the prisoner and to the institution, as contract labor.’

“WARDEN WILLIS, Missouri State penitentiary, said : ‘ We have an institution with a population of between fifteen and sixteen hundred, and only seven hundred are now under contract. We have to do something, and I am here to learn what is the best thing to do. The contract system with us, of late years, has been satisfactory so far as it has been carried out.’

“WARDEN DODGE, New Hampshire State prison, said : ‘ The contract system is in vogue in our State. The contractors and their agents give us no trouble whatever. * * I prefer the system to any other that I know of.’

“WARDEN CROSLY, of Iowa penitentiary, said : ‘ We have the contract system. I can say that the system works well in our prison. Very few free laborers are employed in the prison, and they do not annoy us. They are mainly foremen.’ ”

“WARDEN McCLAUGHRY, Illinois Joliet penitentiary, said : ‘ We have a provision in our contracts which covers that point. No citizen can come into the prison and work for the contractor, except by permission of the warden.’ ”

“WARDEN CARTER, of Wisconsin State prison, said : ‘ I wish simply to add my testimony in favor of the contract system. I am very much in favor of the contract system and would be sorry to see it changed.’ ”

“WARDEN REED said : ‘ After an experience of ten years in the Minnesota State prison, I desire to speak in favor of the contract system. The system works well with us, and we do not desire to change.’ ”

“WARDEN SALTER, Illinois Southern penitentiary, said : ‘ We are very much satisfied with the contract system.’ ”

“DEPUTY WARDEN SUTTON, Northern prison, Indiana, said : ‘ We are also perfectly satisfied with the contract system.’ ”

“SUPERINTENDENT BROCKWAY, of the Elmira reformatory, is an earnest advocate of the piece-price plan in prisons. In reply to direct interrogatory by Warden McClaughry, as to the ‘ relative opportunities for reformatory work under the public account and contract systems,’ he said :

“ ‘ Under the public account system, the whole time of the men is at your disposal. The rest of the difference is less than is at first supposed. You have responsible employes under both systems, and you have measurably the same control of the contractor’s men as you have of your own, but not precisely.’ ”

It appears that the contract system will permit a high degree of reformatory and disciplinary potency in administration as well as most favorable financial results when it is administered with intelligence and with the right aim.

THE PIECE-PRICE PLAN.

The failures and the admitted risks of the State account system cause prison managers in this country to shrink from the great responsibility of establishing it in a prison where large numbers of men are confined. Beyond doubt it can be made effective, when but fifty or two or three hundred men are employed, but when thousands are to be employed the case is far more difficult.

To avoid the alleged abuses of a contract system, to comply with the demand of public opinion that condemns the contract system, because it produces goods and wares for the market, and to meet the wishes of prison reformers, who ask for more distinctive reformatory agencies in the prisons than they can find in them now, the piece-price plan for employing convicts has been formulated and has been adopted in some reformatories and prisons. It has never had so long and so extended a trial as the other two plans. But it is conceived to have merits by prison reformers who seek to attain the highest results which are practicable in a prison in a reformatory way.

It is a contract system which the Superintendent cannot now introduce into the prisons of the State, as he was advised by the Attorney-General in September, 1884. As a contract system it sells the results of the labor of the convicts to contracting buyers. But it does not sell the labor of a certain number of men for a price per head for each day. Under it, the State or prison contracts to make a certain number of articles for the contractor with the machinery and from materials which he furnishes. The State is not compelled to make an immense investment of capital if it has thousands of prisoners to be employed. It does not buy the plant and raw materials in the market. It is not compelled to find a market for the products. The managers of the State prisons would not be taxed under this plan as they would be under the State account system, with the *business* of buying, manufacturing and selling. Their time and their energy could be more completely and effectively given to the administration of the prisons, so as to realize the most beneficial results in the reform and elevation of the convicts. And this is a most important

consideration, it will be confessed. For, if all the prisons in the State, that is the State prisons, be put at work on State account, they will turn out a total product that is likely to reach three millions of dollars a year in gross value. Whoever manages this great business with any degree of success, will show rare business qualities and will be compelled to work with untiring assiduity. But the piece-price plan will avoid all this extensive work by State officials, and will also avoid the heavy risks of the business. Mr. Brockway utters a forceful admonition upon this point in his annual report for 1884, to-wit:

“The managers [of the Reformatory] were, by the act of 1876, free to adopt such a system, and they were steadily progressing toward it, until by the legislation of 1881, the contract system of prison labor was forced upon them. Now again in 1884 the contract system is abolished so that this important part of the organization here is unsettled and uncertain. The Attorney-General is of opinion that the industries may be conducted on the public account plan, but there are no funds to be used as capital. Three hundred and thirty-one of the inmates are employed upon contracts having two years to run, the remaining two hundred and fifty-nine and a gradually increasing number are or will be by the first of December of this year on hand to be employed within the mazy, meshed legislation upon this subject. * * * With such possibility of ill-considered legislation it seems unwise to reinstate the public account system, putting thus in jeopardy the large amount of capital that system requires, and at the same time distracting as the management of such extensive business must, the time and attention of the management from the particular and personal work of reclaiming from criminal practices the inmates committed to their charge. The language of the law of 1884 abolishing the contract system is understood to be so comprehensive as to prohibit any agreement with any person whatever for the employment of prisoners by the day, by the piece, or in any way, leaving at present only the public account plan.”

In his annual report for 1883, Mr. Brockway recited with succinctness the main features of the piece-price plan and the advan-

tages which he believes can be realized from its operations. In a full survey of all the modes of employing labor this exposition of piece-price plan is worthy of considerate attention. The report remarks:

“There should be substituted for the present contract system, a disposal of the products of the labor by the piece or process for labor performed. Not that the State shall manufacture on the public account plan again, even though it might be shown to be the most profitable, but rather a selling of the labor alone to be valued and paid for by what it produces when applied to material, and with machinery owned by the purchaser, who should agree to receive the product, more or less, of a given number of prisoners employed at a given industry for a definite term of time: this is the “piece-price” plan. Under this arrangement none or very small capital is required to be invested by the State; the constant knowledge and remedial treatment of each prisoner by the State’s officer is insured; the government of the prison and prisoners is delivered from the conflict of the contractor’s interests and agents; the State is most sure to receive the real value of the prisoner’s labor, be it more or less, the State being alone responsible for the amount of it; the competitive value of prison labor with free labor is nearest equalized; and, more important still, it enables an advanced disciplinary organization putting the prisoner, in the matter of earning his own living, on a basis closely analogous to citizen workers outside.”

PRACTICAL WORK IN PRISONS.

For the reasons which are named in the above report representative prison reformers, who recognize labor as the vital element in prison reform, look with favor on this system. In 1884 the Ohio Legislature abolished the contract system of labor in the State penitentiary, and at the same time passed a general law regulating the management of the prisons and prescribing the mode of employing the convicts. That law adopted the State account system and also established a board of managers. The managers took steps to organize some new industries in the penitentiary; among them was a printing office, a tin shop and a woolen factory to make woolen

cloth for the use of the State. The operations and the result under this law proved to be so unsatisfactory, that in less than twelve months a new law was passed practically adopting the "piece or process plan" as an alternative. This law of 1885 declares that "the managers shall employ all persons directly for the State, whenever the Legislature shall provide means for the necessary outlay for machinery, materials, etc., as capital; it shall "be competent for the managers to provide employment for *any number* of prisoners by an agreement with manufacturers and others to furnish machinery, material, etc., for the employment of the prisoners under the direction and immediate control of the managers and their officers; and the said managers shall make such rules as are necessary and proper for the classification of the labor of the prisoners on the *piece or process plan*," etc. Contracts for labor are limited to the maximum period of five years, and the control of the convicts is expressly reserved to the managers and their officers.

SUCCESSFUL RESULTS.

This piece-price system has had some trial in one other penal institution in Ohio, which is the Reform School at Lancaster. J. C. Hite is the Superintendent of the school, which was operated on the State account system before the piece-price plan was adopted. He finds the change is favorable; he says: "Since we adopted it we are making \$25,000 more a year clear money than we did before with the same number of boys. I attribute this to the fact that the parties who do the work *have better facilities for getting good prices* than we had. We favor the piece-price plan, because it is worth more to us financially and does not *affect our discipline a particle*."

This opinion points out one of the risks of the State account plan, namely, the possible loss by the State in the production and sale of merchandise, through the lack of the business capacity and knowledge which are demanded in the intense competition which exists among manufacturers. With not a particle of loss in disciplinary results, one institution shows a gain of almost \$500 per week in income after it substituted the piece-price plan for the State account

system, because the contractors could find a better market to sell the products in. The opinion bears the stamp of authority and it carries the indorsement of common sense. The selling contractor has the spur of self-interest to find the best market and the highest price. The prison warden has not.

The piece-price plan is part of the system of labor in the San Quentin State prison in California. Warden Shirley refers to the operations of this method of labor in the prison in his annual report for 1884 and says:

“In the management of the sash, door and blind, the furniture, harness and tannery departments, the system is the same as has been found the most advantageous in many of the eastern penal institutions, and known as the ‘piece plan,’ citizen parties supplying the raw materials, and the State manufacturing into specified articles at an agreed price per piece. This system will give no uncertain or fluctuating income to the State, will avoid all unjust competition with free labor, and will allow manufacturers to regulate the supply to the demand of their respective trades, and at the same time leave the control and discipline of the prisoners wholly in the hands of the duly appointed officers of the State. While we have not been using this system sufficiently long to learn its defects, if any exist, we have become thoroughly convinced that it will remedy many of the evils attending any other system heretofore adopted.”

THE COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF THE PLAN.

The piece price plan has some obvious advantages over the public account system. The State officers under it are not charged with the work of buying goods to make up, and with the task of selling the products. In a word, the prison officials are not made manufacturers, in addition to their duties and their cares in the management of the prisons. The risks to the State would appear to be less under this plan than under the State account plan. And the income would be, perhaps, greater on an average and is more likely to be safely realized. The prevailing judgment among prison officials is that the combination of the usual duties of managing a

prison with the necessary and unceasing exercise of vigilance, sound business qualities and perfect fidelity and honesty which are required in large manufacturing operations, is not prudent and is not likely to assure profitable financial results, and to maintain a high degree of reformatory influence in prison administration. So strong is this conviction that the suggestion has been made by prison officers that, under the State account system, there ought to be, in order to secure the greatest efficiency and security against loss, two bodies of officers; one to manage the prisons, the other to conduct the extensive manufacturing and commercial enterprises.

THE COST OF STATE ACCOUNT PLAN.

Something has been said in former reports by the Superintendent respecting the probable cost of employing the convicts in the State prisons of New York on public account. That is, how much capital would be required to engage in manufacturing by purchasing machinery, buying materials, hiring teachers and foremen, etc., and carrying and selling the products of prison labor. Some of the factors in the calculation can be found with approximate exactness.

First. How many men will be employed?

The average number of convicts in our State prisons for five years has been about 2,900. During the next five years it may be reckoned at the same figures. All the convicts cannot be employed in manufacturing labor. After industries shall become well established with as much diversity of occupation as is practicable, the percentage of the total population that can be engaged in productive labor will be about eighty; perhaps eighty-two to eighty-four per cent. The average number of men then so employed would fall between 2,300 and 2,400.

Second. How much capital will be called for on account of 2,300 to 2,400 men?

This question received some attention at the National Conference of prison officials which was held in Chicago. Several of the prison wardens who were present said they had made special investigations of this question, and had found that from \$750 to \$1,000 per head

are required for the business uses of a large prison whose convicts are employed on State account in manufactures. The majority held that the larger sum, \$1,000, is not too great. Looking at the recent operations of a limited number of convicts in Clinton and Auburn prisons on State account, and taking into the calculation the mode of doing the business with the State treasury, the Superintendent is of the opinion that \$1,000 per prisoner employed is a fair estimate of the capital needed in New York prisons for purely business purposes under the State account system. Hence the total sum of money which the State would be required to put in as the *working capital* is \$2,300,000 to \$2,400,000 for the total available manpower of all the prisons, if employed on State account. The entire sum would not be called for this year, because many men are still employed on contracts. But not less than a million dollars, as business capital, are demanded now to put the idle men at work and to keep the entire available force at work with the regularity which their physical needs and proper discipline urgently calls for. It should also be borne in mind that, in addition to this business capital, the sum of \$400,000 is required to meet the expenditures for the care and maintenance of the prisoners. The total requirement for the current fiscal year is, therefore, not less than \$1,400,000. The annual appropriation will rise from year to year as contract prisoners are released, until it will reach, under the State account system, in all prisons about two millions and three-quarters of dollars, if the public account system alone shall be permanently adopted.

This is the debit side. The State will get credit for the avails of all sales of manufactured prison products, as the money is deposited in the treasury, to which it all must go. And the State will recoup its advances for the care and maintenance of the convicts from the profits of the prison products. A large original investment of capital must be made. By prison labor, by manufacture and sale that capital will be transmuted into money again, and paid into the State treasury where it will be subject to the control of the Legislature, by whom it can be reappropriated for prison purposes each year. If the prisons can be made to pay their way, the capital

which the State account system would use, with the present prison population, will be a permanent sum somewhat exceeding \$2,750,000.

LIMITATIONS OF STATE ACCOUNT SYSTEM.

As a business undertaking in the prisons, the greatest success of the State account industries will be attained by engaging in few classes of production, and employing as many men in each as possible. Few great manufacturers undertake several kinds of production at the same time. One kind of work, extensively operated, is the lesson of experience. It is believed by most intelligent men who have practical acquaintance with prison labor that it is not wise, and scarcely practicable to place the conduct of the prisons, and the business of manufacturing and selling products in the same hands. It is regarded as too great a task for men to do with the fair prospect of success in both. The difficulty which is conceded to exist will necessarily be made greater, if the prison managers shall be required to pursue a great variety of industries, and employ but few men in each. The labor of purchasing, of supervising, of selling would be immensely increased. The percentage of loss and of waste would be greater. The plan is in conflict with every accepted rule of business. It is not likely that prisons can engage in business to be conducted by prison officials with any degree of success, if business principles are overthrown in the very outset. What has been done in the State prisons during the last year could not be held as an index of future performance, if arbitrary regulations shall be fixed by law to control the course of the managing officers of the prisons. They should not be held responsible for disaster, if they shall be denied discretion, and shall be compelled to seek to achieve impossible success.

It is a suggestive comment upon this view which the special committee of the board of supervisors of Erie county make upon the bill which was offered in the last Legislature. The committee felt unable to make any recommendations until the Legislature had determined the future status of the prison labor. But their report declares that the Palmer bill "contains so many restrictions and

conditions as to make it entirely impracticable." This opinion will be understood to refer to the business aspect of the question. Very naturally it provokes the inquiry into what could possibly be gained by anybody, or any interest, by employing two or three thousand men in twenty or more different kinds of productive work? The aim of such scheme is to reduce the competition of prison products with free labor.

THE MATTER OF COMPETITION.

There is an apparent exaggeration of the evils of prison competition with free labor. Every man who enters prison and can work in prison was a laborer before he was sent to prison or he was a drone who lived off other people. If he was the last, he was the consumer of the products of free labor and paid nothing for what he used. When he supports himself he relieves free labor of so much tax as he laid upon it. That means relief to free labor. If any convict in prison maintained himself before he went to prison and is made to do it in prison, he is no more competing with free labor than he was with other free labor before he got into prison. Shall a man who has assailed society be made the guest of society in prison and a tax upon other men? If every man sent to prison be set at work to pay his way then the sum of the product of labor in the State is increased, the waste is lessened and the cost of living in the State is reduced. Free labor gains by the act; it does not lose. Sometimes a special industry may feel the pressure of competing prison industry. But that is something which in a little time finds adjustment and such friction is removed.

THE VALUE OF PRISON LABOR.

The actual force of prison labor in comparison with free labor is too trivial to require any departure from usual ways of business in doing business in the prisons. Practical men will aim to deal with the facts and not with some one's biassed and wild estimate. It has been shown that in our State prisons the maximum number of prisoners who can be employed at productive labor is 2,400. But this does not mean 2,400 free men. Prison convicts do not aver-

age as well as free laborers in strength and health, nor in intelligence, habits of industry and skill. They do not work under conditions so favorable to secure a large product as free laborers do. For these reasons, it is well known that convicts in prisons are only fractional men in work. They do but a part of an average free laborer's task. In my last annual report I discussed the question of the value of convict labor and placed the probable worth of convict labor in the prisons at sixty per cent of that of free labor. As the different modes of work in the prisons last year seemed likely to afford some new information upon the subject, I have made special inquiries of the wardens of the prisons. They have made careful investigation among superintendents, foremen and instructors. As the subject is an important one, I present the replies of the prison wardens, to-wit:

AGENT AND WARDEN'S OFFICE, AUBURN PRISON, }
AUBURN, N. Y., *November 23, 1885.* }

HON. ISAAC V. BAKER, JR., *Superintendent State Prisons, Albany:*

DEAR SIR — In answer to yours asking the opinions of superintendents and foremen of shops as to relative value of convict labor as compared to outside labor,

I enclose herewith the opinions of E. F. Tirrell, superintendent of the shoe industry; B. F. Arnold, foreman of the bottoming room, James K. Baldwin, packer and shipper; F. O. Cushing, foreman in the sole leather room; Silas Clapp, foreman in the treeing room; George S. Williams, foreman of the fitting room; and John C. White, our yard master and engineer, who has had twenty years experience in working convicts at all kinds of work in the prison.

The only opinion I could offer would be based on the opinions of those who have had practical experience in working convicts.

The average of the seven opinions enclosed is that fifty-four men outside will perform as much labor as 100 convicts.

The opinions submitted are:

First, sixty outside to 100 convicts; second, fifty-five outside to 100 convicts; third, fifty-five outside to 100 convicts; fourth, fifty outside to 100 convicts; fifth, fifty outside to 100 convicts; sixth, fifty-seven outside to 100 convicts; seventh, fifty outside to 100 convicts; total 377, average 54.

Respectfully yours,

J. S. LANEHART.

Agent and Warden.

CLINTON PRISON.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT, }
 DANDEMORA, N. Y., *November 12, 1885.* }

The Hon. ISAAC V. BAKER, JR., *Superintendent of Prisons, Albany, N. Y.:*

SIR — Consideration has been given to the subject of your inquiry of the 10th inst., as to the comparative ability of the convict and the free laborer as shown by the manufacturing department of this prison.

From my own observation, and the opinion of those yet more competent to judge it may be accepted, taking the sections as a whole, that the convict bears toward the free laborer the measure of, say sixty-six to 100.

Yours truly,
 ISAIAH FULLER,
Agent and Warden.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT AND WARDEN OF SING SING PRISON, }
 SING SING, *November 16, 1885.* }

Hon. ISAAC V. BAKER, JR., *Superintendent of Prisons, Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR — I am in receipt of your communication of 10th inst., requesting my opinion and that I obtain the opinions of the superintendents and the instructors of each shop as to the amount of work performed by convicts compared with outsiders.

The opinion of the superintendent of the shoe-shop is that the convicts will average sixty-six per cent of work done by same number of citizens. The instructors in the shoe-shop as a rule place the average as high as seventy-five per cent.

The superintendent of the stove contract places the actual result at thirty-eight per cent. The instructors vary from forty to fifty per cent.

The superintendent of the laundry contract estimates seventy-five per cent.

In my own opinion the work turned out by convicts will be about sixty per cent of that done by citizens outside, taking into consideration that the first three months' work of a convict is nearly worthless and that his time here will average three years and six months.

The cost of instructing convicts is about \$9 for each hundred.

Yours respectfully,
 A. A. BRUSH,
Agent and Warden.

These several opinions, it will be observed show a range of nearly four-tenths — 38 to 75 — in the effective power of the convicts. As the prisoners are employed in different kinds of labor, the conclusion is natural that convicts are worth a good deal more as producers, in some kinds of work than they are in others kinds. If this be true, it is good reason for the selection of those modes of employing convicts in which they are most effective and productive, so far as it can be done with due regard to the main purposes of prison administration and free labor industries.

An average of all the opinions obtained comes very near the calculation which was made in the report by the Superintendent last year. Hence the total competitive force of the convicts in the three State prisons in New York is equivalent to not more than 1,400 free laborers employed in the same kinds of service. If all these men were employed in six different kinds of work, their competitive force in each one would be no more than that of 233 free laborers. Is it possible that in New York any trade, or any mechanical employment, can feel in a sensible and detrimental way the force of such a small body of men ?

RELATIVE COMPETITION.

It is worth also considering another side of the question of competition. That is, how far it can be avoided by any choice of the system of labor in the prison. There is reason for the conviction that the State account plan is the cause of the greatest degree of competition. There are three factors in manufacturing, to-wit : 1. The mechanical labor ; 2. The capital ; 3. The business skill and capacity. If the contract system or the piece price plan be established in any prison, the State furnishes only one of the three factors, which is labor. Contractors or manufacturers furnish the other two. But when the State account plan is adopted the State furnishes all three ; the Legislature appropriates the public money for working capital ; the State selects the officials who direct and conduct the business, thus furnishing the skill and capacity for management. Therefore, by the State account plan, a plain and substantial addition is made to the total manufacturing resources and industry of the State, and

many new men with keen energy and business talent are added to the managing and commercial class. Instead of meeting the labor alone of convicts, the free manufacturing interest of the State will have to meet the same labor *plus* the two millions and a half dollars of capital, which the State will put in, and *plus* all the State prison officials who will have charge of the industries which will be carried on.

This is too clear for dispute. One of two results will surely come ; the State account system will fail in producing as much as either of the other two and would then be disastrous to the State ; or it will yield as large or perhaps a larger product, and become a greater competitor than either of the others. Certainly there will be an addition to the aggregate capital invested in productive work and to the business force engaged. For the contracting manufacturers will go elsewhere with their capital and skill. The State will come in and take their place, thus making an increment of capital and skill in the State.

MAINTAINING PRICES.

Another fact is worth incidental attention. It is a problem whether the State will be as good a seller of its prison products as a contractor. The contractor has a very strong reason for getting good prices. A prison officer has not the same personal motive, however faithful he may be. It will be recollected that Superintendent Hite of the Ohio Reform School said : That with the same number of boys the State realized \$25,000 more per year from the piece-price plan than from the State account plan. The reason of the gain was the better facilities which the contractors had for getting higher prices for their products. It is important to free manufacturers and to free laborers that prison products shall not sell for low prices in the market, in competition with those of other factories. In that form, competition might be seriously felt in a dull market by compelling the shading of prices. The soundness of this view is also illustrated in the report of the superintendent of the Cleveland Work-house which has been quoted, reciting the compulsory cutting of prices in

the sale of the products made on the public account system in that institution. Unless there is ample capital, so that products can if necessary, be carried till profitable prices can be obtained by the State, sales may be forced at the bidder's price, to the loss of the State and to the detriment of free labor products of the same class.

This risk will become greater in proportion to the number of industries established in the prisons. The corps of prison officials will be sure to attain better results with a single industry to manage than with several. The substantial success in two State prisons during the last year can be credited in no small degree to the fact that one industry alone was pursued in one prison and another industry in the other prison. It is easy to see that each industry could not possibly receive the same care had two or three kinds been pursued. With one public account industry in a prison the demand made upon the talent, energy, and business skill of the ordinary prison staff of officers has been severe and exhausting. Satisfactory results have been reached only by their constant assiduity and faithfulness. But there are limits to these, physical limits, which cannot be safely overlooked.

LABOR IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

Independent of financial results the claims of humanity and the interests of society compel habitual, productive labor by convicts in prison. Men shut in prison and kept idle are liable to be ruined ; their lives to be blighted ; their chance of relief from errors and vicious courses is lost. If prison administration ought to aim to be disciplinary and reformatory, for the sake of the prisoner and of society, the safe and saving way is through industry, education and moral training. It is maintained by reformers that a State can afford to pay heavily for prison administration, in order to gain grand reformatory effects ; because the last insure the rescue of men from criminal life and spare society from the scourge of their continued misconduct. The evidence which the idleness of a portion of the convicts in our State prison during the last year affords of the remediless consequences of non-employment confirms all other tes-

timony upon the same point, appeals to the humane instincts and demonstrates the necessity of industrial employment of all convicts in the prisons.

And the truth that the majority of the prisoners are below thirty years of age enforces and strengthens this consideration. It makes a vast difference to society whether the State turns out from its prisons 400 to 500 young men every year, demoralized, degraded, enfeebled in body and soul, confirmed in habits of idleness, and destined to be either paupers or criminals; or whether they shall be trained to work; taught how to work, braced up in courage and moral purpose and put in possession of a self-respect and self-reliance which they never knew before. Without employment for the convicts the prison administration will be delusive, as a reformatory agency, a costly mockery, the destroyer of men in prison and the cause of wider and greater degradation in the State than now prevails. It is a fair question for debate what system of employment ought to be established. But it can never be a question whether prisoners shall be employed or not, among men who have given thought to the subject.

THE PRESENT EXIGENCY.

Last year the Superintendent was very strongly impressed with the gravity of the situation which existed in the prisons, and earnestly invited the decisive action of the Legislature. An exigency exists now as it did then. The events in Auburn prison, as reported by its officers, add cumulative and specific testimony to that before presented, that it is neither politic, nor humane, nor economical, to permit or to compel men in prison to be idle. The Superintendent knows but two States which have recently allowed idleness to occur to any extent among its prisoners. In both those States the effects are melancholy. In New York it is not possible to put a large body of now idle convicts at work until the Legislature shall act in a positive manner. Relief is beyond the reach of the administrative department without Legislative assistance. The condition and the exigency can be most clearly stated in these terms:

1. Four hundred prisoners or more are now idle; on account of this idleness their physical and moral state is visibly deteriorating.

2. The Superintendent is not able to put these men at work. He has exhausted his power and resources for their relief.

3 The Legislature has declared that the Superintendent shall make no contracts for the labor of prisoners; he is limited to employment of them on State account if they have been released from old contracts or shall be released from existing contracts.

4. The Legislature has not appropriated the capital which is now requisite to employ all the available prisoners; so the Superintendent cannot employ prisoners now idle on State account.

5. The needs of the idle men are very great as they are urgent. An immediate and imperative duty devolves upon the Legislature to provide the way to put such prisoners at work and to keep them at labor.

6. There are only two ways in which this important action can become effective; one is, to vote money enough to establish public account industries in the prisons, until all prisoners shall be afforded employment; the other is, to empower the Superintendent to establish the piece-price plan.

It is not necessary that one system shall be adopted to the exclusion of others. But it is important in the highest degree, that a system or some systems shall be adopted by which all the prisoners can be usefully and steadily employed. That is a matter of vital concern *now*, to the prisoners and to the State. Ohio repealed its contract system and worked the penitentiary upon State account for about a year and lost, it is said, about \$1,000 a week. The Legislature then conferred discretion upon the Board of managers to work on State account, or to establish the piece-price plan to such an extent as they saw fit and could find contractors to buy the labor in that form. It would be practicable in New York to do the same act, if it is deemed the best way. Present State account industries can be continued. Non-employed men could be engaged on piece-price plan, if the Legislature is not prepared to appropriate a half million dollars to establish and carry on public account industries sufficient to employ the men who are now idle.

THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PRISONS.

The Superintendent gives this full survey of the question of labor in the prisons, because it is the one problem which demands the earliest solution. The prisons were in a good condition when the contract system was abolished ; nothing in them or in any tendency in them called for its repeal. The prisons in which labor prevails are in a sound condition in respect to discipline, health and reformatory movement. Only the prison in which a portion of whose inmates are idle is declining. The prisons were doing well two years ago ; they were improving ; they were progressive in every direction that is desirable. But the sole hinge on which their positive performance and their progressive tendency turned was well-organized and habitual industry. On this also rests all hope of their future well-being, well-doing and growth. In New York the most efficient prison system possible has not yet been reached ; no more has it been attained in other States.

BETTER RESULTS SHOULD BE REACHED.

The percentage of criminal population in the United States is excessive in comparison with some other countries. It very much exceeds that of England and Wales. In that country there is one penal convict to 3,071 inhabitants ; in the United States there is one convict to 986 population, or more than three times as many as in the former country. It is demonstrated that the low percentage in England is the natural consequence of its excellent penal system. According to Sir John Lubbock, " the number of cases of imprisonment for indictable offenses in England and Wales on an average of five years ending in 1859 was 12,500 ; in 1869, 12,000 ; in 1879, 10,000 ; and in 1881, 9,300. The sentences of penal servitude for the same periods were respectively 2,600, 2,000, 1,600, and 1,500. This is the more satisfactory when we bear in mind that while on the one hand the offenses are decreasing, the population on the other hand is increasing. In 1859 it was 19,000,000 ; in 1869, 22,000,000 ; in 1879, 24,700,000 ; in 1881, 26,000,000. If we turn to juvenile offenses, the result is even more striking and satisfactory. The number of juveniles committed for indictable offenses in Eng-

land in 1856 was 14,000 ; in 1866, 9,400 ; in 1876, 7,100 ; in 1881, 5,500. I cannot doubt that these results are greatly due to the improvements in education and to the children being kept out of the streets."

THE WAY TO IMPROVEMENT.

The present English penal system has been in operation less than twenty years. It has been stable in method, firm and impartial yet humane in administration. The facts which are recited above prove that a sound, well-ordered, and permanent penal system is a powerful agency for reforming the criminal class and for the economical administration of justice and the social improvement of a great population. This demonstration is impressive, for it points the way to the highest success, and affords the encouragement of realizing similar results here, if the same wisdom, firmness and stability in administration shall be shown in this country. It can scarcely be expected to establish the English system in New York. But the radical principle of that system, which has wrought such beneficial effects in that country, can be made controlling in our methods here. That is simple. It is thus stated by Sir Edmund F. DuCane, who is a prominent prison administrator under that penal system, in his latest book on the "Punishment and Prevention of Crime," to-wit :

"It has for many years been an established principle in English convict prisons to endeavor to instill into the convicts habits of industry, to develop their intelligence by employing them on industrial labor ; and to facilitate their entering the ranks of honest industry on their discharge by giving them facilities for acquiring a knowledge of trades. These objects are fortunately conducive to another very desirable result, viz., that of making the prisons self-supporting in various degrees."

How quickly our prison population respond to the endeavor to train them to labor and trades is proved by various reports of prison officers. Upon this point the following comment by Warden Fuller of Clinton prison, in his report on State account industries last year, is pertinent, viz. :

“Looked at with reference to its effect on the morals of the convicts, I cannot refer you to tangible balance sheets and tables, but must confine myself to that which comes daily under my observation in my intercourse with the men ; and from this I feel that I have a warrant for expressing satisfaction at the *interest taken by them* in their respective branches of the work, and the laudable *desire* on the part of many of them *to attain* to proficiency in their special line *with a view to its pursuit when discharged*.

OPPORTUNITY FOR REFORM.

We have a prison population which it is believed is particularly fitted for improvement in this way. The majority are young men, and have elementary education and a good degree of adaptability for learning industrial employment. The prison statistics for 1885 show that out of 2,601 convicts 1,692 are less than thirty-one years of age. The most of them were unemployed when they were arrested. About ninety per cent of them used liquors. It is a grand and humane work to train this class of men to become stronger and more self-respecting, to teach them how to become self-supporting and to confirm in them habits of self-denial and steady industry. A great many of them can be made worthy and most capable mechanics, honest men and patriotic citizens. This is not a hasty deduction or merely sanguine expectation ; it is a demonstrated truth. Briefly some testimony can be adduced : In 1883 the New York Prison Association appointed a special committee upon the prisons of Great Britain. In November, 1884, Charlton T. Lewis and Richard A. McCurdy made their report in which they said :

“There are a few instances in which young men, who have entered the prisons without acquired skill or habits of industry, and who, but for the training there received, would have no resource but crime, have become superior workmen, and are now occupying positions of responsibility. The foreman of one of the most important printing offices of London learned his trade wholly as a convict at Wormwood Scrubbs” (an English prison.)

In the last report made by the State Board of Prison Directors in

California, Warden McComb, of the Folsom prison, emphasizes the reformatory potency of labor and the value of teaching trades. His report contains this testimony :

“ We have notable instances of prisoners who have always followed an idle life, and of others who had become wrecks through the use of opium, who have developed into sturdy and industrious men, no longer shirking toil, but eager for the arrival of the hour when work commences, and loth to leave their tasks when the signal is given to cease labor. Less than a year ago, we commenced the dressing of stone in the prison yard, and we have already developed some first-class workmen who had never handled a stone hammer before that time.

“ At first, several professional stonecutters were employed as foremen of gangs of prisoners, but in a very little while the pupils acquired a knowledge of the trade, and many of them are now capable of doing a fair day's work as average journeymen.

“ Good blacksmiths also have been developed in the shop where the tools for stonecutters are sharpened and tempered.”

The Folsom prison is worked on State account, a large granite quarry in prison limits being the scene of the work above referred to.

In Ohio the efficacy of industry and industrial education for the reform of young men who have become convicts was so deeply impressed on the Legislature that by an act passed in 1884, it is made the duty of the board of managers of the State penitentiary to employ all the prisoners therein “under twenty-two years of age by the State at hard work, for the purpose of acquiring a trade.” The board made the list in 1884, and placed the young men of the prescribed age at work as directed. The number so assigned to trades was 247, which is nearly one in every five convicts in the prison.

WHAT THE FACTS PROVE.

The Superintendent feels that these plain facts and statistics make the strongest appeal for the prisoners, for the State as their guardian, and for society both in and beyond the State. He has, therefore, held up both sides of the case; the one that is fair and encouraging, and the one that is “seamy” and repulsive. For both of them plead

for the same cause, namely, a comprehensive, stable and progressive prison management. One teaches in our State as elsewhere by solemn admonition. The other teaches by the beneficent results that have been accomplished in our State and everywhere that the sound principles have been judiciously and humanely adopted and administered.

THE SCHOOLS IN THE PRISONS.

Perhaps the most important and salutary auxiliary to industrial training is the school for teaching the illiterate prisoners the rudiments of the common school education. In our prisons as in all others, where schools are part of the system, convicts show eagerness to be taught and industry in learning; and delight in their acquisitions. This is true in all such prisons in the United States and the Canadas, as it is in England. In Auburn prison, the chaplain reports that the evening school fully justifies its organization; 135 attended during the year; of whom 25 were discharged, and 30 were excused, having received a fair elementary education. Instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic is given. "It is a pleasure," says the chaplain, "to see with what delight these men became able to write a letter to loved ones at home. Many of them, who a few months ago knew not a single letter, either written or printed, can now write a legible hand and read understandingly any ordinary article in paper or book."

The warden of Sing Sing prison reports that the evening school has been continued every night except Sunday, with the most beneficial results. "It is now our boast that we discharge no prisoners from this institution," the report continues ("except a few very old men who say they are too old to commence their education now), who cannot read, write and cast up the ordinary accounts of a workman."

The warden, however, again earnestly urges that an appropriation be made to build and fit up a convenient and comfortable school-room, which is needed. He describes it as a good investment, an opinion which appears to be reasonable and which I respectfully and cordially approve.

The school in Clinton prison has not been so thoroughly organized and regularly conducted. Instruction has been given by the chaplain to prisoners in their cells with benefit to them.

The ministrations of Catholic clergy in the prisons for Catholic prisoners have been continued during the year in the same way as stated in my last report. They have proved to be helpful in administration, contributing to discipline and the *morale* of the population of the prisons. This result was anticipated when the act was done and is in harmony with uniform experience in other prisons where the same course has been taken.

THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

The report of the superintendent of the asylum shows the number of admissions to be the largest in the history of the institution. The health of the inmates has been good, the death-rate being only 1.804 per cent of the average daily population. Great success still attends the non-use of any mechanical restraint. The wards have been almost uniformly free from noise and disturbance. Cases of seclusion have not been frequent, the average daily amount of seclusion for the year has been less than *one-fifth* of one per cent of the average daily population."

The superintendent, however, finds that one of the great needs of the institution is suitable occupation — employment — for the inmates. This subject is one of such practical importance that the opinion of Dr. McDonald is quoted as follows :

" A larger number of patients than heretofore have manifested a disposition to engage in some kind of useful occupation, and it is greatly to be regretted that all who desired to work could not be permitted to do so, on account of our limited facilities in that direction.
* * * There still remains a considerable number who are willing and anxious to engage in useful occupation and who would be mentally and physically greatly benefited thereby, not to speak of the pecuniary benefit, a secondary consideration, which this labor would confer upon the asylum."

This solicitation and statement of facts emphasize what has been

elsewhere said in this report on the necessity and efficacy of the employment of the rational men and women confined in prison and asylum. The just and most practical recognition of the true claims and the beneficent influence of this auxiliary of our State prisons seems to be in equipping it with every thing which it requires to give the fullest efficiency to its power for the succor of the criminal insane and for the amelioration of their condition.

The expenses for maintenance and support of this institution during the year were \$30,100. The population on the 30th of September, was 182, eight of whom were females. There were three deaths during the year, twenty-seven were discharged, of whom thirteen were recovered, five were improved, 5 unimproved, and four were not insane. The number admitted exceeded that of any previous year.

SING SING.

The average population for the year in this prison is 1,597. The monthly average of convicts on contract, 1,302. The surplus of earnings over expenditures for care and maintenance is \$73,002.31, the best financial exhibit in its history.

Fourteen thousand dollars has been expended in repairs of buildings, roads and drains, and raising reservoir to increase its capacity about 2,000 gallons, which will give an abundant supply of water.

The convicts are employed in the manufacture of stoves, boots and shoes, and in laundry. The contracts for labor extend through the coming fiscal year.

AUBURN.

The average population for the year of this prison is 834 ; average number on contract, 235 ; average number on State account, 74. The expenditures for care and maintenance are \$35,965.45 in excess of the earnings.

Three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars has been expended in repairing buildings, raising and repairing sidewalks and laying sewer for the purpose of draining stables and stable yard.

The following contracts have expired during the year :

Dunn, Barber & Co., boots and shoes, contract for 100 men, expired October 8, 1884.

Jones & Meritt, hollowware, contract for 210 men, expired December 31, 1884.

Sheldon & Co., axles, contract for 265 men, expired February 28, 1885.

Hayden & Boyd, hames, contract for 100 men, practically terminated March 8, 1885, by reason of the destruction, by fire, of the shops in which their industry was carried on.

The last Legislature appropriated the sum of \$9,000 for rebuilding the shop destroyed by fire at Auburn prison on March 8, 1885. This work was commenced June 1, and the building is now completed.

CLINTON.

The average population for the year of this prison is 562. Since the inauguration of the State account system the entire available force have been employed in the manufacture of clothing. The expenditures for care and maintenance is \$33,595.14 in excess of the earnings. Thirteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars have been expended in repairing buildings, furnishing warden's new house, for steam-heating apparatus, boiler-house, stack, etc.

The last Legislature appropriated \$20,000 for the further construction of the wall at this prison, and the work has been carried on during the season, about two-thirds of the entire prison grounds being inclosed.

STATE AGENT FOR DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

The report of the agent shows the number of convicts conferred with and assisted during the year. The expenditures are limited to \$5,000, and for details of such expenditures, reference may be had to the report herewith transmitted.

For details of prison management, reference is made to the accompanying reports of the officials of each prison.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC V. BAKER, JR.,

Superintendent.

SING SING PRISON.

SING SING, *October 1, 1885.*

Hon. I. V. BAKER, *Superintendent of Prisons, Albany, N. Y. :*

SIR — In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report relative to the affairs of this prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

I transmit herewith reports of the clerk, physician and chaplain covering the same period.

The above reports are exhaustive and contain detailed statements of all financial matters and statistical facts of this institution for the year just ended.

It will be unnecessary to duplicate what is contained in their reports ; they are, therefore, considered a part of my report.

I also transmit an inventory of all goods, materials and other property on hand at the close of the fiscal year.

Below I give the general balance sheet.

Agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison in account current with the State of New York, for cash received and expended for the use of said prison for the year ending September 30, 1885 :

DR.

To cash on hand October 1, 1884.....	\$217 83
To Treasurer's drafts for maintenance.....	172, 851 74
Received from all other sources.....	246, 284 60
Total	\$419, 354 17

CR.

By total expenditures, maintenance.....	\$172, 729 23
By deposits to credit Treasurer State of New York..	246, 284 60
By balance on hand September 30, 1885.....	340 34
Total	\$419, 354 17

Total expenditures for the support of Sing Sing State prison during the year ending September 30, 1885.	\$172, 729 23
Total earnings for same period, convict labor, miscellaneous earnings, etc.....	245, 731 54
Showing for the fiscal year a net profit of.....	\$73, 002 31

The above tables show the expenditures to have been \$3,341.89 less, and the earnings \$6,446.20 more than last year, showing an increase in the profits of nearly ten thousand dollars.

This result has been obtained by the strictest economy in the purchase of supplies and by the continued good health of the inmates.

The food has been abundant and of good quality.

I give below a week's rations taken from the books.

In Prison, 1544. Sunday, September 6, 1885.

18 barrels green apples at 75 cts	\$13 50
100 pounds sugar at 6 cts.....	6 00
17 pounds coffee at 11 cts	1 87
4 gallons molasses at 23 cts	92
1,656 loaves sweet bread at $2\frac{1}{6}$ cts.....	35 88
	<hr/>
	\$58 17

Breakfast.

350 pounds fresh beef at 7 cts	\$24 50
10 barrels potatoes at \$1.20	12 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel onions at \$2.. . . .	1 00
5 gallons molasses at 23 cts.....	1 15
2 gallons vinegar at 12 cts.....	24
Pepper and salt	33
80 loaves bread at 20 cts.....	16 00
	<hr/>
	55 22
	<hr/>
	\$113 39

Average per man, 7.34 cents.

The above mentioned sweet bread consists of .

6 barrels flour at \$4.35	\$26 10
125 pounds sugar at 6 cts.....	7 50
35 pounds beef or pork drippings at 6 cts.....	2 10
	<hr/>
	\$35 70

Making 138 pans of twelve loaves each, or 1,656 loaves at a cost of $2\frac{1}{6}$ cents.

In Prison, 1544. Monday, September 7, 1885.

800 pounds pork loins at $5\frac{1}{3}$ c.....	\$42 66
8 barrels potatoes at \$1.20	9 60
7 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels beans at \$1.40.....	10 50
17 pounds coffee at 11 c.....	1 87
5 gallons molasses at 23 c.....	1 15
$\frac{1}{4}$ barrel flour at \$4.35.....	1 09
10 gallons vinegar at 12 c.....	1 20
Pepper and salt.....	30
63 loaves bread at 20 c.....	12 60
	<hr/>
	\$80 97
Breakfast, corned beef hash.....	40 76
Supper.....	20 92
	<hr/>
	\$142 65
	<hr/>

Average per man, 9.24 cents.

In Prison, 1544. Tuesday, September 8, 1885.

1,100 pounds of fresh beef at 7 c.....	\$77 00
8 barrels potatoes at 1.20.....	9 60
30 crates tomatoes at 35 c.....	10 50
5 gallons molasses at 23 c.....	1 15
17 pounds coffee at 11 c.....	1 87
87 loaves bread at 20 c.....	17 40
$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel flour at \$4.35.....	2 17
Pepper and salt	30
	<hr/>
	\$119 99
Breakfast, corned beef hash.....	40 76
Supper.....	20 92
	<hr/>
	\$181 67
	<hr/>

Average per man, 11.77 cents.

In Prison, 1546. Wednesday, September 9, 1885.

1,265 pounds mutton at 4 c.....	\$50 60
6 barrels potatoes at \$1.20	7 20
11 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels onions at \$2.00.....	3 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ barrel flour at \$4.35.....	3 27
17 pounds coffee at 11 c.....	1 87
5 gallons molasses at 23 c.....	1 15

Pepper and salt.....	30
91 loaves bread at 20 c.....	\$18 20
	<hr/>
	\$85 59
Breakfast, fresh beef hash.....	49 51
Supper.....	20 92
	<hr/>
	\$156 02
	<hr/> <hr/>

Average per man, 10.09 cents.

In Prison, 1553. Thursday, September 10, 1885.

800 pounds pork loins at $5\frac{1}{3}$ c.....	\$42 66
8 barrels potatoes at \$1.20.....	9 60
7 bushels beans at \$1.40.....	9 80
17 pounds coffee at 11 c.....	1 87
5 gallons molasses at 23 c.....	1 15
$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel flour at \$4.35.....	2 18
Pepper and salt.....	30
1 barrel onions.....	2 00
10 gallons vinegar at 12 c.	1 20
76 loaves bread at 20 c.....	15 20
	<hr/>
	\$85 96
Breakfast, corned beef hash.....	40 76
Supper.....	20 92
	<hr/>
	\$147 64
	<hr/> <hr/>

Average per man, 9.51 cents.

In Prison, 1558. Friday, September 11, 1885.

340 pounds codfish at 3 c....	\$10 20
8 barrels potatoes at \$1.20.....	9 60
110 quarts milk at 5 c.....	5 50
94 loaves corn bread at 14 c.....	13 16
42 loaves white bread at 20 c.....	8 40
$\frac{3}{4}$ barrels flour at \$4.35.....	3 27
14 gallons molasses at 23 c.....	3 22
17 pounds coffee at 11 c.....	1 87
Salt	30
	<hr/>
	\$55 52
Breakfast, corned beef hash.....	40 76
Supper.....	20 92
	<hr/>
	\$117 20
	<hr/> <hr/>

Average per man, 7.52 cents.

The corn bread in the above is invariably given with Friday's dinner and consists of :

500 pounds corn meal at \$1.50.....	\$7 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel flour at \$4.10.....	2 05
6 pounds baking soda at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	27
5 gallons molasses at 23 c.....	1 15
3 quarts vinegar at 3 c.....	09
35 pounds beef or pork drippings at 6 c.....	2 10
	<hr/>
	\$13 16

making 94 loaves which are cut into rations.

In Prison, 1559. Saturday, September 12, 1885.

1,100 pounds fresh beef at 7 cents.....	\$77 00
5 barrels beets at \$1.75	8 75
8 barrels potatoes at \$1.20	9 60
17 pounds coffee at 11 cents.....	1 87
6 gallons molasses at 23 cents	1 38
20 gallons vinegar at 12 cents.....	2 40
$\frac{1}{4}$ barrel flour at \$4.35	1 09
Pepper and salt.....	30
78 loaves bread at 20 cents.....	15 60
	<hr/>
	\$117 99
Breakfast, corned beef hash.....	40 76
Supper.....	20 92
	<hr/>
	\$179 67

Average per man, 11.52 cents.

RECAPITULATION FOR THE WEEK, FROM SEPTEMBER 6 TO SEPTEMBER 12, INCLUSIVE.

Sunday,	Sept. 6.	Green apple stew and sweet bread.	\$113 39
Monday,	Sept. 7.	Pork and beans	142 65
Tuesday,	Sept. 8.	Fresh beef and stewed tomatoes.	181 67
Wednesday,	Sept. 9.	Mutton stew.....	156 02
Thursday,	Sept. 10.	Pork and bean soup	147 64
Friday.	Sept. 11.	Stewed cod fish	117 20
Saturday,	Sept. 12.	Fresh beef and beets.....	179 67

Total cost of a week's ration, including breakfast and supper	\$1, 038 24
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Being an average cost of 9.57 cents per man per day.

The corned beef hash in the foregoing tables is given for breakfast on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, as follows :

350 pounds corned beef at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	\$15 75
8 barrels potatoes at \$1.20	9 60
$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel onions at \$2.....	1 00
8 gallons molasses at 23 cents.....	1 84
2 gallons vinegar at 12 cents.....	24
Pepper and salt	33
60 loaves bread at 20 cents	12 00
	<hr/>
	\$40 76
	<hr/>

Wednesday's breakfast of fresh beef hash is given as follows :

350 pounds fresh beef at 7 cents.....	\$24 50
8 barrels potatoes at \$1.20	9 60
$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel onions at \$2	1 00
8 gallons molasses at 23 cents.....	1 84
2 gallons vinegar at 12 cents	24
Pepper and salt	33
60 loaves bread at 20 cents.....	12 00
	<hr/>
	\$49 51
	<hr/>

The supper ration is unvaried through the week.

100 loaves bread, at 20 cents	\$20 00
4 gallons molasses, at 23 cents.....	92
	<hr/>
	\$20 92
	<hr/>

No supper ration is issued on Sunday.

Flour, as mentioned in the different rations, is issued for thickening gravy.

Molasses is given in place of rations returned, every man having the privilege of exchanging his ration for molasses.

These rations are a fair sample of those served during the whole year, being varied according to the season.

The variations will be shown by a few additional rations, selected from different periods in the year.

In Prison, 1652. Tuesday, March 24, 1885.

1,000 pounds sausage at $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	\$75 00
10 barrels potatoes at \$1.20	12 00
17 pounds coffee at 11 cents.....	1 87
88 loaves bread at 20 cents.....	17 60
4 gallons molasses at 23 cents	92

$\frac{1}{4}$ barrel flour at \$4.35.....	\$1 09
Salt	30
	<hr/>
	\$108 78
Breakfast, corned beef hash.....	40 76
Supper.....	20 92
	<hr/>
	\$170 46
	<hr/>

Average per man, 10.32 cents.

In Prison, 1659. Tuesday, March 31, 1885.

1,100 pounds fresh beef at 7 cents.....	\$77 00
8 barrels potatoes at \$1.20.....	9 60
17 pounds coffee at 11 cents.....	1 87
1 barrel onions.....	2 00
2 barrels carrots at 80 cents.....	1 60
2 barrels turnips at 60 cents.....	1 20
36 gallons tomatoes at 20 cents.....	7 20
40 pounds barley at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	1 40
5 gallons molasses at 23 cents.....	1 15
Pepper and salt	30
86 loaves bread at 20 cents.....	17 20
	<hr/>
	\$120 52
Breakfast, corned beef hash.....	40 76
Supper.....	20 92
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	\$182 20
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Average per man, 10.98 cents.

In Prison, 1673. Tuesday, April 28, 1885.

600 dozen eggs at 15 cents.....	\$90 00
9 barrels potatoes at \$1.20.....	10 80
17 pounds coffee at 11 cents.....	1 87
82 loaves bread at 20 cents.....	16 40
4 gallons molasses at 23 cents.....	92
$\frac{1}{4}$ barrel flour at \$4.35.....	1 09
Salt	30
	<hr/>
	\$121 38
Breakfast, corned beef hash.....	40 76
Supper.....	20 92
	<hr/>
	\$183 06
	<hr/>

Average per man, 10.94 cents.

In Prison, 1591. Monday, August 17, 1885.

815 pounds bologna sausage at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents	\$50 94
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels potatoes at \$1.20	9 00
8 bushels beans at \$1.40	11 20
5 gallons molasses at 23 cents	1 15
10 gallons vinegar at 12 cents	1 20
17 pounds coffee at 11 cents	1 87
$\frac{1}{4}$ barrel flour at \$4.35	1 08
Pepper and salt	30
64 loaves bread at 20 cents	12 80
	<hr/>
	\$89 54
Breakfast, corned beef hash	40 76
Supper	20 92
	<hr/>
	\$151 22
	<hr/> <hr/>

Average per man, 9.50 cents.

In Prison, 1538. Tuesday, August 18, 1885.

1,100 pounds fresh beef at 7 cents	\$77 00
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels potatoes at \$1.20	9 00
3,500 ears green corn at \$1	35 00
17 pounds coffee at 11 cents	1 87
62 loaves bread at 20 cents	12 40
$\frac{1}{4}$ barrel flour at \$4.35	1 08
Pepper and salt	30
5 gallons molasses at 23 cents	1 15
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	\$137 80
Breakfast, corned beef hash	40 76
Supper	20 92
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	\$199 48
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Average per man, 12.96 cents.

In Prison, 1541. Wednesday, August 19, 1885.

10,500 clams at \$3.50	\$36 75
288 pounds soda crackers at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	12 96
36 gallons tomatoes at 20 cents	7 20
50 heads cabbage at 5 cents	2 50
6 barrels potatoes at \$1.20	7 20
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels onions at \$2	3 00
62 loaves bread at 20 cents	12 40
17 pounds coffee	1 87

5 gallons molasses at 23 cents.....	\$1 15
10 gallons vinegar at 12 cents.....	1 20
Pepper and salt	30
	<hr/>
	\$86 53
Breakfast, fresh beef hash.....	49 51
Supper.....	20 92
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	\$156 96
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Average per man, 10.18 cents.

In Prison, 1535. Monday, August 31, 1885.

800 pounds pork loins at $5\frac{1}{3}$ cents	\$42 66
500 heads cabbage as 5 cents	25 00
8 barrels potatoes at \$1.20	9 60
58 loaves bread at 20 cents.....	11 61
17 pounds coffee at 11 cents.....	1 87
10 gallons vinegar at 12 cents	1 20
4 gallons molasses at 23 cents.....	92
$\frac{1}{4}$ barrel flour at \$4.35	1 09
Pepper and salt.....	30
	<hr/>
	\$94 24
Breakfast, corned beef hash.....	40 76
Supper.....	20 92
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	\$155 92
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Average per man, 10.16 cents.

Several additional rations are also given, showing the food served on Sundays and holidays :

In Prison, 1597. Sunday, August 16, 1885.

300 pounds dried apples and peaches at 6 cents.....	\$18 00
100 pounds sugar at 6 cents	6 00
1,536 loaves sweet bread at $2\frac{1}{6}$ cents	33 28
17 pounds coffee at 11 cents.....	1 87
4 gallons of molasses at 23 cents.....	92
	<hr/>
	\$60 07
Breakfast, fresh beef hash.....	55 22
	<hr/>
	\$115 29
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Average per man, 7.22 cents.

In Prison, 1547. Sunday, August 22, 1885.

300 pounds rice at 5½ cents	\$16 50
100 pounds sugar at 6 cents	6 00
100 quarts milk at 5 cents	5 00
70 pounds raisins at 7½ cents	5 25
4 gallons molasses at 23 cents	92
17 pounds coffee at 11 cents	1 87
102 loaves bread at 20 cents	20 40
	<hr/>
	\$55 94
Breakfast, fresh beef hash	55 22
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	\$111 16
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Average per man, 7.18 cents.

In Prison, 1540. Sunday, September 27, 1885.

538 pounds cheese at 6 cents	\$32 28
1,644 loaves sweet bread at 2½ cents	35 62
17 pounds coffee at 11 cents	1 87
4 gallons molasses at 23 cents	92
	<hr/>
	\$70 69
Breakfast, fresh beef hash	55 22
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	\$125 91
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In Prison, 1590. Thursday, November 27, 1884.

THANKSGIVING DAY BREAKFAST.

1,720 pounds chicken at 11 cents	\$189 20
8½ barrels potatoes at \$1.20	10 20
¼ barrel flour at \$4.35	1 09
24 pounds tea at 25 cents	6 00
50 pounds sugar at 6 cents	3 00
80 quarts milk at 5 cents	4 00
72 loaves bread at 20 cents	14 40
Pepper and salt	33
	<hr/>
	\$228 22
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THANKSGIVING DAY DINNER.

Six hundred mince pies made up as follows:

3 barrels flour at \$4.35	\$13 05
155 pounds lard at 6 cents	9 30
350 pounds fresh beef at 7 cents	24 50
4 barrels apples at \$1	4 00

60 pounds raisins at 7½ cents	\$4 50
120 pounds currants at 5¾ cents	6 90
75 pounds suet at 7 cents	5 25
7 gallons vinegar at 12 cents	84
5 pounds cloves at 24 cents	1 20
5 pounds cinnamon at 17 cents	85
8 gallons molasses at 23 cents	1 84
100 pounds sugar at 6 cents	6 00
	<hr/>
	\$78 23
357 pounds lemon biscuit at 8 cents	28 56
7 barrels apples at \$1.50	10 50
17 pounds coffee at 11 cents	1 87
4 gallons molasses at 23 cents	92
	<hr/>
	\$120 08
	<hr/>
Cost of breakfast	\$228 22
Cost of dinner	120 08
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	\$348 30
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Average per man, 21. 90.

In Prison, 1615. Thursday, January 1, 1885.

BREAKFAST, NEW YEAR'S RATION.

1,744 pounds chicken at 11 cents	\$191 51
9 barrels potatoes \$1.20	10 80
¼ barrel flour at \$4.35	1 09
1 barrel onions \$2	2 00
55 loaves bread at 20 cents	11 00
18 pounds tea at 25	4 50
50 pounds sugar at 6 cents	3 00
80 quarts milk at five cents	4 00
Pepper and salt	33
	<hr/>
	\$228 23
	<hr/>

DINNER, NEW YEAR'S RATIONS.

1,550 pounds fresh beef at 7 cents	\$108 50
8½ barrels potatoes \$1.20	10 20
¼ barrel flour at \$4.35	1 09
Salt and pepper	30
66 loaves bread at 20 cents	13 20
18 pounds tea at 25 cents	4 50
24 pounds sugar at 6 cents	1 44
80 quarts milk at 5 cents	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$143 23
	<hr/>

Breakfast, cost	\$228 23
Dinner, cost	143 23
	<hr/>
	\$371 46
	<hr/>

Average per man, 22.98.

In making up the cost of feeding prisoners, the expense of freight, fuel, cartage and labor in preparing and serving the food has not usually been given. I have carefully calculated it as follows for the past year:

Two principal officers in store-house and kitchen....	\$2,400 00
One keeper in bake-house.....	900 00
Five men in store-house, nine men in bake-house, forty-three men in mess-room, together fifty-seven men for 365 days, at 60 cents	12,483 00
Six hundred tons coal, at \$3.50.....	2,100 00
Freight on "leader" and New York Cent. railroad..	1,239 05
One horse and cart with two men 365 days, at \$1.70.	620 50
	<hr/>
	\$19,742 55
	<hr/>

The average number of men in prison during the year was 1,597, make the expenses per man 3.38 cents per day.

The rations given, with the additional table of cost of preparing and serving them, will I trust give you an accurate idea of how the inmates of this prison are fed.

Fourteen thousand dollars have been expended in repairs of buildings, roads, drains, reservoir and water-works.

The reservoir has been raised about eight feet, increasing its capacity about 200,000 gallons. This gives us an abundant supply of water (which we have not heretofore had) except in case of a break in the Croton aqueduct.

To provide against want of water, in case of failure of supply, we are now building a dam across an old quarry. This when completed will give us a storage capacity of about three million gallons. We are building it entirely by convict labor.

This pond will be filled with the waste water from the reservoir on nights and Sundays, and will be connected by a six-inch pipe with the main in the prison yard.

In case of failure of supply from the Croton aqueduct, the water from this pond will be sufficient for use in the prison for about two weeks and will always be available in case of fire.

As our earnings are about \$750 per day, the pond may be worth to us at any time many thousands of dollars.

The bath-rooms, commenced last year, have been completed and are now in continual use.

SCHOOL.

Our evening school has been continued every night except Sunday during the year with the most beneficent results.

It is now our boast that we discharge no prisoners from this institution (except a very few old men, who say that they are too old to commence their education now) who cannot read and write and cast up the ordinary accounts of a workingman.

I again would suggest that you urge upon the Legislature the necessity of an appropriation for building and fitting up a convenient school-room, as we have no place now except the chapel which is very inconvenient.

The benefit of education to a discharged prisoner, thrown upon the world to earn his living, many of them entirely without friends, cannot be overestimated.

About two hundred prisoners are transferred every year from this to other prisons. This ought not to be.

From my experience in prison management, I am satisfied that the surest and best, if not the only way, to reform criminals is to keep alive all the better part of the nature.

In no way can this be so well accomplished as through the relations of life, such as the visits of relatives and friends.

When a man from New York city is sent to this prison, his family and friends, though poor, may visit him; but if he is transferred to Clinton or Auburn it is impossible for him to receive visits from them.

He naturally becomes hardened, sullen, difficult to manage, and there is much less chance for his reformation.

I would therefore strongly urge upon you the necessity of extending the buildings of this prison to a sufficient capacity to accommodate all who may be sent here from the first and second judicial districts; and I trust that you will present the matter, with your recommendation, to the next legislature.

We are now so organized that all the work can be done by the prisoners, consequently the actual expense to the State will not be large.

DISCIPLINE.

We have steadily improved in the discipline of the prison since my report of last year, and, as I then said, it is in the highest and best sense satisfactory. Punishments are rare and not severe. We have none who are malcontent or incorrigible, so far as discipline is concerned.

Seven hundred and fifty-eight prisoners have been discharged during the year; only thirty-eight of these have come back.

I hear from many sources the opinion expressed, that there has been a large increase of criminals within the last forty years, and that this increase is caused by our prison management.

To correct this error, I give herewith a few statistics :

In 1840 there were 1,527 prisoners in the State prisons of this State ; in 1880 there were 2,927.

In 1840 the population of the State was 2,428,921 ; in 1880 it was 5,082,871.

While the population of the State had considerably more than doubled, the prison population had not. But this I do not consider the strongest evidence, for it is well understood by all intelligent people that crime is not in ratio to the population, for instance :

A people who are poor will have but few criminals ; while a wealthy people will have a much larger proportion.

In other words, the number of criminals does not depend upon the number of people in any community, but upon the wealth of that community.

Taking this, which I believe to be the only true and fair comparison, we find that in 1850 the value of real and personal property in this State was \$1,080,309,216 ; in 1880 it was \$7,619,000,000.

While the population had only doubled, the property had been increased seven and one-half times.

These figures show conclusively that crime has not increased in any comparison to the increase in property.

I think I have said enough to show the gross unfairness of criticisms on prison management in this State. But if more were needed, and the length of an annual report would permit, it could be easily shown that the lack of increase in the prison population, under all the circumstances, is almost phenomenal.

Crime follows and is bred by luxury and wealth, and while this country has in the last forty years made wonderful strides in both of these directions, crime, under our prison management, has not increased in any proportion thereto.

It is worthy of note that sixty-seven per cent of our inmates for the last five years have served but one term in this prison, as shown by the following table of commitments and recommitments :

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30.	For first time.	For second time.	For third time.	For fourth time.	For fifth time.	For sixth time.	For seventh time.	For eighth time.	Total number received.	Percentage.
1881	524	192	57	9	3	2	1	...	788	33.50
1882	515	158	55	12	2	1	...	...	743	30.68
1883	520	177	51	14	10	2	1	...	775	32.90
1884	522	181	63	20	3	4	1	...	794	34.26
1885	511	165	57	16	7	2	1	1	760	35.40

Average percentage of recommitments 33.35.

This effectually disposes of the popular fallacy that the population of our prisons is composed almost entirely of repeaters, for their

percentage is but a trifle over one per cent, *i. e.*, those who come more than twice.

In conclusion, I would say that the financial, disciplinary and reformatory results of this prison for the past five years give me great satisfaction.

They have been obtained by the cordial and hearty co-operation of the principal, keeper, physician, chaplain and clerk, all of whom have worked with me to the same end under your wise direction.

Trusting that your administration may be as successful in the future as it has been in the past,

I am yours respectfully,

A. A. BRUSH,

Agent and Warden.

CLERK'S REPORT.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

CLERK'S OFFICE, SING SING PRISON, }
October 1, 1885. }

TO HON. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, N. Y.:*

SIR — I have the honor to transmit herewith the following annual report of the department under my charge in Sing Sing State Prison, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Very respectfully,

A. L. BABCOCK,

Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

A. A. Brush, Agent and Warden of Sing Sing State Prison in account current with the State of New York, for cash received and expended for the use of said prison, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

DR.

To cash on hand October 1, 1884.....	\$217 83
To Treasurer's drafts for maintenance.....	172,851 74
To received from all other sources.....	246,284 60
Total.....	<u>\$419,353 17</u>

CR.

By expenditures, viz.:

Estimate No. 1. Salaries of officers.....	\$70,363 54
Estimate No. 2. Rations.....	60,190 95
Estimate No. 4. Stationery.....	1,326 89

Estimate No. 5.	Mileage and allowance.....	\$2,831 72
Estimate No. 5.	Convict deposits refunded.....	786 59
Estimate No. 6.	Furniture.....	2,088 55
Estimate No. 7.	Drugs and medicines.....	1,255 71
Estimate No. 8.	Clothing and bedding.....	15,568 91
Estimate No. 9.	Buildings and repairs.....	152 30
Estimate No. 10.	Fuel and lights.....	7,944 58
Estimate No. 11.	Hay, straw and feed.....	1,198 99
Estimate No. 12.	Miscellaneous.....	9,020 50
Deposits to credit Treasurer State of New York.....		246,284 60
Cash on hand October 1, 1885.....		340 34
Total.....		<u>\$419,354 17</u>

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Westchester County, } ss. :

A. A. Brush, Agent and Warden, and A. L. Babcock, clerk of Sing Sing State Prison, being sworn, say that the within account current is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

A. A. BRUSH,
Agent and Warden.
A. L. BABCOCK,
Clerk.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 10th day of October, 1885. }
H. C. WESTLAKE,
Notary Public.

TABLE No. 1.

ABSTRACT of the total earnings and cash receipts, and the total cash expenditures, with the average number of convicts per day and per month at the Sing Sing prison, from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885.

MONTH.	Contract earnings.	Miscellaneous earnings.	Convict deposits.	Total earnings.	Deposits in bank.	Treasurer's drafts.	Salaries of officers.	Expenditures for ordinary support.	Expenditures for building repairs, etc.	Convict deposit refunded.	Total expenditures.	Number of convicts on contract.	Number not on contract.	Number at close of month.	Monthly average.	Surplus.
1884.																
October	\$19,505 14	\$2,100 44	\$48 21	\$21,653 79	\$20,870 73	\$15,821 67	\$5,925 41	\$9,625 82	\$7 26	\$9 20	\$15,567 69	1,277	294	1,571	1,556	\$6,086 10
November	16,873 46	1,578 88	101 80	18,554 14	21,185 82	14,289 89	5,823 60	6,616 79	15 05	78 85	12,534 29	1,305	300	1,605	1,580	6,019 85
December	19,552 22	1,208 96	62 97	20,824 15	18,145 39	13,407 49	5,854 28	8,902 40	7 74	54 24	14,818 66	1,318	299	1,617	1,617	6,005 49
1885.																
January	20,201 32	1,128 90	27 52	21,357 74	20,708 64	15,600 76	5,828 18	9,475 13	6 68	31 47	15,341 46	1,311	301	1,612	1,614	6,016 28
February	18,186 74	718 56	13 85	18,919 15	20,933 73	13,260 46	5,856 20	6,666 34	14 98	356 64	12,894 16	1,326	310	1,636	1,625	6,024 99
March	19,853 52	717 54	123 19	20,684 25	19,027 47	13,815 16	5,846 80	7,824 22	8 70	2 34	13,682 06	1,330	329	1,659	1,646	7,012 19
April	19,699 44	1,059 35	6 00	20,764 79	20,918 87	14,445 06	5,894 30	8,831 48	17 25	15 90	14,758 93	1,359	316	1,675	1,668	6,005 86
May	19,893 30	1,849 06	18 90	21,761 26	21,567 40	15,501 68	5,974 77	9,629 70	20 12	135 09	15,759 68	1,308	284	1,592	1,632	6,001 58
June	19,171 88	1,728 72	31 39	20,931 99	21,653 41	15,489 43	5,897 45	8,932 08	9 78	48 26	14,887 54	1,269	276	1,545	1,561	6,044 42
July	18,969 44	1,510 10	5 36	20,484 90	20,687 34	14,851 82	5,839 24	8,617 93	10 95	10 00	14,478 12	1,291	293	1,584	1,584	6,006 78
August	18,258 18	1,653 45	12 83	19,924 46	20,635 72	14,209 87	5,710 88	8,171 77	11 66	25 66	13,919 97	1,263	272	1,535	1,567	6,004 49
September	18,169 02	1,669 44	22 46	19,860 92	19,950 08	12,078 45	5,912 43	8,133 14	22 13	18 94	14,086 64	1,273	268	1,541	1,529	5,774 28
Totals	\$228,333 66	\$16,923 40	\$474 48	\$245,731 54	\$246,284 60	\$172,851 74	\$70,363 54	\$101,426 80	\$152 30	\$786 59	\$172,729 23	15,630	3,542	19,172	19,159	\$73,002 31

Monthly average of convicts in prison, 1,597. Monthly average of convicts on contract, 1,302.

NOTE.—“Ordinary support” is found by deducting from “Total expenditures” the totals of “Salaries of officers,” “Expenditures for building and repairs” and “Convict deposit refunded.”

TABLE No. 2.

STATEMENT of expenditures by estimates, showing the expense per convict per annum, per month and per diem, in Sing Sing State prison, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

ESTIMATES.		Total amount of expenditures.	Average per convict per annum.	Average per convict per month.	Average per convict per diem.
Estimate No. 1.	Salaries of officers	\$70,363 54	\$44 06	\$3 67 ² / ₁₀	12 ² / ₁₀
Estimate No. 2.	Rations	60,190 95	37 69	3 14 ¹ / ₁₀	10 ⁶ / ₁₀
Estimate No. 4.	Stationery and postage	1,326 89	83 ¹ / ₁₀	07	2 ² / ₁₀
Estimate No. 5.	Mileage and allowance	2,831 72	1 77 ³ / ₁₀	14 ⁷ / ₁₀	1 ⁶ / ₁₀
Estimate No. 5.	Convict deposit refunded	786 59	49 ³ / ₁₀	04 ¹ / ₁₀	1 ¹ / ₁₀
Estimate No. 6.	Furniture	2,088 55	1 30 ⁸ / ₁₀	10 ⁹ / ₁₀	1 ⁴ / ₁₀
Estimate No. 7.	Drugs and medicines	1,255 71	78 ⁶ / ₁₀	06 ⁵ / ₁₀	2 ² / ₁₀
Estimate No. 8.	Clothing and bedding	*15,568 91	9 39 ⁵ / ₁₀	78 ³ / ₁₀	02 ⁶ / ₁₀
Estimate No. 9.	Building and repairs	152 30	09 ⁵ / ₁₀	⁸ / ₁₀	
Estimate No. 10.	Fuel and lights	7,944 58	4 97 ⁵ / ₁₀	41 ⁵ / ₁₀	01 ⁴ / ₁₀
Estimate No. 11.	Hay, straw and feed	1,198 99	75 ¹ / ₁₀	06 ² / ₁₀	2 ² / ₁₀
Estimate No. 12.	Miscellaneous	9,020 50	5 64 ⁸ / ₁₀	47	01 ⁶ / ₁₀
Total expenditures.....		\$172,729.23	\$107 80 ⁵ / ₁₀	\$8 98 ³ / ₁₀	29 ⁹ / ₁₀
Ordinary support*.....		101,426 80	63 28 ³ / ₁₀	5 27 ³ / ₁₀	17 ⁶ / ₁₀

* From Estimate No. 8 and "ordinary support" is deducted \$564.63, cost of officers' uniforms.

STATEMENT showing the existing contracts in Sing Sing State prison, the number of convicts called for by each contract, the price per day, the date when commenced and the date of expiration.

Name of contract.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	Price per day.	Number of convicts.	Commenced.	Expire.
Stove	Perry & Co...	\$0 56	900	March 1, 1881	Febru'y 28, 1887
Shoe	Bay State Shoe & Leather Co.	62	300	April 1, 1882	August 31, 1887
Laundry ..	Mahaney & Stern ...	60	130	Dec'ber 1, 1881	Novem'r 30, 1886

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

	Balance of appropriation, Sept. 30, 1884.	Amount expended	Amount on hand Sept. 30, 1885.
Female prison, alterations	\$955 28	\$491 66	\$463 62

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the amount earned each month at Sing Sing State prison, under the various contracts for convict labor, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	Stove contract.	Shoe contract.	Laundry contract.	Total earnings.
1884.				
October	\$12,471 20	\$4,970 54	\$2,063 40	\$19,505 14
November	10,873 52	4,238 94	1,761 00	16,873 46
December.....	12,810 00	4,780 82	1,961 40	19,552 22
1885.				
January.....	13,170 64	4,999 68	2,031 00	20,201 32
February	11,897 76	4,457 18	1,831 80	18,186 74
March	13,014 96	4,828 56	2,010 00	19,853 52
April	12,922 56	4,832 28	1,944 60	19,699 44
May	13,144 88	4,768 42	1,980 00	19,893 30
June	12,651 52	4,580 56	1,939 80	19,171 88
July	12,387 76	4,658 68	1,923 00	18,969 44
August	11,844 56	4,563 82	1,849 80	18,258 18
September	11,609 92	4,684 10	1,875 00	18,169 02
Totals	\$148,799 28	\$56,363 58	\$23,170 80	\$228,333 66

TABLE NO. 5.

STATEMENT showing the earnings, expenditures and surplus for each month at Sing Sing State prison, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	No. of convicts.	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Surplus.
1884.				
October	1,556	\$21,653 79	\$15,567 69	6,086 10
November... ..	1,580	18,554 14	12,534 29	6,019 85
December.....	1,617	20,824 15	14,818 66	6,005 49
1885.				
January	1,614	21,357 74	15,341 46	6,016 28
February.....	1,625	18,919 15	12,894 16	6,024 99
March.....	1,646	20,694 25	13,682 06	7,012 19
April.....	1,668	20,764 79	14,758 93	6,005 86
May.....	1,632	21,761 26	15,759 68	6,001 58
June	1,561	20,931 99	14,887 57	6,044 42
July.....	1,564	20,484 90	14,478 12	6,006 78
August.....	1,567	19,924 46	13,919 97	6,004 49
September.....	1,529	19,860 92	14,086 64	5,774 28
Totals .....	.....	\$245,731 54	\$172,729 23	\$73,002 31

Average number of convicts, 1,597.

TABLE NO. 6.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the earnings and expenditures, with deficiency and surplus by years, at Sing Sing State prison, for the past sixteen years, ending September 30, 1885.

YEARS.	No. of convicts.	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Surplus.	Deficiencies.
1870.....	.....	\$290,017 95	\$361,901 78	.....	\$71,883 83
1871.....	.....	144,864 73	267,426 03	.....	121,561 30
1872.....	.....	97,088 47	342,230 82	.....	245,142 35
1873.....	1,176	73,589 98	282,516 10	.....	208,926 21
1874.....	1,296	84,231 80	262,963 36	.....	178,731 56
1875.....	1,348	83,400 19	250,972 44	.....	167,572 25
1876.....	1,474	57,171 33	271,024 06	.....	213,852 73
1877.....	1,456	90,049 21	216,221 30	.....	126,176 09
1878.....	1,629	219,018 20	175,611 77	\$43,406 43	.....
1879.....	1,660	226,907 04	187,693 23	39,213 81	.....
1880.....	1,580	217,028 69	184,277 69	32,751 00	.....
1881.....	1,547	229,254 14	187,127 20	42,126 94	.....
1882.....	1,534	241,321 93	193,127 20	48,194 73	.....
1883.....	1,521	237,238 48	183,219 73	54,018 75	.....
1884.....	1,522	239,285 24	176,071 12	63,214 22	.....
1885.....	1,597	245,731 54	172,729 23	73,002 31	.....
Totals...	.....	.....	.....	\$395,928 19	\$1,333,846 32

The total amount of expenditures over earnings for the eight years, 1870 to 1877, inclusive, was \$1,333,846.32.

The total amount of earnings over expenditures for the eight years, 1878 to 1885, inclusive, was \$395,928.19.

TABLE No. 7.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing profit of Sing Sing State prison by months for fiscal years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885.

MONTHS.	Profit, 1880.	Profit, 1881.	Profit, 1882.	Profit, 1883.	Profit, 1884.	Profit, 1885.
1879.						
October.....	\$2,380 99	\$3,414 01	\$3,003 93	\$5,000 11	\$5,036 35	\$6,086 10
November.....	373 48	2,090 14	3,005 76	4,000 44	5,000 32	6,019 85
December.....	3,052 46	2,295 69	3,039 56	4,010 04	4,026 15	6,005 49
1880.						
January.....	2,154 32	2,008 99	3,044 73	4,000 43	4,036 44	6,016 28
February...	2,741 53	2,029 73	3,007 87	2,456 41	4,000 61	6,024 99
March	3,753 00	4,034 04	3,011 60	4,000 16	5,019 03	7,012 19
April.....	3,137 59	4,065 48	4,411 14	4,003 80	5,000 12	6,005 86
May.....	3,376 86	4,054 20	5,010 88	4,063 16	6,051 51	6,001 58
June	2,807 16	4,019 48	4,019 32	5,027 96	6,000 21	6,044 42
July.....	3,149 59	4,029 63	4,617 33	5,010 65	6,026 38	6,006 78
August	3,080 12	4,083 95	6,000 52	6,008 15	6,015 20	6,004 49
September.....	2,744 10	6,001 60	6,022 09	6,437 44	7,000 90	5,774 28
Totals	\$32,751 00	\$42,126 94	\$48,194 73	\$54,018 75	\$63,214 22	\$73,002 31
Surplus for 1880.....	\$32,751 00	Surplus for 1884.....	\$63,214 22			
Surplus for 1881.....	42,126 94	Surplus for 1885.....	73,002 31			
Surplus for 1882.	48,194 73					
Surplus for 1883.....	54,018 75	Total	\$395,928 19			

General Statement and Averages.

The daily average of convicts confined in Sing Sing State prison during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.....	\$1,596 $\frac{6}{10}$
The total receipts for the support of Sing Sing State prison during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885 (treasurer's drafts).....	\$172,729 23
The total earnings of Sing Sing State prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.....	245,731 54
Showing an excess of earnings over receipts of	\$73,002 31
The total earnings of the prison for the year.....	\$245,731 54
The average earnings per convict per annum.....	153 87 $\frac{1}{10}$
The average earnings per convict per month.....	12 82 $\frac{3}{10}$
The average earnings per convict per diem.....	42 $\frac{8}{10}$
The average number of convicts on contract per diem.	1,302 $\frac{5}{10}$
The total amount of contract earnings for the year.	\$228,333 66
The average contract earnings per convict per annum.	175 37 $\frac{1}{10}$
The average contract earnings per convict per month.	14 61 $\frac{4}{10}$
The average contract earnings per convict per diem.	48 $\frac{7}{10}$
The total amount of expenditures for the year*...	\$172,729 23
The average expenditures per convict per annum..	107 80 $\frac{5}{10}$
The average expenditures per convict per month..	8 98 $\frac{3}{10}$
The average expenditures per convict per diem ...	29 $\frac{9}{10}$
The total amount of expenditures for "ordinary support" for the year. (See Abstract, Table No. 1.*)	\$101,426 80
The average expenditures per convict per annum for "ordinary support".....	63 28 $\frac{3}{10}$
The average expenditures per convict per month for "ordinary support".....	5 27 $\frac{3}{10}$
The average expenditures per convict per diem for "ordinary support".....	17 $\frac{6}{10}$

* From amount of total expenditures and expenditures for "ordinary support," is deducted \$564.63, cost of officers' uniform.

STATEMENT showing the number of convicts received and discharged in each month at Sing Sing prison during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	Received.	Discharged.	Excess received.	Excess discharged.
1884.				
October.....	77	45	32	
November	62	28	34	
December.....	65	53	12	
1885.				
January.....	53	58	.....	5
February	69	45	24	
March.....	51	28	23	
April.....	69	53	16	
May.....	63	147	.....	84
June.....	56	102	.....	46
July	73	34	39	
August.....	59	108	.....	49
September.....	63	57	6	
Totals.....	760	758	186	184

Average number received per month, $63\frac{1}{3}$.

Average number discharged per month, $63\frac{1}{6}$.

STATEMENT showing the number of convicts in Sing Sing State prison on the 30th day of September, 1884, also number received discharged, transferred and died during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885

Number of convicts in prison September 30, 1884.....	1, 539
Number of convicts received during the year.....	760
	<hr/>
	2, 299
Number of convicts discharged by commutation...	524
Number of convicts discharged by commutation (special).....	1
Number of convicts discharged by expiration of sentence.....	1
Number of convicts discharged by pardon.....	4
Number of convicts discharged by transfer to "Auburn prison".....	150
Number of convicts discharged by transfer to "Clinton prison".....	50
Number of convicts discharged by transfer to State Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	7

Number of convicts discharged by order of court..	2
Number of convicts died.....	18
Number of convicts escaped.....	1
	<hr/>
	758
Number of convicts remainining in prison September 30, 1885.....	1, 541
	<hr/> <hr/>

Employed as follows September 30, 1885.

Number of convicts employed on stove contract.....	857
Number of convicts employed on shoe contract.....	292
Number of convicts employed on laundry contract.....	124
Number of convicts employed on State work and waiters.	255
Number of convicts sick in hospital.....	13
	<hr/>
Total number in prison September 30, 1885.....	1, 541
	<hr/> <hr/>

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL, SING SING PRISON, }
October 1, 1885. }

Hon. I. V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, N. Y.:*

SIR — I have the honor to submit the regular annual report of the medical department of Sing Sing prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Whole number of convicts in prison September 30, 1885..	1, 541
Whole number of convicts received during the year	760
Whole number of convicts discharged during the year....	758
Number transferred to Clinton prison	50
Number transferred to Auburn prison.....	150
Number transferred to Auburn insane asylum	7
Number of convicts who died during the year	18
Daily average number in prison during the year.....	1, 598
Percentage of deaths on average number in prison	1.13
Number of convicts in good health when received.....	581
Number of convicts partially disabled when received.....	179
Whole number treated in hospital during the year.....	291
Monthly average number in hospital.....	24
Whole number of days lost in hospital.....	4, 850
Whole number of applications for treatment in dispensary,	24, 187
Whole number of prescriptions.....	22, 822
Whole number on contract September 30.....	1, 273
Whole number employed on State work September 30...	268
Whole number removed from contract to State work	157
Whole number of days excused by physician	3, 234
Whole number of days excused for sickness	1, 415
Whole number of days excused for accidents.....	1, 819
	<hr/> <hr/>

In looking over the results of the management of this institution during the past year, and comparing them with the results of former years, I am deeply impressed with the evidence of steady advancement and satisfactory improvement.

The physical condition of the men has been better during the year just closed than for several previous years, notwithstanding the daily average number of convicts has been largely in excess.

There is no prison in this country, if in the world, where the convicts are so bountifully provided with such a variety of substantial, wholesome food.

My whole time is devoted to hospital and dispensary duties, and in every possible manner I have endeavored to increase the health and promote the comfort and well being of the convicts under my professional charge.

As a consequence of the above facts, the amount of productive industry has been largely in excess of that of any previous year in the history of Sing Sing prison.

There has not for many years been so small a percentage of punishment for violations of discipline.

The death-rate for the past year is small, and will compare favorably with that of former years.

It gives me great pleasure to add that there is daily evidence of increased effort on the part of Warden Brush to deal kindly and humanely with all the convicts, without losing sight of the fact that they are criminals, and, for the time being, subject to all the penalty due to violated law.

I can also add with much satisfaction that there appears to be a steady and encouraging improvement in the moral as well as physical condition of the convicts in this prison, the causes of which may be briefly summed up as follows:

A judicious and uniform system of productive industry. A proper amount and variety of substantial food. A bountiful supply of hospital and medical stores, and continuous attention to their health and sanitary condition. A sufficient amount of clothing. The uniform maintenance of good discipline, and the opportunity afforded them in the school library, and chapel for intellectual, moral and religious culture.

I cannot close this report without expressing to you my obligations for the many valuable suggestions you have given me, and the uniform, kindly interest you have always manifested in the medical department of this institution.

The annexed tables will furnish you the usual statistical information.

I have the honor to remain,

Very truly yours,

H. BARBER, M. D.,

Physician in charge of Sing Sing Prison.

TABLE No. 1.
Showing out-hospital report.

MONTHS.	Applications for treat- ment.	Number treated.	Number not treated.	Number ex- posed for sickness.	Number ex- posed for accidents.	Total number exposed.	Average num- ber applica- tions.	Average num- ber treated.	Average num- ber not treated.	Average num- ber of days excused.	Number in prison last of month.
1884.											
October.....	2,078	1,895	183	181	120	301	67	60	6	10	1,571
November.....	1,832	1,762	70	104	126	230	61	59	2	8	1,605
December....	2,207	2,107	100	162	203	365	71	68	3	12	1,617
1885.											
January.....	2,316	2,187	129	171	212	383	75	71	4	12	1,612
February.....	1,918	1,824	94	129	154	283	66	63	3	10	1,636
March.....	2,053	1,955	98	121	201	322	66	63	3	10	1,659
April.....	2,284	2,169	115	98	115	213	76	72	4	7	1,675
May.....	2,010	1,867	143	83	136	219	65	60	5	7	1,592
June.....	1,739	1,656	83	78	81	159	58	55	3	5	1,545
July.....	2,310	2,159	151	127	213	340	74	70	5	11	1,584
August.....	1,676	1,589	87	94	125	219	54	51	3	7	1,535
September....	1,764	1,652	112	67	133	200	59	55	4	7	1,541
Total.....	24,187	22,822	1,365	1,415	1,819	3,234	..	....	....	....	19,172
Average.....	2,015	1,902	113	118	152	269	66	65	4	9	1,597

Whole number in prison during the year.....
Percentage of deaths.....
Percentage of pardons.....
Percentage sent to asylum.....

2,299 | Average number in prison during the year.....
.71 | Percentage of deaths on average number in prison.....
.11 | Percentage of pardons on average number in prison.....
.30 | Percentage sent to asylum on average number in prison..

1,597
1.13
.25
.40

TABLE No. 2.
Showing in-hospital report.

	No. in prison on first of month.	Received during the month.	Discharged during the month.	In prison last of the month.	In hospital first of month.	No. treated each month.	Received during the month.	Discharged during the month.	No. days lost by sickness each month.	No. days lost by accidents each month.	Total number of days lost each month.	Died.
1884.												
October	1,539	77	45	1,571	9	21	15	12	291	121	411	..
November	1,568	62	28	1,605	13	27	15	14	422	53	475	..
December	1,605	65	53	1,617	13	28	19	15	427	16	443	5
1885.												
January	1,615	53	58	1,612	12	20	12	8	400	32	432	2
February	1,612	69	45	1,636	13	23	10	10	357	56	413	4
March	1,636	51	28	1,659	12	26	13	14	363	21	384	2
April	1,662	69	53	1,675	9	25	15	16	347	48	395	1
May	1,679	63	147	1,592	8	21	18	13	366	20	386	2
June	1,589	56	102	1,545	11	21	8	10	290	18	308	..
July	1,543	73	34	1,584	9	29	21	20	328	68	396	1
August	1,586	59	108	1,535	10	27	19	17	324	85	409	1
September	1,535	63	57	1,541	11	23	14	12	311	67	398	..
Total	19,169	760	758	19,172	130	291	179	161	4,226	624	4,850	18
Average	1,597	63	63	1,598	11	24	15	13	353	52	404	1

TABLE No. 3.
Showing number of deaths during the year.

NAME.	Color.	Age.	Habits.	Shop.	Crime.	Years.	Entered prison.	Entered hospital.	Date of death.	Disease.
Frederick Miller	White	19	Moderate.	Stove....	Burg., 3d deg ..	2	June	November 25, 1884	December 2, 1884	Congestion of the brain.
James Reilly	White	22	Moderate.	State	Robbery	4	January	November 24, 1884	December 3, 1884	Nervous exhaustion.
Joseph Jenkina....	Black.	25	Moderate.	Stove....	G. L., 1st deg ...	0	January	November 28, 1884	December 7, 1884	Nervous exhaustion.
Matthew Brennan	White	24	Moderate.	Laundry	Burg., 3d deg ...	1	October	December 2, 1884	December 8, 1884	Tonsillitis.
Richard Delaney	White	18	Intemp ..	State	Ass't to ravish.	4	April	December 2, 1884	December 12, 1884	Malarial fever.
George Leonard	White	35	Moderate.	State	Burg., 2d deg...	10	September 19, 1879	January 1, 1885	January 13, 1885	Nervous exhaustion.
James Murphy	White	19	Moderate.	State	Burg., 3d deg...	1	February 28, 1884	December 20, 1884	January 17, 1885	Phthisis.
Charles H. Warren	White	37	Moderate.	State	Manslt., 3d deg	4	February 7, 1883	†.....	February 10, 1885	Rupture of left auricle of the heart.
John Kelly	White	21	Moderate.	State	Lar. from per ...	2	April	September 4, 1884	February 11, 1885	Phthisis.
George Storms.....	Black.	22	Moderate.	State	G. lar., 2d deg.	3	February	December 18, 1884	February 25, 1885	Phthisis.
Patrick Conway	White	45	Moderate.	State	Burg., 1st deg ...	20	February 21, 1874	October 3, 1884	February 28, 1885	Rheumatic carditis.
Augustus Wilroy	Black.	27	Moderate.	State	Grand larceny..	4	September 30, 1882	March 7, 1885	March 17, 1885	Phthisis.
Reuben Stevenson.....	Black.	24	Moderate.	State	Burg., 3d deg...	*3	March 26, 1884	March 7, 1885	March 31, 1885	Phthisis.
Andrew Jackson	Black.	24	Moderate.	Stove	Assault, 2d deg.	2	February 25, 1885	†.....	April 20, 1885	Embolism of the heart.
Thomas Taylor	White	26	Moderate.	Stove	Burg., 1st deg ...	10	March 24, 1885	May 6, 1885	May 10, 1885	Pneumonia.
John Mullidge	Black.	24	Moderate.	State	Robbery	15	October 9, 1884	April 20, 1885	May 19, 1885	Phthisis.
Michael Walsh	White	45	Moderate.	Stove	Manslaughter ..	10	June 26, 1884	July 25, 1885	July 27, 1885	Apoplexy.
James Kershon.....	Black.	45	Temp'rate	State	G. L., 2d deg....	6	February 25, 1884	July 1, 1885	August 4, 1885	Phthisis.

• \$300 fine. † Post-mortem and inquest.

TABLE No. 5.
Transferred to asylum for insane convicts, 1884-85.

NAME.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.	Crime.	Term.	Date of Sentence.	Date of transfer.
1884.							
John Nolan.....	White..	29	New York.....	Grand larceny, 2d degree.	4 years..	September 16, 1884...	October 22, 1884.
1885.							
John Finn.....	White..	21	New York.....	Robbery, 2d degree	7½ years..	November 12, 1884...	January 8, 1885.
Thomas McLoughlin	White..	32	New York.....	Extortion.....	2½ years..	June 2, 1884...	May 21, 1885.
John Simmons	White..	30	New York.....	Grand larceny, 1st degree.	5 years..	March 3, 1885...	June 2, 1885.
George Smyth.	Black..	22	New York.....	Grand larceny, 1st degree.	5 years..	January 3, 1884...	June 2, 1885.
William Kirk..	White..	21	New York.....	Grand larceny, 2d degree.	3 years..	June 17, 1884...	September 15, 1885.
William O'Rourke.....	White..	23	New York.....	Grand larceny, 2d degree.	2½ years..	April 29, 1884...	July 6, 1885.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss:
Westchester County, }

I, Hiram Barber, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 10th day of October 1885. }

A. L. BABCOCK,
Clerk.

H. BARBER, M. D.,
Prison Physician.

CHAPLAIN’S REPORT.

Hon. I. V. BAKER, *Superintendent of State Prisons* :

I have the honor of submitting to you my report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885 :

While I am not able to tabulate the results of my religious work during the year, I am confident that in God’s book will be found the record of lives moved to bettering through the efforts made in chapel and private interviews.

I more than ever believe in the power of the gospel to reform and save all men, and the State and society should recognize and more practically utilize the methods which God has revealed in his word. The law of love as formulated by Christ is the only law that has ever been able to reach the source of human culpability. This law vindicates justice by lifting men to a life in which nothing can be found to deprecate.

Reformation should be the paramount end sought for. To this end careful classification should be made.

I would here emphasize my words of last year’s report upon this all important subject of reform in the prisons.

Permit me to respectfully call your attention to a project which has for some years been in my thought, namely the establishment of a prison weekly paper. I believe it to be entirely feasible and it would in many ways prove to be of benefit. It could be made to furnish healthy reading matter to the exclusion of hundreds of papers largely good, yet having in them articles which should not be admitted to the prison.

It could be made the vehicle of information and notices to the men from the warden and other principal officers. It could be made a means of stimulating a spirit of investigation and study in the various branches of knowledge among the men. It could be made interesting and profitable to all the prison interest.

A comparatively small amount would be sufficient to procure the necessary plant.

Our library is in good condition and is a source of comfort as well as instruction to the men.

The supervision of the prison correspondence continues to be an important part of my duties.

During the past year the number of letters received was.	23,916
Sent out.....	15,245

The night school has been in successful operation since the last report. During the year 122 men unable to read or write were admitted and 44 were discharged having become fair readers and

writers. I think that the formation of an advanced class in reading and mathematics and perhaps book-keeping would be of great and lasting benefit.

Our statistical tables are in advance of any previous year in showing the record of those who were criminal before coming here. This is of importance in the study of penology.

One fact developed in table No. 14 is of interest in showing that of the 760 men received during the year 737 were reared by their parents.

Other facts of value are to be found in the various tabulated forms annexed.

Very truly yours,

S. W. EDGERTON,

Chaplain.

SING SING PRISON, *September 30, 1885.*

STATISTICAL TABLES ACCOMPANYING CHAPLAIN'S REPORT FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing total number of convicts in prison September 30, 1885.

White	1,436
Colored	105
Total	<u>1,541</u>

TABLE No. 2.

Showing counties where convicted.

Clinton	1	Richmond.....	10
Dutchess	21	Rockland.....	4
Kings.....	17	Suffolk.....	19
New York.....	1,370	Westchester	31
Orange	21		
Putnam	9		<u>1,541</u>
Queens	38		

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the crimes for which convicted.

Against the person.

Assault to harm.....	138	Abduction.....	2
Assault to kill.....	18	Bigamy	11
Assault to ravish	1	Carrying concealed weap-	
Abortion	1	ons	2

Crime against nature.....	2	Seduction.....	2
Incest.....	2	Suicide and attempts....	1
Manslaughter.....	44		
Murder.....	46		296
Rape and attempts... ..	26		

Against property.

Arson and attempts.....	18	Receiving stolen goods ..	13
Burglary and attempts ..	425	Willful injury to property.	1
Carrying burglars' tools...	2	Stoning railroad cars....	1
Forgery and attempts ...	41		
Grand larc'y and attempts.	571		1,091
Larceny from the person.	19		

Against person and property.

Perjury.....	8	Attempted illegal voting.	2
Robbery and attempts...	140	Secreting poll-list.....	1
Blackmail.....	2		
Assisting prisoners to es-			154
cape.....	1		

RECAPITULATION.

Crimes against the person.....	296
Crimes against property	1,091
Crimes against person and property	154
	1,541

TABLE No. 4.

Showing terms of sentences.

1 year	25	5 $\frac{1}{3}$ years.....	1
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ years.....	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	16
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	34	6 years.....	20
1 $\frac{2}{3}$ years.....	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	4
2 years.....	178	7 years.....	14
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ years.....	5	7 $\frac{1}{3}$ years.....	1
2 $\frac{1}{3}$ years.....	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	32
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	251	8 years.....	24
3 years.....	145	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	4
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	103	9 years.....	4
4 years.....	107	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	5
4 $\frac{1}{6}$ years.....	1	10 years.....	104
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years... ..	74	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ years.....	1
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ years.....	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	3
5 years.....	231	12 years.....	15

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	7	19 years.....	2
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	1	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	1
15 years.....	29	20 years.....	23
15 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	2	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	1
15 $\frac{5}{6}$ years.....	1	Life	57
16 years.....	2		
17 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	1		1,541
18 years.....	2		
18 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	4		

Average length of sentence, excluding life, 4 years 10 months 18 days.

TABLE No. 5.

Showing previous occupations.

Actor.....	1	Cooks.....	29
Accountants	2	Carpenters	31
Army officer.....	1	Chemists	2
Agents	5	Coffinmaker	1
Artificial flower makers..	3	Coopers	8
Broker.....	1	Conductors	2
Bookkeepers	24	Contractors.....	2
Boxmakers	7	Cloth printer.....	1
Barbers	22	Chimney sweep.....	1
Bartenders	35	Carpet layer	1
Boatmen	9	Canvassers.....	4
Bakers	17	Cigarbox maker	1
Bricklayers	15	Cigar makers.....	18
Brushmakers.....	4	Civil engineer.....	1
Butchers	22	Caulkers.....	2
Blacksmiths	6	Color mixer.....	1
Boilermakers	4	Coremaker	1
Billposter	1	Compositors	3
Bootblacks	6	Correspondent	1
Boot treer.....	1	Coachmen	6
Brass stamper.....	1	Cabinet maker	3
Brass molders.....	2	Cracker packer.....	1
Bookbinders	4	Cutter.....	1
Burnisher.....	1	Collectors.....	3
Brass finishers.....	2	Chair makers.....	3
Brass roller.....	1	Drivers.....	108
Broom maker.....	1	Deck hand.....	1
Boarding-house runner ..	1	Druggists	2
Brakemen	4	Dry goods packer.....	1
Buttonmaker	1	Designer	1
Baseball player.....	1	Dock builder	1
Bag sewer.....	1	Engineers.....	7
Clerks	51	Engravers	4

Electrician.....	1	Molders	13
Electrotypers	2	Miller	1
Expressman.....	1	Masons	7
Farmers.....	39	Miner.....	1
Fish packer.....	1	Milkmen	3
Frame maker	1	Mattress makers.....	2
Fisherman.....	1	Messengers	8
Firemen	19	No occupation	6
File maker	1	Nurses.....	3
File setter.....	1	Nickleplater	1
Florist	1	News dealers.....	3
Gardeners	2	Oystermen	12
Gilders	3	Organ builder.....	1
Gasfitters.....	4	Office boys	3
Glass cutter.....	1	Oiler	1
Glass blower	1	Ornamenter.....	2
Glass packers	2	Operators	5
Grocer	1	Painters.....	41
Hotel thief	1	Potters.....	2
Horse shoers.....	3	Packers	2
Harness makers	2	Plumbers.....	19
Huckster	1	Peddlars	40
Hostlers.....	16	Pressmen.....	2
Hatters.....	8	Piano makers	2
Hod carrier.....	1	Piano leg maker.....	1
Horse dealer	1	Printers.....	43
Hollow-ware moulders...	2	Physicians.....	2
Icemen	5	Picture framers	2
Iron worker.....	1	Planer	1
Iron roller.....	1	Potters	9
Inspector.....	1	Pharmacist	1
Interpreter	1	Policemen	5
Jewelers.....	8	Polishers	2
Jewel case maker.....	1	Papermaker	1
Japanners	2	Plasterers	6
Junkmen	7	Pastry cooks.....	2
Kalsominer	1	Plater	1
Law clerk	1	Patternmaker	1
Lapidary.....	1	Produce dealer	1
Laborers	232	Plate printers	2
Longshoremen	12	Paper hanger.....	1
Lathers	2	Paper-box makers.....	2
Lithographer's apprentice.	1	Paper folder.....	1
Liquor dealers	2	Photographers	2
Laundrymen.....	7	Quarrymen	2
Locksmiths	3	Retort maker	1
Lawyer.....	1	Roofers	4
Merchants.....	2	Rag sewer.....	1
Machinists.....	16	Rubber workers.....	2

Sailors.....	30	Tinsmiths	18
Stonecutters	14	Tailors	15
Stone masons	2	Teamsters	3
Shade printers	2	Tool dresser.....	1
Scene painter	1	Tobacco strippers.....	2
Steam driller.....	1	Telegraph liner	1
Strap dealer.....	1	Telegraphers.....	2
Speculators	3	Teachers	2
Steamfitters.....	8	Tobacconists	2
Salesmen	14	Trunkmaker	1
Shoemakers.....	36	Thieves	8
Stone sawyers.....	2	Tea packer	1
Sawyers	2	Type founder	1
Spring-bed makers.....	2	Umbrella makers	2
Stewards	4	Upholsterers	4
Sailmakers.....	4	Varnishers.....	8
Stocking-knitter	1	Vocalist.....	1
Spinner	1	Venders.....	14
Silk weavers.....	2	Waiters	79
Shoe burnisher.....	1	Wine bottler.....	1
Shoe fitters	4	Watchmaker	1
Shoe lasters.....	3	Weavers.....	3
Shoe cutters	3	Watchmen	5
Shoe heeler	1	Wood carver	1
Shoe finisher.....	1	Woodturner	1
Shoe packers.....	2	Wood polisher.....	1
Stove mounter	1	Window decorator	
Sewing-machine operators	3		
Saloon keepers	2		
Soda water manufacturer..	1		
			<hr/> 1, 541 <hr/>

TABLE No. 6.

Showing age when convicted.

14 years.....	1	30 years.....	50
16 years.....	8	31 years.	33
17 years.....	26	32 years.....	40
18 years.....	83	33 years.....	29
19 years.....	99	34 years.....	30
20 years.....	90	35 years.....	40
21 years.....	104	36 years.....	20
22 years.....	133	37 years.....	23
23 years.....	102	38 years.....	18
24 years.....	101	39 years.....	28
25 years.....	80	40 years.....	13
26 years.....	71	41 years.....	15
27 years.....	56	42 years.....	19
28 years.....	71	43 years.....	16
29 years.....	55	44 years.....	12

45 years.....	16	56 years.....	1
46 years.....	7	57 years.....	1
47 years.....	10	58 years.....	1
48 years.....	7	59 years.....	2
49 years.....	4	60 years.....	2
50 years.....	7	61 years.....	1
51 years.....	2	62 years.....	1
52 years.....	3	64 years.....	1
53 years.....	3	72 years.....	1
54 years.....	1		
55 years.....	4		
			<hr/>
			1, 541
			<hr/>

Average age at time of conviction, 27 years $2\frac{2}{3}$ months.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing nativity.

Natives.

Alabama.....	1	New York.....	931
Connecticut.....	15	New Jersey.....	18
California.....	1	North Carolina.....	2
District of Columbia....	6	New Hampshire.....	2
Delaware.....	3	New Mexico.....	1
Florida.....	1	Ohio.....	7
Georgia.....	3	Pennsylvania.....	36
Illinois.....	6	Rhode Island.....	5
Kentucky.....	4	South Carolina.....	4
Louisiana.....	3	Tennessee.....	2
Maine.....	5	Texas.....	1
Massachusetts.....	38	Virginia.....	11
Missouri.....	2	Wisconsin.....	1
Michigan.....	1		
Maryland.....	7		
Mississippi.....	1		
			<hr/>
			1, 118
			<hr/>

Foreigners.

Australia.....	1	Nova Scotia.....	3
Austria.....	2	Mexico.....	2
Belgium.....	2	Poland.....	7
Canada.....	11	Peru.....	1
China.....	2	Russia.....	4
Cuba.....	1	Sweden.....	1
Denmark.....	2	Spain.....	2
England.....	55	Scotland.....	11
France.....	10	Switzerland.....	5
Germany.....	123	Turkey.....	1
Greece.....	1	Venezuela.....	1
Hungary.....	1	West Indies.....	1
Italy.....	38		
Ireland.....	134		
Norway.....	1		
			<hr/>
			423
			<hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Natives.....	1, 118
Foreigners.....	423
	<hr/>
	1, 541
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 8.

Showing degree of education.

Common school.....	1, 338
Academic.....	20
Collegiate.....	6
Read only.....	26
No education.....	151
	<hr/>
	1, 541
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 9.

Showing habits of life.

Use liquor.....	1, 401
Do not use liquor.....	140
	<hr/>
	1, 541
	<hr/>
Use tobacco	1, 478
Do not use tobacco	63
	<hr/>
	1, 541
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 10.

Showing number of convicts received and discharged during the year.

Received	760
Discharged	758
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 11.

Showing number of commitments against total number in prison.

For the first time.....	960
For the second time.....	407
For the third time.....	114
For the fourth time.....	42
For the fifth time.....	12
For the sixth time.....	6
	<hr/>
	1, 541
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 12.

Showing number of convicts received during the year.

Employed when crime was committed.....	374
Idle when crime was committed.....	386
	<hr/>
	760
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 13.

Showing previous commitments of convicts received during the year.

Having been in this prison before once.....	121
Having been in this prison before twice.....	49
Having been in this prison before three times.....	16
Having been in this prison before four times.....	4
Having been in this prison before five times.....	2
Having been in this prison before six times.....	1
Having been in this prison before seven times.....	1
	<hr/>
	194
	<hr/>
Having been in other State prisons or penitentiaries before once	158
Having been in other State prisons or penitentiaries before twice.....	26
Having been in other State prisons or penitentiaries before three times.....	11
Having been in other State prisons or penitentiaries before four times.....	2
Having been in other State prisons or penitentiaries before six times	1
	<hr/>
	198
	<hr/>
Having been in jails or work-houses before once.....	66
Having been in jails or work-houses before twice.....	7
	<hr/>
	73
	<hr/>
Having been in house of refuge before once.....	44
Having been in house of refuge before three times.....	2
	<hr/>
	46
	<hr/>
Having been in Catholic protectory before once.....	19
	<hr/>

Having been in Elmira reformatory before once.....	20
--	----

NOTE. The aggregate of the several parts of this table is not to be taken as representing so many separate men, but as the number of commitments against the total number of men received.

Some men are received with from two to seven previous commitments, in different institutions, against them, and are, therefore, counted more than once.

RECAPITULATION.

Number received during the year.....	760
--------------------------------------	-----

Number received during the year having been in this prison before.....	194
--	-----

Number received during the year, having been in this or other prisons or penitentiaries or penal institutions before.....	404
---	-----

Percentage of those having been in this prison before.....	22.89
--	-------

Percentage of those having been in this prison, other prisons, penitentiaries or penal institutions before.....	53.16
---	-------

Number received during the year having been discharged from this prison since October 1, 1884.....	38
--	----

TABLE No. 14.

Showing family relations of convicts received during the year.

Married.....	232
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Widowers.....	29
---------------	----

Single.....	499
-------------	-----

	760
--	-----

Reared at home.....	437
---------------------	-----

Reared by strangers.....	23
--------------------------	----

	760
--	-----

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County of Westchester, } ss.:

I, S. W. Edgerton, being duly sworn, do depose and say, that the above report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. W. EDGERTON,

Chaplain Sing Sing Prison.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 10th day of October, 1885. . }

A. L. BABCOCK, *Clerk.*

AUBURN PRISON.

AGENT AND WARDEN'S REPORT.

AUBURN PRISON,
AUBURN, N. Y., *October 1, 1885.* }

HON. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons :*

DEAR SIR — I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the yearly statistics and tables of this prison, showing the receipts and expenditures in detail, together with other information relating to the administration of the prison for the year ending September 30, 1885.

PRISON ACCOUNT.

Agent and Warden of Auburn Prison in account current with the State of New York, for cash received and expended for the use of said prison, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885 :

Dr.

To cash on hand October 1, 1884	\$1,168 76
To Treasurer's drafts for maintenance	112,414 61
To receipts from all other sources.....	45,972 30
Total	<u>\$159,555 67</u>

Cr.

By total expenditures for maintenance.....	\$112,131 53
By deposits to credit of Treasurer of State of New York	45,972 30
By balance on hand September 30, 1885.....	1,451 84
Total.....	<u>\$159,555 67</u>

Total expenditures for the support of Auburn prison during the year ending September 30, 1885.....	\$112,131 53
Total earnings for same period, convict labor, miscellaneous earnings, etc.....	38,668 56
Showing a deficiency for the fiscal year	<u>\$73,462 97</u>

MANUFACTURING ACCOUNT.

Agent and Warden of Auburn Prison in account current with the State of New York, for cash received and expended in the business of manufacturing boots and shoes in said prison during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Dr.

To Treasurer's checks received from Comptroller	\$241, 942 83
To receipts from sales of merchandise	120, 570 54
	<hr/>
	\$362, 513 37
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cr.

By total expenditures for stock, material and necessary expenses	\$239, 803 18
By deposits to credit of Treasurer of the State of New York	120, 570 54
By balance on hand September 30, 1885	2, 139 65
	<hr/>
	\$362, 513 37
	<hr/> <hr/>

Disbursements, Receipts, Resources and Surplus.

Total expenditures for stock, material and necessary expenses	\$239, 803 18
Received from sales of merchandise	\$120, 570 54
Accounts outstanding	\$109, 365 33
Merchandise on hand	37, 745 63
Machinery on hand	9, 619 20
	<hr/>
	156, 730 16
	<hr/>
	277, 300 70
	<hr/>
Leaving surplus of	\$37, 497 52
	<hr/> <hr/>

The foregoing table No. 1 discloses a deficiency on account of support and maintenance of this prison for the fiscal year of \$73,462.97. This deficiency, however, is more apparent than real, as will appear by table No. 2, which exhibits the actual profits arising out of the boot and shoe industry which has been carried on in this prison since the first day of January last on State account, amounting to the sum of \$37,497.52, which, when deducted from the deficiency on account of support and maintenance, shows a total and real deficiency of \$35,965.45.

Since transmitting my last annual report there has occurred at this prison a complete change in the method of employment of prisoners. At that date nearly all the convicts were engaged upon the several industries then carried on here under the contract system.

Dunn, Barber & Co.'s contract for 100 men expired October 8, 1884.

Jones & Merritt's contract for 210 men expired December 31, 1884.

Sheldon & Co.'s contract for 265 men expired February 28, 1885.

Hayden & Boyd's contract for 100 men practically terminated March 8, 1885, by reason of the destruction by fire of shops in which their industry was carried on. About May 1 they were provided with shop room, in which they employed from twenty to thirty men until the expiration of their contract September 30, 1885.

There remains now but a single contract unexpired, to-wit, that of the "Auburn Collar Company," which gives employment to about forty-six men and expires April 30, 1888.

The action of the Legislature forbidding contract labor in the prisons of this State restrained the prison authorities from entering into any more contracts, so that early in the year 1885 a large number of the convicts were without any kind of employment. The law still authorized manufacturing upon State account, but lack of adequate means prevented the prison authorities from adopting that method of employment to any considerable extent. After very considerable deliberations and inquiry it was deemed advisable to enter upon the experiment of the State account system upon a small scale, and the boot and shoe industry was selected as the one most likely to succeed with. The plant which had been used by Dunn, Barber & Co. was purchased at a fair price, and the convicts who had worked at that business upon the contract of Dunn, Barber & Co., and who had become expert in the use of the machinery, and such others as was necessary to a fair trial, have been employed in making boots and shoes since about the first day of January, 1885.

During the nine months following we have employed on an average 174 convicts daily, and have manufactured and sold \$235,785.76 worth of boots and shoes, and the business shows a net profit to the State of \$37,497.52. All but ten per cent of the product is sold in the States of Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, to dealers for their local trade, and about ten per cent in the State of New York. We have now our trade well established in the Western States. It is capable of indefinite expansion. Our customers are first-class in business circles, and in a business carried on for a period only nine months, aggregating nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, not a penny has been lost by reason of the failure or delinquency of any of our customers. To keep our trade we have to conform to its necessities. For instance, goods for the spring and summer trade are ordered in the fall, and goods for the fall and winter are ordered in the spring and early summer. In obedience to that rule of trade and commerce we are now preparing to fill accepted orders for goods for the spring and summer trade to the amount of

about \$150,000, and that amount is daily being augmented and will soon fully tax our present capacity. In view of that fact I deem it not only expedient but indispensable that the Legislature act with reasonable promptness in supplying us with the means essential to fill the orders already accepted. I deem it pertinent to state that we have in no case been under the necessity of selling our goods at a less price than is asked by any establishment in the country for the same quality; in other words, we do not cut prices for the "sake of selling our goods."

There are employed in the hospital, kitchen, wings, halls, and tailor and State shops, and about the prison grounds, about 208 men.

There are about 350 convicts idle. There is nothing for them to do on account of lack of funds to buy plant and material for manufacturing, and the authorities forbidden by law to engage them otherwise than upon State account, and we are obliged to keep them for the most part of the time in close confinement. They are taken upon the prison grounds one hour each day and permitted such exercise as walking about under the surveillance of the prison police, and they are taken out in squads about a half day in each week and engaged in breaking stone, for which we now have little use, and in working on our prison roadways and avenues, which do not admit of much improvement. It has become a serious question: What shall be done with these unemployed men?

In the brief period which has already elapsed since systematic daily labor has been abandoned, impaired health is apparent in many cases, disobedience and a reckless disregard of the discipline and rules of the prison are more frequent, discontent is on the increase, and the evil tendencies of bad natures are gradually but surely developed.

On Sunday morning March 8, 1885, the hame shop, a building 208 feet long by 50 feet wide, two stories high, was destroyed by fire. The Legislature made an appropriation of \$9,000 for rebuilding the shop; the work was commenced about the 1st of June and is now nearly completed. The cost will not exceed the amount appropriated. The work has all been done by convict labor; not a single day of outside labor has been employed.

The tailor shop has been thoroughly repaired at a cost of \$288.75 for material and 135 days' convict labor.

Repairs to front of main building, pointing joints, belting courses, cast-iron caps and roofs cost \$327.38 and 163 days' convict labor.

In the kitchen cast-iron conductor pipes for the escape of steam from the cooking kettles have been put in at an expense of \$49.63 and 13½ days' convict labor.

The walls of the brick building formerly Sheldon & Co.'s hammer shop, have been repaired at a cost of \$48.49 and 555 days' convict labor.

Iron gratings of prison windows have been repainted at a cost of \$26.21 and 14½ days' convict labor.

A sewer 420 feet in length has been laid with ten inch vitrified

tile for the purpose of draining stable and stable yard. The cost was \$114.14 for material and 123 days' convict labor. The horse stable has been repaired at a cost of \$88 and 52 days' convict labor.

Owing to a defective outlet of the sewer in rear of shoe shop a new one has been constructed 100 feet in length of ten inch vitrified pipe at a cost of \$24.54 and 25 days' convict labor.

Windows in the shoe shop have been repaired, painted and glazed at an expense of \$72.72 and 100 days' convict labor.

Front hall has been papered, painted and grained at an expense of \$121.60 and 44 days' convict labor.

In raising and repairing 1,000 feet of sidewalk on Wall street, 1,855 feet of flagstone and twelve loads of broken stone have been used at a cost of \$304 and 100 days' convict labor employed.

All exposed woodwork, casings, frames, doors and windows, cornices, etc., inside of prison yard have been painted at an expense of \$145 for materials and 180 days' convict labor.

During the winter months we had over 200 able-bodied men unemployed, which number was increased in March to 300. To employ these men it was decided to thoroughly macadamize all roadways in the prison yard and to obtain a permanent result we excavated a road bed twelve inches deep and built to original grade with broken stone which is thoroughly rolled and we have now about 4,000 lineal feet of good macadamized road varying in width from twelve to thirty feet. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six loads of broken stone have been used at a cost of \$1,109.08. Sixteen thousand and fifty-eight days' convict labor was employed upon this work.

The buildings inside the prison yard are now receiving a coat of yellow wash.

For sanitary purposes all unsodded ground is being paved with stone.

The machinery, shafting, belting, etc., constituting the shoe shop plant is in perfect working order.

I would most earnestly recommend to your consideration the urgent need of solitary or punishment cells. I hope the Legislature will this winter make an appropriation for the construction of ten cells directed by law some years ago. At present nothing remains as a means to enforce obedience and maintain discipline but the dungeon and to the incorrigibly disobedient who are the cause directly or indirectly of all insubordination and violation of prison rules the dungeon has little or no terror.

Two escapes have occurred during the year. Byron Day, sentenced March 22, 1877, from Niagara county, and George H. Newton, sentenced October 30, 1883, from Ontario county. No trace of them has been found.

I desire to express my obligations to all the prison officials for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties and specially I desire to commend by name Mr. Thomas H. Davis, the clerk of the prison. His duties have been doubly increased by the changes introduced in the method of employment of convicts in the prison. The State account system has rendered necessary an elaborate system of book-keeping, extensive correspondence, all of

which has been performed by him in addition to his former duties, demanding and receiving from him the closest attention and scrutiny and constant application.

I respectfully refer you to the report of the chaplain for the moral condition and to the physician's report for the sanitary condition of the inmates of the prison.

The yard master and engineer has made a detailed report of the repairs and improvements and the general condition of the prison.

In conclusion permit me to thank you for the prompt support which I have at all times received at your hands in the discharge of my duty.

Respectfully yours,
J. S. LANEHART,
Agent and Warden.

CLERK'S REPORT,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

CLERK'S OFFICE, AUBURN PRISON, }
October 1, 1885. }

HON. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons:*

SIR — I have the honor to submit herewith the following annual report of this office, exhibiting the business transacted therein during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Very respectfully,
T. H. DAVIS.
Clerk.

John S. Lanehart, agent and warden of the Auburn State Prison, in account current with the State of New York, for cash received and expended for the general supplies of said prison, during the year ending September 30, 1885.

Dr.

Oct. 1, 1884. To balance on hand.....	\$1, 168 76
Sept. 30, 1885. To Treasurer's drafts for maintenance..	112, 414 61
To convict labor.....	\$43, 045 17
To miscellan'us earnings.....	521 42
To convicts' deposits....	2, 405 71
	<hr/>
	45, 972 30
	<hr/>
	\$159, 555 67
	<hr/>
Oct. 1, 1885. To balance on hand.....	\$1, 451 84
	<hr/>

Cr.

Sept. 30, 1885. By expenditures, viz.:

Estimate No. 1, salaries of officers.	\$54,041 58
Estimate No. 2, rations.....	50,453 90
Estimate No. 3, stock and materials	718 40
Estimate No. 4, printing and stationery.....	237 68
Estimate No. 5, convicts' traveling expenses	2,668 51
Estimate No. 5, convicts deposits refunded.....	2,043 58
Estimate No. 6, furniture.....	582 13
Estimate No. 7, drugs and medicines.....	348 40
Estimate No. 8, clothing and bedding... ..	9,335 68
Estimate No. 9, building and repairs.....	1,194 17
Estimate No. 10, fuel and lights...	5,980 27
Estimate No. 11, hay, grain, etc...	201 44
Estimate No. 12, miscellaneous...	4,325 97

\$112,131 53

Deposits to credit of Treasurer of the State of New York, viz.:

In First Nat. Bank..	\$23,003 87
In Nat. Exch. Bank..	22,968 43

45,972 30

By balance on hand..... 1,451 84

\$159,555 67

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Cayuga County, } ss..

John S. Lanehart, agent and warden, and Thomas H. Davis, clerk of the Auburn State Prison, being sworn, say that the within account current is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

J. S. LANEHART,
Agent and Warden.

Subscribed and sworn this 27th } T. H. DAVIS,
day of October, 1885, before me. } *Clerk.*

D. B. McNEIL, *Notary Public.*

John S. Lanehart, Agent and Warden of the Auburn State Prison, in account current with the State of New York, for cash received and expended for manufacturing boots and shoes in said prison during the year ending September 30, 1885.

DR.

1885.

Sept. 30	To amount received from Comptroller	\$241,942 83
	To amount received for merchandise sold . .	120,570 54
		<hr/>
		\$362,513 37
		<hr/>
Oct. 1.	To balance on hand	\$2,139 65
		<hr/>

CR.

1885.

Sept. 30.	By Expenditures, viz.:	
	For machinery	\$9,619 20
	For leather	193,783 12
	For kit and findings	17,714 40
	For printing and stationery	214 97
	For fuel	819 87
	For salaries of employees	11,757 83
	For repairs to machinery	1,683 71
	For miscellaneous expenses	4,210 08
		<hr/>
		\$239,803 18
	By deposits in banks to credit of the Treasurer of the State of New York.	120,570 54
	Balance	2,139 65
		<hr/>
		\$362,513 37
		<hr/>

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Cayuga County, } ss.:

John S. Lanehart, agent and warden, and Thomas H. Davis, clerk of the Auburn State Prison, being sworn, say that the within account current is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

J. S. LANEHART,
Agent and Warden.
 T. H. DAVIS,
Clerk.

Subscribed and sworn this 5th day }
 of October, 1885, before me. }

D. B. McNEIL,
Notary Public, Cayuga county.

ABSTRACT of the business of manufacturing boots and shoes in Auburn State prison from December 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.								Merchandise sold during the month.	Received for indse sold and deposited to credit State of New York.	No. of citizens employed.	Ave. No. of convicts employed.
	From Comptroller on estimates.		Machine'y.	Leather.	Kit and findings.	Fuel.	Salaries of employees.	Repairs to machinery.	Printing and stationery.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Total.			
1884.														
October.....	.....												
November....	.....												
December....	\$23,500 00		\$8,000 00	\$4,713 20		\$122 19	\$139 15	\$57 59		\$132 51	\$13,164 64		11	
1885.														
January.....	9,864 64	136 70		15,714 59	\$2,104 68	134 85	1,084 75	61 15	\$52 29	701 86	19,990 87	\$2,715 82	15	100
February.....	33,652 53	175 00		30,848 54	1,089 02	104 92	1,092 65	195 60	62 66	296 81	33,865 20	17,532 61	16	134
March.....	30,693 54	35 00		15,942 11	1,048 06	103 85	1,173 17	246 78	28 60	158 31	18,735 88	18,897 69	16	151
April.....	19,285 88	655 00		26,635 81	1,672 32	84 04	1,269 01	303 27	11 72	300 19	30,931 36	24,143 12	19	162
May.....	32,342 54	510 50		23,954 60	3,843 08	53 24	1,399 81	318 24	1 40	1,566 83	31,647 70	29,588 87	21	176
June.....	29,986 52	42 00		14,809 54	2,852 03	53 19	1,426 12	106 20	3 75	211 34	19,504 17	13,636 02	21	194
July.....	21,354 17	65 00		25,153 37	1,647 73	49 01	1,412 56	120 00	48 75	334 73	28,831 15	16,667 03	21	209
August.....	19,981 15			20,444 72	1,585 74	52 95	1,360 62	150 89	5 80	321 14	23,921 86	7,323 07	21	214
September....	21,271 86			15,566 64	1,871 74	61 63	1,399 99	123 99		186 36	19,210 35	37,307 99	21	212
Totals.....	\$241,942 83	\$9,619 20		\$193,783 12	\$17,714 40	\$819 87	\$11,757 83	\$1,683 71	\$214 97	\$4,210 08	\$239,803 18	\$235,785 76		

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Profits.

Received for discounts on purchases of stock and material	\$8,928 51
Total sales of merchandise, \$236,752 81	
Deduct discounts allowed	
on cash payments..... 5,849 89	
	<hr/> \$230,402 92
Merchandise on hand as per inventory ..	37,745 63
	<hr/> \$268,148 55
Cost of merchandise	220,888 70
	<hr/>
Leaving profits on merchandise sold...	\$47,259 85
Less expenses of business.....	18,690 84
	<hr/>
Net profit.....	28,569 01
	<hr/>
Total profits.....	<u><u>\$37,497 57</u></u>

Resources.

Cash on hand	\$2,139 65
Sundry accounts for merchandise sold.....	109,365 33
Merchandise, as per inventory.....	37,745 63
Machinery, as per inventory.....	9,619 20
	<hr/>
Total.....	<u><u>\$158,869 81</u></u>

Liabilities.

Received from Comptroller on estimates, \$241,942 83	
Deposited to credit of Treasurer, State	
of New York	120,570 54
	<hr/>
Leaving balance due Comptroller.....	\$121,372 29
Total profits of business, as stated above.....	37,497 52
	<hr/>
Total	<u><u>\$158,869 81</u></u>

Summary of receipts and disbursements by clerk of Auburn prison during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Receipts.

Cash of Comptroller on estimates for support of prison,	\$113,583 37
Cash of Comptroller on estimates for manufacturing boots and shoes	241,942 83
Cash of Comptroller on special appropriation for rebuilding shop destroyed by fire.	9,000 00
Cash of Comptroller on special estimate for ordinary repairs	3,450 00
Total	<u>\$367,976 20</u>

Disbursements.

Cash paid 2,030 vouchers filed with Comptroller, for support of prison.	\$112,131 53
Cash paid 948 vouchers filed with Comptroller, for manufacturing boots and shoes ..	239,803 18
Cash paid 20 vouchers filed with Comptroller, for special appropriation rebuilding shop, etc	5,384 68
Cash paid 40 vouchers filed with Comptroller, for ordinary repairs	3,450 00
Balance on hand.....	7,206 81
Total	<u>\$367,976 20</u>

Amount of prison earnings deposited in banks to credit of Treasurer of the State of New York.....	\$45,972 30
Amount of manufacturing receipts deposited in banks to credit of Treasurer of the State of New York..	120,570 54
Total	<u>\$166,542 84</u>

Total amount of receipts and disbursements, including prison earnings and manufacturing receipts deposited.....	<u>\$1,061,831 27</u>
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TABLE NO. 1.

ABSTRACT of the total earnings and cash receipts, and the total cash expenditures, with the average number of convicts per day and per month, at the Auburn prison, from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	Contract earnings.	Miscellaneous earnings.	Convict deposits.	Total earnings.	Deposits in Bank.	Treasurer's drafts.	Salaries of officers.	* Expenditures for ordinary support.	Expenditures for building and repairs.	Convict deposit refunded.	Total expenditures.	No. of convicts on contract.	No. not on contract.	No. at close of month.	Monthly average.
1884.															
October.....	\$7,553 98	\$61 32	\$37 97	\$7,653 27	\$8 470 38	\$13,741 46	\$4,527 70	\$7,636 74	.....	\$191 04	\$12,355 48	514	261	775	766
November.....	6,041 45	48 26	31 47	6,121 18	7,633 71	10,025 51	4,541 93	6,352 17	\$261 03	29 36	11,194 49	502	284	786	778
December.....	6,310 55	27 93	265 54	6,604 02	6,334 92	8,935 31	4,528 40	4,428 97	224 02	175 41	9,356 80	488	319	807	796
1885.															
January.....	4,650 71	80 14	250 22	4,981 07	6,610 01	9,157 15	4,491 83	3,979 99	101 43	123 85	8,697 10	356	444	800	802
February.....	4,337 51	29 79	11 51	4,378 84	4,692 01	8,442 28	4,518 70	4,054 58	201 65	201 17	8,979 10	351	437	788	796
March ..	963 45	35 41	1,016 17	2,015 03	5,389 12	8,876 97	4,493 23	3,887 85	117 78	254 20	8,753 06	117	681	798	794
April ..	847 30	37 08	6 85	891 23	1,007 38	9,041 05	4,444 69	4,171 78	135 36	278 55	9,030 38	93	700	793	796
May ..	896 54	30 40	39 41	966 38	917 14	8,898 97	4,446 02	3,994 39	140 61	46 23	8,627 25	89	803	892	834
June ..	946 99	17 20	287 11	1,251 30	1,200 85	8,119 97	4,493 81	4,014 35	12 26	113 49	8,633 91	86	856	942	923
July ..	1,088 08	98 43	51 22	1,237 73	1,096 64	9,152 81	4,517 16	4,489 20	.....	102 41	9,108 77	76	851	927	936
August ..	1,037 49	22 75	152 06	1,212 30	1,262 89	9,005 90	4,515 54	4,211 85	.....	373 51	9,100 93	76	813	889	905
September ..	1,067 35	32 71	256 15	1,356 21	1,326 35	9,017 23	4,522 57	3,630 36	.....	141 33	8,291 26	77	799	876	879
Totals.....	\$35,741 43	\$521 42	\$2,405 71	\$38,668 56	\$45,972 30	\$112,414 61	\$54,041 58	\$54,862 23	\$1,194 14	\$2,043 58	\$112,131 53	2,825	.....	.....	10,005

Monthly average of convicts in prison, 834; monthly average of convicts on contract, 235.

* " Ordinary support " is found by deducting from " total expenditures " the totals of " salaries of officers," " expenditures for building and repairs " and " convict deposit refunded."

TABLE No. 2.

STATEMENT of expenditures by estimate, showing the expense per convict per annum, per month and per diem, in Auburn prison, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

ESTIMATES.		Total amount of expenditures.	Average per convict per annum.	Average per convict per month.	Average per convict per diem.
					Cents.
No.	1. Salaries of officers.....	\$54,041 58	\$64 79	\$5 40	18
No.	2. Rations	30,453 90	36 52	3 04	$10\frac{3}{20}$
No.	3. Stock and materials.....	718 40	86	07	$\frac{5}{20}$
No.	4. Printing and stationery	237 68	29	02	$\frac{1}{20}$
No.	5. Convicts' traveling expenses.....	2,668 51	3 20	27	$\frac{9}{10}$
No.	5. Convicts' deposits refunded.....	2,043 58	2 45	20	$\frac{7}{10}$
No.	6. Furniture.....	582 13	70	06	$\frac{2}{10}$
No.	7. Drugs and medicines.....	348 40	42	04	$\frac{1}{10}$
No.	8. Clothing and bedding.....	9,335 68	11 19	93	$3\frac{1}{10}$
No.	9. Building and repairs	1,194 14	1 43	12	$\frac{4}{10}$
No.	10. Fuel and lights.....	5,980 27	7 17	60	2
No.	11. Hay, grain, etc.....	201 47	24	02	$2\frac{1}{20}$
No.	12. Miscellaneous.....	4,325 79	5 19	43	$1\frac{4}{10}$
Total expenditures.....		\$112,131 53	\$134 45	\$11 20	$37\frac{3}{10}$
"Ordinary support"		\$54,852 23	\$65 77	\$5 48	$18\frac{2}{10}$

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the existing contract in Auburn prison, number of convicts called for by said contract, the price per day, the time when it commenced and when it expires.

NAME OF CONTRACT.	Name of contractor.	Number of convicts.	Price per day	Commenced.	Expires.
Collar	Auburn Collar Co...	60	63 cents ..	January 1, 1883	April 30, 1888

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the amount earned each month at Auburn prison under the various contracts for convict labor during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

CONTRACT.	1884.			1885.								Total.	
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.		September.
Axle.....	\$3,286 20	\$2,868 00	\$2,962 20	\$3,019 00	\$2,823 90	\$765 45	\$762 30	\$776 79	\$770 49	\$734 58	\$675 99	\$681 35	\$14,959 30
Collar	750 33	702 45	768 60	798 21	710 64	198 00	85 00	119 75	176 50	353 50	361 50	388 00	8,897 18
Hame	779 00	738 50	768 75	833 50	803 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,603 00
Hollow-ware.....	1,987 25	1,732 50	1,811 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,530 75
Shoe.	751 20	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	751 20
Totals ..	\$7,553 98	\$6,041 45	\$6,310 55	\$4,650 71	\$4,337 54	\$963 45	\$847 30	\$895 54	\$946 99	\$1,088 08	\$1,037 49	\$1,067 35	\$35,741 43

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the earnings, expenditures and deficiency for each month at Auburn prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

MONTH.	Average number of convicts.	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Deficiency.
1884.				
October.....	766	\$7, 653 27	\$12, 355 48	\$4, 702 21
November.....	778	6, 121 18	11, 194 49	5, 073 31
December.....	796	6, 604 02	9, 356 80	2, 752 78
1885.				
January.....	802	4, 981 07	8, 697 10	3, 716 03
February.....	796	4, 378 84	8, 979 10	4, 600 26
March.....	794	2, 015 03	8, 753 06	6, 738 03
April.....	796	891 23	9, 030 38	8, 139 15
May.....	834	966 38	8, 627 25	7, 660 87
June.....	923	1, 251 30	8, 633 91	7, 382 61
July.....	936	1, 237 73	9, 108 77	7, 871 04
August.....	905	1, 212 30	9, 100 93	7, 888 63
September.....	879	1, 356 21	8, 294 26	6, 938 05
Totals.....	.....	\$38, 668 56	\$112, 131 53	\$73, 462 97

Average number of convicts, 834.

TABLE No. 6.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the earnings and expenditures, with surplus and deficiency by years, at Auburn prison for the past fourteen years, ending September 30, 1885.

YEARS.	Average No. of convicts.	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
1872	1, 112	\$135, 059 07	\$190, 851 44	.....	\$55, 792 37
1873	1, 108	134, 649 02	184, 711 22	.....	50, 062 20
1874	1, 192	94, 936 30	196, 825 73	.....	101, 916 43
1875	1, 261	67, 709 39	192, 843 46	.....	125, 134 07
1876	1, 380	78, 005 99	194, 505 28	.....	116, 499 29
1877	1, 387	83, 978 25	179, 865 13	.....	95, 886 88
1878	1, 333	116, 641 18	150, 820 42	.....	34, 179 24
1879	1, 146	128, 694 00	126, 505 72	\$2, 188 28	
1880	995	114, 925 00	130, 108 75	.....	15, 183 75
1881	911	113, 658 63	118, 781 85	.....	5, 123 22
1882	930	120, 234 16	122, 926 43	.....	2, 692 27
1883	933	125, 280 30	119, 857 42	5, 422 88	
1884	843	114, 367 18	115, 058 88	.....	691 69
1885	834	38, 668 56	112, 131 53	.....	73, 462 97
Totals .....	.....	\$1, 466, 807 04	\$2, 135, 820 26	\$7, 611 16	\$676, 624 38

TABLE No. 7.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the profit or deficiency of Auburn prison by months for fiscal years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885.

MONTH.	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Profit.	Deficiency.	Profit.	Deficiency.	Profit.	Deficiency.	Profit.	Deficiency.	Profit.	Deficiency.	Profit.	Deficiency.
October .....	..	\$3,141 44	..	\$1,971 68	..	\$2,517 58	..	\$7 057 70	..	\$2,617 06	..	\$4,702 21
November .....	..	2,965 02	..	530 61	..	2,891 45	\$12 26	..	..	3,005 75	..	5,073 31
December .....	..	2,253 44	\$590 91	..	\$283 82	108 75	..	..	\$2 28	..	..	2,752 78
January .....	..	234 06	160 21	..	..	1,625 61	..	..	473 27	..	..	3,716 03
February .....	..	1,336 72	603 04	..	239 23	395 51	..	..	..	344 39	..	4,600 26
March	\$471 07	..	476 30	..	1,651 81	2,275 79	..	..	..	..	..	6,738 03
April .....	..	772 63	591 74	..	..	1,118 09	481 72	..	..	..	..	8,139 15
May	660 65	..	..	1,047 01	..	891 58	87 86	..	..	..	..	7,660 87
June .....	..	425 31	..	333 36	1,605 35	..	..	..	870 51	..	..	7,382 61
July .....	..	3,209 76	1,294 18	..	198 54	149 20	467 94	..	444 07	..	..	7,871 04
August .....	..	226 30	..	4,290 40	493 08	1,348 96	1,807 88	..	1,807 88	..	..	7,888 63
September .....	..	1,750 79	..	666 54	959 76	2,158 78	2,158 78	..	639 98	..	..	6,938 05
	\$1,131 72	\$16,315 47	\$3,716 38	\$8,839 60	\$5,431 59	\$8,123 86	\$12,480 58	\$7,057 70	\$5,275 51	\$5,967 20	..	\$73,462 97

Deficiency in 1880...	\$15,183 75
Deficiency in 1881.....	5,123 22
Deficiency in 1882.....	2,692 27
Surplus in 1883.....	
Deficiency in 1884.....	691 69
Deficiency in 1885	73,462 97
	\$5,422 88
Total deficiency	\$91,731 02

TABLE No. 8.

General statement and averages.

The daily average of convicts confined in the Auburn prison during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, has been.....	834
The total receipts for the support of Auburn prison during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885 (Treasurer's drafts).....	\$112, 131 53
The total earnings of Auburn prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.....	38, 668 56
Showing a deficiency of.....	\$73, 462 97
The total earnings of the prison for the year.....	\$38, 668 56
The average earnings per convict per annum.....	46 36 $\frac{5}{10}$
The average earnings per convict per month.....	3 86 $\frac{4}{10}$
The average earnings per convict per diem.....	12 $\frac{9}{10}$
The average number of convicts on contract per diem.....	235 $\frac{5}{12}$
The total amount of contract earnings for the year.....	\$35, 741 43
The average earnings per convict per annum.....	151 82 $\frac{2}{10}$
The average earnings per convict per month.....	12 65 $\frac{2}{10}$
The average earnings per convict per diem.....	42 $\frac{2}{10}$
The total amount of expenditures for the year....	\$112, 131 53
The average expenditures per convict per annum..	134 45
The average expenditures per convict per month..	11 20
The average expenditures per convict per diem ...	37 $\frac{3}{10}$
The total amount of expenditures for "ordinary support" for the year (see abstract).....	\$54, 852 23
The average expenditures per convict per annum for "ordinary support"	65 77
The average expenditures per convict per month for "ordinary support"	5 48
The average expenditures per convict per diem for "ordinary support".....	18 $\frac{2}{10}$

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the number of convicts received and discharged in each month at Auburn prison during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

MONTH.	Received.	Discharged.	Excess received.	Excess discharged.
1884.				
October	39	29	10	.....
November	28	17	11	.....
December.....	53	32	21	.....
1885.				
January	11	18	.....	7
February	17	29	.....	12
March... ..	20	10	10	.....
April	14	19	.....	5
May	121	22	99	.....
June.....	77	27	50	.....
July	8	23	.....	15
August.....	1	39	.....	38
September	11	24	.....	13
Totals.....	400	289	201	90

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the number of convicts in Auburn prison on the 30th day of September, 1884, including the number received, discharged, transferred and died during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

	State.	U. S.	Total.	Total.
Number in prison September 30, 1884.....	736	29	. . .	765
Received from Auburn prison district.....	226	....	226	
Received from Asylum for Insane Criminals.	7	....	7	
Received from Elmira Reformatory	10	....	10	
Received from Sing Sing prison.....	150	....	150	
Received from United States courts.....	....	7	7	400
				1,165
Discharged by commutation for good conduct...	240	11	251	
Discharged by commutation (special).	5	...	5	
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	2	....	2	
Discharged by pardon	7	....	7	
Discharged by reversal of judgment.....	1	....	1	
Discharged by order of Elmira Reformatory	1	....	1	
Discharged by recall of same	2	....	2	
Transferred to Asylum for Insane Criminals. . . .	7	1	8	
Transferred to Sing Sing prison	4	....	4	
Died	6	....	6	
Escaped.....	2	....	2	289
Number remaining in prison Sept. 30, 1885..	852	24	....	876

Employed as follows:

Number of convicts employed on collar contract.....	42
Number of convicts employed in State boot and shoe manuf'y	226
Number of convicts employed on State work and waiters...	213
Number of convicts not employed	383
Number of convicts under punishment	5
Number of convicts sick in hospital	7
Total.....	876

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

AUBURN STATE PRISON HOSPITAL, }
October 1, 1885. }

Hon. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons* :

SIR — I respectfully submit this the annual report of the medical and sanitary department of Auburn prison for the year ending September 30, 1885.

The whole number of convicts in prison September 30, 1884.....	765
The whole number of convicts received from the asylum..	7
The whole number of convicts received by transfer.....	160
The number received during the year.....	400
The number of convicts sent to asylum.....	8
The number of convicts died.....	6
The daily average number of convicts for the year.....	839
The number of convicts in good health when received...	315
The number of convicts more or less disabled.....	85
The number of convicts capable of full day's work.....	725
The number of convicts in prison more or less disabled...	151
The number of convicts received in the hospital.....	60
The daily average number of convicts in hospital.....	5
The whole number of applications for treatment.....	2, 144
The whole number of prescriptions.....	20, 064
The whole number of days' labor performed (contract)....	67, 378
The whole number of days excused by physician for accidents.....	65½
The whole number of days excused by physician for sickness.....	225
Total number of days excused by physician.....	290½

The average number of deaths on average number in prison, $\frac{71}{100}$ of one per cent.

As it regards the health of the convicts during the past year, I doubt whether there can be found in any village of a thousand inhabitants a better health record than ours. There have been only five deaths during the year from sickness, and of these, none died from an acute form of disease, and all came into the prison with their health more or less impaired.

It is not a little remarkable that we have not had a case of typhoid fever during the year, nor any other form of fever that has exceeded more than three or four days in duration.

It will be noticed that during a portion of this year a large number of convicts have been more or less confined in their cells in

consequence of the expiration of contracts and the abolition of contract labor, and much credit is due the officials whose duty it has been to follow up in detail every suggestion of a sanitary nature, looking to the health of the convicts, and that this work has been effectually performed is fairly indicated by the general good health of the prison inmates. But struggle as we may against the deleterious effects of close confinement, eventually pale faces, ruined constitutions and immoral habits must be the inevitable result. Men will stand confinement for a short period, but continuous confinement is inhuman and cruel, and has not the least aspect of Christian civilization.

The work of prison physician, in connection with other officials, and particularly the principal keeper, has much to do with discipline, and hence I have, in reports heretofore made, labored to correct a popular impression that convicts are necessarily all bad men, and that prison discipline is wholly by force. This impression gives unnecessary pain to those having friends here, for nothing could be further from the fact, as nearly all the convicts, much to the comfort of themselves and officials, yield voluntary obedience to discipline. It should be known that it is the *few bad men* that give all the unpleasant aspect to the government of the prison.

No requisition made by me on the State authorities for hospital supplies has been denied, and I have endeavored to deal liberally and justly in supplying the convicts with reasonable comforts. With the aid of efficient convict help only I have been able to care for the sick as well or better than they could be cared for in a private family.

The rations furnished for general prison use by the agent and warden have been of good variety and liberal in quantity, and under the superintendence of Lawrence White, the veteran kitchen keeper, it has been well prepared.

The annexed tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 give further information in detail.

Respectfully yours,
LYMAN CONGDON,
Physician.

TABLE No. 1

Exhibits the number of applications treated, not treated and excused from labor, from each shop during the year ending September, 1885.

MONTH.	AXLES.				COLLAR.				SHOE, 1.				HAME AND PLATE.				FOUNDRY.			
	Number of applications.	Number treated.	Number not treated.	Number tickets excused.	Number of applications.	Number treated.	Number not treated.	Number tickets excused.	Number of applications.	Number treated.	Number not treated.	Number tickets excused.	Number of applications.	Number treated.	Number not treated.	Number tickets excused.	Number of applications.	Number treated.	Number not treated.	Number tickets excused.
1884.																				
October.....	192	184	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	35	34	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	18	18	...	...	30	28	2	3	180	174	6	$34\frac{1}{2}$
November.....	206	197	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	29	28	1	5	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	7	126	124	2	$22\frac{1}{2}$
December.....	189	182	7	11	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	43	1	10	159	156	3	20
1885.																				
January.....	152	136	16	2	29	29	...	1	38	36	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	29	24	5	1	...	...	...	...
February.....	124	119	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$	22	22	...	...	50	45	5	...	31	31	...	1	...	...	...	...
March.....	1	1	...	...	21	21	...	2	54	54	...	2	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
April.....	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May.....	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June.....	...	...	...	...	48	47	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July.....	...	...	...	...	54	52	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August.....	941	...	...	...	61	59	2	$20\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
September.....	886	...	...	...	54	52	2	18	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total.....	864	819	45	$28\frac{1}{2}$	438	429	9	$79\frac{1}{2}$	160	153	7	$2\frac{1}{2}$	217	209	8	24	465	454	11	77

TABLE No. 3

Exhibits the number of deaths during the year 1885.

NAME.	Co.or.	Age.	Nativity.	Previous health.	Previous habits.	When sentenced.	Sentence.	Crime.	How employed in prison.	Disease.	Date of death.
Silas J. Truax.....	White...	42	Utica, N. Y.	Fair.....	Temperate....	June 6, 1884	yrs. mos. 2	Arson, 3d degree..	Foundry No. 2.	Apoplexy.....	Nov. 2, 1884
Robert C. Hunter.	White...	40	Vermont	Fair	Temperate....	Sept. 12, 1883	2	Bigamy.....	N. wing.....	Pneumonia....	Dec. 11, 1884
James White.....	White ..	21	New York...	Not g'd..	Intemperate..	April 9, 1884	6	Robbery, 2d degree.....	State locked.....	Tuberculosis..	June 23, 1885
Edward Lovejoy ..	White...	51	New York...	Not g'd..	Temperate	Dec. 3, 1884	1	Burglary 3d deg. and P. L....	Hospital.....	Tuberculosis..	July 1, 1885
John Cooper.....	White...	22	Toronto Ont	Good.....	Intemperate..	June 25, 1883	4	Burglary and larc'y, burglary 3d degree.....	State.....	Tuberculosis..	Sept. 1, 1885

TABLE No. 4

Exhibits the number of convicts transferred to the insane asylum for the year ending September 30, 1885.

NAME.	Color.	Age.	Previous health.	Previous habits.	How employed in prison.	Nativity.	Crime.	Sentence.	When sentenced.	Received in prison.	Date of transfer.
James Cahll.....	White...	39	Good.....	Moderate.	S. Wing.....	Ireland	Manslaughter, 1st degree.....	Life.	Jan'y 29, 1874	Jan'y 30, 1874	Oct. 21, 1884
James English.....	White..	21	Good.....	Moderate.	Axle 2.....	St. Louis	Burglarly, 3d degree.....	3	June 14, 1883	June 18, 1883	Feb'y 24, 1885
Adam Wilson	White...	49	Fair	Moderate.	Tallor	Georgia	{ Obstructing United States } Revenue Officer, etc	{ 10 } * { 10 } { 2 }	Jan'y 20, 1879	{ Auburn, } { Jan. 19, 1881 }	May 25, 1885
William Hildebrand	White...	43	Good.....	Moderate.	State locked	Germany.....	Burglary, 3d deg. and larceny	5	Feb'y 9, 1885	Feb'y 21, 1885	May 25, 1885
Thomas McLoughlin.....	White...	35	Good.....	Moderate.	State locked	N. Y. city.....	Extortion	2	June 2, 1884	June 3, 1884	June 27, 1885
Patrick Dwyer.....	White...	21	Good.....	Intemp....	State locked	Utica, N. Y. ...	Robbery, 3d degree.....	3	Dec. 10, 1884	Dec. 13, 1884	July 16, 1885
George Jeffery	Mulatto	22	Good.....	Intemp....	State locked	N. Y. city.. ...	Murder, 2d degree.....	Life.	April 22, 1884	April 23, 1884	Aug. 6, 1885
John Casey.....	White...	24	Good.....	Intemp....	State locked	N. Y. city.....	Grand larceny, 1st degree.....	10	Dec. 29, 1884	Dec. 30, 1884	Sept. 7, 1885

*Three indictments.

TABLE No. 5.
Our hospital casualties.

NAME.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.	Previous health.	Previous habits.	When sentenced.	Sentence.	Crime.	How employed in prison.	Disease.	Date of death.
William Costello.....	White ..	26	Oneida, N. Y...	Good.	Intemperate.	Dec. 11, 1884..	2 years.	Assault, 1st deg..	Shoe 1	Poisoned by drinking wood alcohol	June 23, 1885.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
Cayuga county,

I, Lyman Congdon, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LYMAN CONGDON, M. D.,
Prison Physician.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 5th day of October, 1885. }

F. H. DAVIS, *Clerk.*

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Hon. I. V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons, N. Y.*:

DEAR SIR — I have the honor to present to you my annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885. It is a very difficult, if not a hazardous task, to do more than give the statistical tables, and leave the people to judge for themselves. One can hardly move in any direction in these matters without coming in contact with the opinion of some other as to the manner of prison management — how convicts should be treated — how worked or not worked, etc., etc. Much observation and experience show me that these questions cannot be settled without long and intimate contact with the criminal classes.

Familiarity with these men will alone unfold the material of which they are made. Many are ready to insist that the prisoner having been convicted of crime should be retained in prison, no matter how long, till it will be safe *for community* to allow him to return to its society. Many, if not most, of those who demand such indefinite retention, overlook the condition of community in their eagerness to reform the prisoner in their way. Yet it is a fair question to ask: What about community, and the society and possible environments into which the prisoner on his discharge must enter?

Many a man has gone out from our prisons with his soul set on doing right, but found to his sorrow that the temptations that met him were stronger than he.

Most of the crimes committed by these men were committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor; and most of those who again fall into crime fall from the same cause. We, therefore, cry out with a loud voice: "Reform the outside community and take away these temptations and incentives to crime, and thus make it safe for the *prisoner* to return to society!"

Another difficulty is found in the prejudice so deeply fixed in the minds of the people against "those on whom the tower of Siloam fell" as though "they were sinners above all them that dwell at Jerusalem." They allow their suspicions to follow the convict from the moment he leaves the prison. Penitent he may be — earnest he may be, putting forth every effort to regain his hold on life and hope — still it is sad to see how few will give him a word of cheer or lend him a helping hand. It is a marvel, when we think of it, that so few fall back into crime, considering as we do that the reformation of the criminal depends so largely upon his surroundings and associations. The really criminal class is small, and with proper effort on the part of noncriminal classes it would be smaller still. We find no fault that other institutions are permitted to sweep their superannuated — their repeaters — and incorrigible into our State prisons, we only find fault with the snap-judgment that concludes that men in *State prisons* cannot be reformed.

Has not the State fallen into this error, and added to the difficulties which were in the way of reforming these men, by failing to furnish them with steady and useful employment—and that *kind* of employment that shall build up, in the man, the spirit of self-reliance, and educate him in some trade, by the aid of which he may earn an honest living after he leaves the walls of the prison? I know there is much said about coming in contact with labor outside, yet we are unable, with the figures under our eyes, to see any force in such claim. The idea that *one* man in any honest employment can, by his production, disturb a like industry in six common school districts throughout the State, need only to be stated to fall harmlessly to the ground. And yet this is about the percentage when applied to our State prisons. Large numbers, for want of just this well-trained productive ability, fall into criminal life. Solon, the great lawyer and law-giver of Greece, caused a law to be enacted that *parents* who taught no trades to their children should have no claims upon them for support in after years. And another has said that parents should be held responsible for the crimes of their children to whom they taught no trades. It was a law in Athens that he who was thrice convicted of idleness was to be accounted *infamous*. For the safety of the State, and for the strength of the individual, and for the development of true manhood, they regarded industry of the highest importance. Froude, the historian, says: “The first business of *education* is to assist us supporting ourselves; a man must work, beg or steal.”

If the State, wherever it has the power, would insist that every convict, who has the ability, shall learn a good trade, and leave the prison a skilled mechanic, prisons and alms-houses would have fewer inmates in a little while. For the good of the prisoner, for the safety of the State, we most earnestly pray: Give these men something to do—something that will be a help to them when they go out into the world again. Thus will the people aid in true prison reform, and hang lamps up in the poor man's home, and help him in his purpose to do right. Other evils we could name, such as long sentences for the first offense, etc., etc., but space forbids.

We have made effort to meet fully the demands of our office and calling with these men. In an experience of twelve years we cannot recall a single disrespectful remark or act toward us. To the chaplain they come with most of their grievances and complaints for advice and consolation. This we give in a spirit of sympathy and kindness, with, we are sure, good effect. Our services on the Sabbath have been conducted as heretofore.

We have the best of order and a most candid hearing. The evening school conducted by Prof. Somers fully justifies its organization. The whole number attending the school the past year is one hundred and thirty-five (135), of these twenty-five have been discharged from the prison, and thirty have been excused from further attendance at the school, having received a fair elementary education. Instruction is given in reading and writing and in the rudiments of arithmetic. It is a pleasure to see with what delight

these men become able to write a letter to loved ones at home. Many of them who a few months ago knew not a single letter, either written or printed, can now write a legible hand and read understandingly any ordinary article in a paper or book.

The agent and warden, and the officers under him, have rendered us cheerful aid in all our work.

Thanking you, dear sir, for your uniform kindness and consideration, I am ever, most truly yours,

W. SEARLS,
Chaplain.

TABLE No. 1.

Total number of convicts September 30, 1885.

White.....	826
Colored	45
Indian	5
Total	876

TABLE No. 2.

Counties where convicted.

Allegany.....	11	Onondaga.....	92
Broome.....	15	Ontario.....	13
Cayuga	31	Orleans.....	11
Chautauqua.....	14	Orange.....	2
Cattaraugus.....	29	Oswego.....	13
Chemung.....	32	Otsego.....	15
Cortland	8	Putnam	1
Chenango	7	Queens	4
Delaware.....	4	Rockland.....	1
Dutchess.....	1	Saratoga	2
Erie	82	Seneca.....	4
Franklin.	1	Suffolk.....	5
Genesee.....	11	Schuyler.	2
Herkimer	15	Steuben	8
Jefferson.....	17	Tioga.....	17
Kings.....	7	Tompkins.....	9
Lewis	7	Ulster.....	2
Livingston.....	5	Wayne	22
Monroe	40	Wyoming	13
Madison	18	Westchester	5
Montgomery	1	Yates.....	4
New York.....	197		
Niagara.....	26	Total.....	851
Oneida.....	27		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
United States' Courts — Sent from.

Tennessee	1
District Columbia.....	5
New York.....	14
Idaho.....	2
Texas.....	2
Virginia.....	1
Total.....	25

RECAPITULATION.

From counties.....	851
From United States' courts.....	25
Total.....	876

TABLE NO. 3.
EXHIBIT of crimes against the person.

Abortion.....	1	Murder (various degrees)...	48
Assault and abduction.....	7	Manslaughter (various deg's)	31
Assault to kill.....	16	Rape	43
Assault to rape.....	9	Shooting to kill.....	1
Assault with deadly weapon	34		
Assault felonious.....	3	Total.....	213
Bigamy.....	8		
Incest.....	10		

Against property.

Accessory to felony.....	1	Larceny from person and attempts	17
Arson and attempts.....	10	Larceny after felony.....	8
Blackmail	1	Petit larceny, second offense	4
Burglary and attempts	186	Receiving stolen goods....	7
Burglary and larceny	138		
Burglary and larceny and receiving stolen goods... 16		Total.....	580
Embezzlement and larceny.	1		
Forgery	39		
Grand larceny and attempts	152		

Against person and property.

Perjury.....	1	Escaping from jail and attempts.....	5
Poisoning a well.....	1	Robbery and attempts	48
Robbery, burglary and assault.....	4		
Robbery, burglary and attempt to rape.....	1	Total.....	60

Against government.

Counterfeiting.....	6	Uttering fraudulent papers.	7
Carrying off vessel and cargo	1	Robbing U. S. mail.....	4
Carrying deadly weapons..	1	Voting illegally.....	2
Misappropriation of bank funds.....	1		<hr/> 23
Obstructing revenue officers	1		<hr/> <hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Against the person.....	213
Against property.....	580
Against person and property	60
Against government.....	23
	<hr/> 876 <hr/> <hr/>

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing terms of sentence.

1 year and less than 2...	15	17 years and less than 18..	2
2 years and less than 3...	142	18 years and less than 19..	8
3 years and less than 4...	88	19 years and less than 20..	2
4 years and less than 5...	59	20 years and less than 25..	51
5 years and less than 6...	189	25 years and less than 30..	1
6 years and less than 7...	23	30 years and less than 35..	1
7 years and less than 8...	61	40 years and less than 45..	1
8 years and less than 9...	22	60 years and less than 65..	1
9 years and less than 10..	5	70 years and less than 75..	1
10 years and less than 11..	88	Life.....	65
11 years and less than 12..	2		<hr/>
12 years and less than 14..	15	Total.....	876
14 years and less than 15..	2		<hr/> <hr/>
15 years and less than 17..	32		

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing those employed and idle at time of arrest.

Employed	378
Idle.....	498
	<hr/>
Total.....	876
	<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing previous occupation.

Architect.....	1	Locksmiths	2
Artists.....	2	Lawyers.....	3
Auctioneer.....	1	Lumbermen.....	2
Agents.....	14	Masons and stone-cutters...	23
Bakers.....	10	Merchants.....	4
Brick-makers.....	3	Machinists.....	14
Broker.....	1	Moulders.....	12
Bankers.....	2	Miller.....	1
Barbers.....	18	Nurse.....	1
Boiler-makers.....	3	Ostlers.....	4
Bar keepers.....	8	Oyster-openers.....	6
Blacksmiths.....	5	Paper hangers.....	3
Boot-black.....	1	Physicians.....	3
Brass-workers.....	5	Plumbers and gas-fitters...	6
Bank-clerk.....	1	Printers.....	7
Boatmen	6	Pedlars.....	8
Brakemen	5	Porters.....	3
Brick-layers.....	9	Painters.....	36
Book-keepers and clerks....	24	Photographer	1
Broom-makers.....	4	Restaurant-keeper.....	1
Brewers.....	3	Sail-maker.....	1
Butchers.....	15	Seamen	15
Carpenters and joiners.....	21	Stenographer.....	1
Caulker.....	1	Salt boiler	1
Compositors.....	3	Shoemakers	37
Cigar-makers.....	15	Soldier.....	1
Confectioner.....	1	Schoolmasters.....	3
Cooks.....	12	Silver-platers.....	2
Civil engineers.....	3	Tailors.....	9
Cabinet-makers.....	5	Telegraph operator.....	1
Coachman.....	1	Tinsmiths.....	3
Coopers.....	8	Turners	3
Drillers.....	3	Teamsters.....	22
Engraver	1	Tanner.....	1
Engineers.....	8	Undertaker.....	1
Florist.....	1	Upholsterers.....	4
Farmers.....	57	Veterinary surgeon.....	1
Firemen	5	Weavers.....	2
Groom	1	Waiters.....	17
Gas-fitters.....	3	Watch makers and jewelers.	11
Glass-blowers	5	No occupation.....	9
Harness-makers.....	3		
Hatters.....	2	Total.....	876
Laundrymen.....	3		
Laborers.....	288		

TABLE No. 7.

Showing age when convicted.

16 years and less than 17...	2	50 years and less than 60...	37
17 years and less than 18...	9	60 years and less than 70...	10
18 years and less than 20...	48	70 years and less than 80...	5
20 years and less than 25...	247	80 years and less than 90. .	1
25 years and less than 30...	189		
30 years and less than 40...	222		876
40 years and less than 50...	106		

TABLE No. 8.

*Showing their nativity.**In United States.*

Arkansas	1	New Jersey	13
California	2	New Hampshire	1
Connecticut	11	Nebraska	1
Delaware	1	New York	536
Georgia	3	North Carolina	1
Illinois	6	Ohio	7
Iowa	1	Pennsylvania	28
Kentucky	3	South Carolina	1
Maryland	6	Virginia	10
Minnesota	1	Vermont	5
Missouri	3	Wisconsin	2
Maine	2		
Michigan	5	Total	662
Massachusetts	12		

In foreign countries.

At sea	4	Portugal	2
Austria	2	Russia	1
Canada	32	Scotland	5
England	28	Sweden	3
Egypt	1	Switzerland	3
France	5	Wales	2
Germany	44	West Indies	3
India	1	Ireland	55
Italy	18		
Nova Scotia	1	Total	214
Norway	1		
Poland	3		

RECAPITULATION.

Born in United States.....	662
Born in foreign countries.....	214
Total	<u>876</u>

TABLE No. 9.

Showing their education.

Classical.....	2	Read only.....	54
Collegiate	10	None	95
Academic	16		
High School.....	16	Total	<u>876</u>
Common School.....	356		
Read and write	327		

TABLE No. 10.

Showing habits of life.

Temperate	128
Moderate drinkers.....	261
Intemperate	487
Total.....	<u>876</u>

TABLE No. 11.

Showing times committed.

For the first time.....	557	For the seventh time.....	3
For the second time.....	204	For the eighth time.....	1
For the third time.....	64	For the ninth time.....	1
For the fourth time.....	26		
For the fifth time.....	16	Total.....	<u>876</u>
For the sixth time.....	4		

TABLE No. 12.

Received and discharged during year.

Total number received.....	401
Total number discharged.....	<u>290</u>

NOTE. Of the whole number confined at present time 850 use tobacco.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County of Cayuga, } ss.:

I, William Searls, being duly sworn, do depose and say, that the within report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. SEARLS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
 this 3d day of October, 1885. }

D. B. O'NEIL, *Notary Public.*

TABLE No. 13.

Showing previous commitments of convicts received during the year.....	
Having been in this prison once before.....	20
Having been in this prison twice before.....	2
Having been in this prison three times before.....	1
Total number having been in this prison before.....	23
Having been in other State prisons or penitentiaries before once.....	100
Having been in other State prisons or penitentiaries before twice.....	18
Having been in other State prisons or penitentiaries before three times.....	6
Having been in other State prisons or penitentiaries before four times.....	1
Having been in other State prisons or penitentiaries before five times.....	2
Total having been in other State prisons or penitentiaries before.....	127
Having been in jails or work-houses once before.....	17
Having been in jails or work-houses twice before.....	6
Total number having been in jail or work-houses before.....	23
Having been in House of Refuge once before.....	2
Having been in Elmira Reformatory once before.....	7

RECAPITULATION.

Total number received during the year.....	401
Number received during the year having been in this prison before.....	23
Number received during the year having been in this or other prisons or penal institutions before.....	170
Percentage of those having been in this prison before.....	5.73
Percentage of those having been in this or other prisons or penal institutions before.....	42.38

NOTE. Many in above table have been in *all* of above named institutions, and are therefore counted more than once, except in the last statement (170) and percentage they are counted but *once*.

YARD-MASTER AND ENGINEER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF YARD-MASTER AND ENGINEER, }
AUBURN PRISON, *September 30, 1885.* }

JOHN S. LANEHART, Esq., *Agent and Warden :*

SIR — Agreeably to instructions, I herewith submit a report of repairs and improvements made, cost of the same, and amount of labor performed in this department for the year ending September 30, 1885.

The tailor shop has been thoroughly repaired, new floors laid, partitions built, new tables made and other repairs at a cost of \$288.75 and 135 days' convict labor.

Repairs to the front of the main building, consisting of pointing the joints of stone work, repairs to belting courses, cast-iron caps for chimneys, and repairs to roofs was completed on the 3d of November, 1884, at a cost of \$327.38 and 163 days' convict labor.

Cast-iron conductor pipes for the escape of steam from the cooking kettles in the kitchen have been put in at an expense of \$49.63 for material and thirteen and one-half days' convict labor.

Repairs made to the brick walls of Sheldon's hammer shop were completed on the 26th day of September, at a cost of \$48.49 for material and 555 days' convict labor.

The iron gratings to the prison windows were repainted at a cost of \$26.21 and fourteen and one-half days' convict labor.

For the purpose of draining the stables and stable yard, a sewer 420 feet in length, laid with ten-inch vitrified tile, was completed on the 3d day of December, at a cost of \$114.14 and 123 days' convict labor.

To remedy a defect in the outlet of the sewer in the rear of the shoe shop a new sewer was made, 100 feet long, of ten-inch vitrified tile, at a cost of \$24.54 and twenty-five days' convict labor.

The windows in the shoe shop have been repaired, painted and glazed at an expense of \$72.72 and 100 days' convict labor.

In papering, painting and graining the front hall \$121.60 and forty-four days' convict labor have been expended.

In raising and repairing 1,000 feet of sidewalk on Wall street, 1,855 feet of flag-stone and twelve loads of pounded stone have been utilized, at a cost of \$304 and 100 days' convict labor.

All exposed wood-work forming the casings and frames of doors and windows, cornices, etc., inside the yard, has been painted at a cost of \$145 and 180 days' convict labor.

Repairs to the horse stables have been made at a cost of \$88 and fifty-two days' convict labor.

During the winter months over 200 able-bodied men were out of employment, which in March was increased to over 300. To give employment to these idle men, it was decided to thoroughly macadamize the roadways inside the prison grounds. In order to make a permanent job, earth was removed to a depth of about twelve inches, and pounded stone substituted, and the roads brought to a proper grade and rolled. At the present time we have about 4,000 lineal feet of roadways completed. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six loads of earth have been removed at a cost of \$459.80, and 1,926 loads of stone have been broken and put on the roads, at a cost of \$1,109.80 for material.

Convict labor removing earth, pounding stone and paving gutters and rolling roadways to this date, 16,058 days. The work is still in progress with a force of ninety-five men, and will probably be completed about the 1st of December.

The buildings inside the prison grounds are receiving a coat of yellow wash, when completed a detailed report covering expense and labor will be made.

As a sanitary measure all plots of ground inside the walls not practical to sod are being paved with stone, and men assigned to keep them clean, the cost of which will be reported when the work is completed.

On the 8th day of March, the "hame shop" (a building two hundred and eight feet long, fifty feet wide and two stories in height) was entirely consumed by fire; about the first of June I received orders to proceed to rebuild the same. At this date (September 30th) the building is substantially completed, the floors and ceilings only

remaining to be done and the material is on the ground to finish the job. It is gratifying to be able to report that the entire work has been done without the aid of a single day of outside labor. I hope to be able to give you a detailed statement covering expense for materials and the amount of convict labor by the middle of November next.

The power department, machinery, shafting and belting constituting the "Shoe Shop Plant," having been placed under the care and supervision of this department the 1st of January last, I would report the same as in perfect working order. Repairs and improvements made in the several departments and new machinery and shafting added, has tended to materially facilitate the manufacture and handling of goods.

RECAPITULATION OF LABOR.

	Days.
Completed repairs	1,504
Hame shop to September 30, 1885.....	2,791
Roadways, pounding stone, paving, etc.....	16,058
Other repairs in progress	960
Men assigned permanent duty....	5,864
General repairs in shop.....	728
Care of grounds.....	416
Total	<u>28,321</u>

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. WHITE,

Yard-master and Engineer.

CLINTON PRISON.

AGENT AND WARDEN'S REPORT.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE AGENT AND WARDEN OF CLINTON PRISON, }
DANNEMORA, *October 1, 1885.* }

Hon. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons,*
Albany, N. Y.:

SIR—I have the honor to submit to you herewith my report of the administration of the affairs of Clinton Prison, supplemented by those of the clerk, chaplain and physician for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

The financial account of the prison for the year may be briefly stated as follows:

Dr.

To cash on hand October 1, 1884.....	\$756 16
To State Treasurer's drafts for maintenance.....	98,418 26
To cash received from all other sources.....	9,763 31
	<hr/>
	\$108,937 73
	<hr/>

Cr.

By total expenditures for maintenance.....	\$98,361 49
By deposits to credit of the State Treasurer....	9,763 31
By balance on hand.....	812 93
	<hr/>
	\$108,937 73
	<hr/>

Total expenditures for the support of Clinton Prison for the year ending September 30, 1885.....	\$98,361 49
Total earnings from all sources (exclusive of the manu- facturing department) for same period.....	6,054 71
	<hr/>
Deficiency.....	\$92,306 78
	<hr/>

Since my last report several notable changes have been made in and about the prison, partly under special appropriations and partly from the ordinary maintenance fund of the prison. These matters have had your examination and approval from time to time as they have progressed, but I have thought it desirable to recapitulate them here and state the reasons that were thought sufficient to warrant their adoption.

Heretofore the various shops and a part of the domestic offices of the prison, bucket-grounds, barns and other outbuildings have been inconveniently scattered about within the prison inclosure to the north and south of the main hall, rendering communication between them difficult and needlessly extending the area to be guarded.

Now, with the completion of the new wall on the south and east, and the old hall and new prison extension on the north and west, we have a parallelogram within which are concentrated all the shops and other buildings (except the house built for and occupied for many years by the principal keeper and the physician, as well as the house formerly used by the warden and now occupied by the clerk), thus dispensing with three guard-posts and bringing all the working departments under the eye of and within easy visiting distance of the front office.

The new brick State shop, two stories and basement-cellar, furnished work rooms, with power, for the machine shop, tailor and shoe shops, besides storage for vegetables and other supplies. To this have been added, principally by the labor of our own men and with funds from our ordinary building account, stone lintels; that on the east end for use as a laundry, and that on the west for a boiler room. This latter supplies steam heat to the main hall, to the warden's house and to the front office, and for cooking purposes to the kitchen. It could also supply the power needed for lighting the hall and the yard with the electric light, a matter that I deem of great importance in both an economic and a sanitary point of view.

I am investigating this subject with the aid of those skilled in that branch, and shall hope at a later day to lay before you such facts and figures as will induce you to give your approval to a substitution at this prison of electricity for kerosene oil.

To these changes and improvements (among them the furnishing and occupancy of the Warden's house) others of equal moment and advantage to the convenience and better working of the institution might be suggested, and especially that which would make available the abundant supply of water furnished by the springs in the hill to the north of the prison, for the flushing of water-closets at the shops; for bath-rooms and for use in case of fire.

Our system of sewerage will very soon, if it does not already, require general inspection and repair, and particularly that in connection with the shop which is, I feel assured, inadequate to meet the requirements demanded by the health and comfort of the large number of men who there find daily employment. I hope you may think well

of the suggestion to adapt it to the increased work that would be demanded of it, if the plan of introducing the water for the purposes named were decided upon.

Touching the internal working of the prison: Preparing for early submission to you for your approval a revised code of rules for the governance of such officers as are appointees of the warden, I am led to ask that that now in use by the officers not his appointees, a code made up from the old inspector and the later superintendent system, be also brought into a more uniform and comprehensive shape, and as nearly conformable to the other as the difference in grade of the officers will admit of.

The rules of the Civil Service as to appointments are complied with strictly in that political preferences are not allowed to obtain.

The question of night school is fairly met and disposed of by the chaplain, who selecting his pupils, visits from cell to cell or combines in a class in a room in the hall and imparts such instruction as in his judgment is needed.

The disciplinary and sanitary condition of the prison calls for no special comment. The conduct of the men has been (with few exceptions) such as to require fewer reprimands and punishments than usual, and what is particularly gratifying to me is to be able to say of this as of the previous years of my incumbency of the office of warden, that no escape of a prisoner had to be reported. For these good results I feel myself indebted to the careful management of the principal keeper, Mr. James Moon, and to the active vigilance of the subordinate officers; and it gives me pleasure to extend to him and to them my thanks for what has contributed in a marked degree to the successful working of the institution.

The hospital record shows, in addition to its usual statistics of deaths and incurables, a somewhat increased number of temporary patients during July and August, owing to the epidemic character assumed by a prevailing summer ailment that extended throughout this neighborhood.

I have reserved for final consideration a feature of the prison that might well claim, in virtue of its importance, the first and major portion of this report. I refer to the introduction and prosecution of work on public account in our manufacturing department, begun on the 1st December last.

This return to an old system of labor in the prisons has been freely discussed by the friends and opponents of the method. Charged with the giving of effect to such laws and regulations as are intended by the Legislature and the Executive, acting in conjunction with your department, to apply to the prisons, it has been my endeavor to subordinate my private and personal preferences and opinions to the attainment of that end.

The manufacturing department has in its ten months of operating passed from the experimental to the demonstrable stage, and confirmed, if such confirmation were needed, the maxim that the supreme test of a theory lies in its practical application.

That the workings and results of this department may be the more clearly understood, I submit them by way of a specific report, which I will be glad to have you consider, as it is intended to be a part of this, my general report of the prison.

Thanking you for many courtesies and thoughtful suggestions that have served to lighten the duties and responsibilities now, by reason of the public account work, gravely increased both for myself and the deputy warden,

I am very truly yours,

ISAIAH FULLER,
Agent and Warden.

CLINTON PRISON MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT, }
DANNEMORA, N. Y., *October 1, 1885.* }

To the Hon. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of Prisons, Albany, N. Y.:*

SIR — I have pleasure in handing you in connection with the annual report of Clinton prison proper, and as supplemental thereto, a specific report of the manufacturing department of said prison which began operations in the manufacture of clothing on State account on the first of December last (1884), with the plant already established here of the New York State Clothing Co., whose contract had fallen by reason of their failure.

That work on State account in the prisons might have a fair and unprejudiced trial, and show where, if anywhere, the inherent weakness of the system lay that had theretofore made success under it well nigh if not altogether beyond reach, I made the new department at your suggestion to take a position distinct from and independent of the prison proper in all its workings — holding the other sections of labor in the prison and being held by them as not entitled either to grant or to receive any thing in the way of inter-trading except upon the same footing with which dealings were had with the outside world — paying for what we received, whether of labor or material, and exacting payment in return for what went out from us.

And this principle of exclusiveness has been maintained down to the slightest minutiae of which the charge for extra tobacco ration to the expense account of the factory is an example. Hence, whatever results are shown by the following balance sheet and accompanying tables for the ten months of operating the manufacturing department, must speak, in their purely fiscal aspect for or against the system of work on State account, after its submission to a trial that has been as it was designed to be from the beginning unequivocally fair and impartial.

Looked at with reference to its effect on the morals of the convict,

I cannot refer you to tangible balance sheets and tables, but must confine myself to that which comes daily under my observation in my intercourse with the men; and from this I feel that I have a warrant for expressing satisfaction at the interest taken by them in their respective branches of the work, and the laudable desire on the part of many of them to attain to proficiency in their special line with a view to its pursuit when discharged.

Perhaps the best measure of the system as it has obtained with us, in a disciplinary point of view, is the decreased number of men reported for punishment for infraction of the rules.

The buying of the raw material — its conversion and final sale are subjects which have had your frequent attention and approval, and are so familiar to you as to make their iteration a needless expansion of this report.

To your advice and seconding of my endeavors; to the zeal of Mr. McCaffrey, the superintendent, and to the officers and men employed at the factory, the manufacturing department of Clinton prison is indebted for such degree of success as has come to it in this, its initial year.

Tendering to you and to them my grateful thanks for such co-operation,

I am very truly yours,

ISAIAH FULLER,

Agent and Warden.

Financial statement for ten months (December, 1884, to September 30, 1885) of the fiscal year.

Assets.

Goods manufactured and in process of manufacture, as per inventory.....	\$73,896 67	
Trimmings	12,695 40	
		<hr/>
		\$86,592 07
Machinery, tools and fixtures.....		4,704 56
Rags		601 50
Wood, coal and oil.....		621 25
Deposits to credit of State Treasurer...	\$84,102 96	
Cash on hand.....	2,870 46	
		<hr/>
		86,973 42
Book accounts	\$167,844 10	
Less discounts, commissions and quantity fund	21,237 53	
		<hr/>
		146,606 57
		<hr/>
		\$326,099 37
		<hr/>

Liabilities.

Received from Comptroller.....	\$267,387 73
Surplus.....	58,711 64
	<hr/>
	\$326,099 37
	<hr/>

Report of the moneys received and the apportionment of the same by the manufacturing department of Clinton prison for ten months (December 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885) of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Received from Comptroller.....	\$267,387 73
	<hr/>
To cloth	\$170,425 86
To linings.....	26,915 42
To silesias, pocketing, sheeting.....	11,757 54
To canvas, wadding, wigans.....	9,138 86
To buttons and buckles.....	3,680 42
To sewings	9,662 68
To machinery, tools and fixtures.....	4,704 56
To freight and express ..	4,191 11
To fuel, oil and lights	2,762 42
To salaries:	
Factory pay-roll.....	\$8,253 40
Pants finishers.....	1,299 60
	<hr/>
	9,553 00
To sales account.....	6,000 00
To expenses:	
Sundries	\$2,677 54
Stationery.....	901 16
Tobacco.....	1,175 60
Traveling	621 10
Commercial agency	125 00
Rental B. H. machines..	225 00
	<hr/>
	5,725 40
To cash on hand	2,870 46
	<hr/>
	\$267,387 73
	<hr/>

NOTE A. — In “salaries account” the item of payment to “pants finishers” (\$1,299.60) refers to employment given to women in the village sewing on buttons and buckles and upper contains. This was begun in June, and divided amongst about thirty (30) families.

NOTE B. — “Sundries,” in expense account, takes in packing cases and packing papers, machine parts, telegraph messages, twine, chalk, crayons, nails and small hardware, clothing tickets, etc.

CLERK'S REPORT.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

CLERK'S OFFICE, CLINTON PRISON, }
DANNEMORA, *October 1, 1885.* }HON. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons,*
Albany, N. Y.:

SIR — I have the honor to submit herewith the following annual report of the department under my charge in the Clinton State prison, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Very respectfully,

C. E. MARTIN, *Clerk.*

FINANCIAL.

Isaiah Fuller, Agent and Warden of Clinton State prison, in account current with the State of New York, for cash received and expended for the use of the said prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

DR.

To cash on hand October 1, 1884.....	\$756 16
To Treasurer's drafts for maintenance.....	98, 418
To cash received from all other sources.....	9, 763 31
Total.....	<u>\$108, 937 73</u>

CR.

By estimate No. 1. Salaries of officers.....	\$42, 714 08
By estimate No. 2. Rations.....	28, 725 16
By estimate No. 3. Materials, tools, etc.....	919 55
By estimate No. 4. Stationery and postage.....	573 34
By estimate No. 5. Mileage and allowance.....	2, 363 40
By estimate No. 5. Convicts' deposit refunded.....	780 33
By estimate No. 6. Furniture	27 40
By estimate No. 7. Drugs and medicines.....	274 92
By estimate No. 8. Clothing and bedding.....	5, 313 97
By estimate No. 9. Building and repairs.....	1, 059 54
By estimate No. 10. Fuel and lights.....	9, 317 08
By estimate No. 11. Hay, straw and feed.....	826 06
By estimate No. 12. Miscellaneous.....	5, 466 66
Deposits to credit of Treasurer of State of New York,	9, 763 31
Cash on hand October 1, 1885.....	812 93
Total.....	<u>\$108, 937 73</u>

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Clinton County, } ss. :

Isaiah Fuller, agent and warden, and Charles E. Martin, clerk of Clinton State prison, being duly sworn, say that the foregoing account current is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

ISAIAH FULLER,
Agent and Warden.

C. E. MARTIN,
Clerk.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this }
13th day of October, 1885. }
W. J. McCaffrey, *Notary Public.*

TABLE NO. 1.

ABSTRACT of the total earnings and cash receipts, and the total cash expenditures, with the average number of convicts per day and per month at the Clinton prison, from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885.

MONTH.	Contract earnings.	Miscellaneous earnings.	Convict deposits.	Total earnings.	Deposits in bank.	Treasurer's draft.	Salaries of officers.	Expenditures for ordinary support.	Expenditures for building repairs etc.	Convict deposit re-funded.	Total expenditures.	Number of convicts on contract.	Number not on contract.	Number at close of month.	Monthly average.	Deficiency.
1884.																
October	\$1,105 65	\$206 80	\$99 14	\$1,411 59	\$305 94	\$10,157 38	\$3,590 37	\$6,519 04	\$298 35	\$91 82	\$10,499 58	403	170	573	573	\$9,087 99
November .....	.....	52 15	11 45	63 60	63 60	11,390 72	3,686 92	5,695 84	79 00	14 14	9,475 90	.....	576	576	575	9,412 30
December .....	.....	858 49	308 51	1,167 00	5,981 25	7,309 70	3,758 53	3,436 87	.....	17 85	7,213 25	.....	581	581	582	6,046 25
1885.																
January .....	.....	246 33	155 14	401 47	401 47	11,708 88	3,463 43	7,963 56	34 52	144 64	11,606 15	.....	573	573	575	11,204 68
February .....	.....	346 28	16 51	362 79	362 79	9,739 46	3,537 73	7,394 09	377 08	163 50	11,472 40	.....	565	565	567	11,109 61
March .....	.....	56 20	29 25	85 45	85 45	7,550 44	3,472 55	2,627 45	6 00	22 45	6,128 45	.....	564	564	564	6,043 00
April .....	.....	139 61	39 15	178 76	178 76	5,225 97	3,471 91	2,597 25	1 63	37 50	6,108 29	.....	554	554	561	5,929 53
May .....	.....	1,403 14	30 65	1,433 79	1,433 79	6,241 01	3,585 62	3,682 40	8 64	146 49	7,423 15	.....	549	549	549	5,989 36
June .....	.....	141 77	18 06	159 83	159 83	8,665 89	3,654 00	4,454 48	.....	20 60	8,129 08	.....	554	554	552	7,969 25
July .....	.....	147 12	60 81	207 93	207 93	7,594 37	3,573 69	3,502 39	.....	13 25	7,089 33	.....	544	544	549	6,881 40
August .....	.....	26 21	88 14	114 35	114 35	6,558 84	3,534 81	3,518 17	.....	93 15	7,320 35	.....	558	558	543	7,206 00
September .....	.....	388 70	79 45	468 15	468 15	6,275 60	3,384 52	2,410	86 10	14 94	5,895 56	.....	544	544	553	5,427 41
Totals	\$1,105 65	\$4,012 80	\$936 26	\$6,054 71	\$9,763 31	\$98,418 26	\$42,714 08	\$53,801 54	\$1,065 54	\$780 33	\$98,361 49	403	6,332	6,735	6,743	\$92,306 78

TABLE No. 2.

STATEMENT of expenditures by estimates, showing the expense per convict per annum, per month and per diem in Clinton State prison, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

ESTIMATES.		Total amount of expenditures.	Average per convict per annum.	Average per convict per month.	Average per convict per diem.
Estimate No. 1.	Salaries of officers	\$42, 714 08	\$77 92 ² / ₁₀	\$6 49 ³ / ₁₀	21 ⁶ / ₁₀
Estimate No. 2.	Rations	28, 725 16	51 20 ³ / ₁₀	4 26 ⁶ / ₁₀	14 ² / ₁₀
Estimate No. 3.	Materials, tools, etc.	919 55	1 63 ⁹ / ₁₀	13 ⁶ / ₁₀	4 ⁴ / ₁₀
Estimate No. 4.	Stationery and postage	573 34	1 02 ² / ₁₀	8 ⁵ / ₁₀	2 ² / ₁₀
Estimate No. 5.	Mileage and allowance	2, 363 40	4 21 ⁶ / ₁₀	35 ⁸ / ₁₀	1 ² / ₁₀
Estimate No. 5.	Convict deposit refunded	780 33	1 39 ¹ / ₁₀	11 ⁶ / ₁₀	3 ³ / ₁₀
Estimate No. 6.	Furniture	27 40	4 ⁹ / ₁₀	3 ³ / ₁₀	1 ¹ / ₁₀
Estimate No. 7.	Drugs and medicines	274 92	49	4	1 ¹ / ₁₀
Estimate No. 8.	Clothing and bedding	5, 313 97	9 47 ² / ₁₀	79	2 ⁶ / ₁₀
Estimate No. 9.	Building and repairs	1, 059 54	1 88 ⁸ / ₁₀	15 ⁶ / ₁₀	6 ⁶ / ₁₀
Estimate No. 10.	Fuel and lights	9, 317 08	16 60 ⁸ / ₁₀	1 38 ³ / ₁₀	4 ⁶ / ₁₀
Estimate No. 11.	Hay, straw and feed	826 06	1 47 ² / ₁₀	12 ² / ₁₀	4 ⁴ / ₁₀
Estimate No. 12.	Miscellaneous	5, 466 66	9 74 ⁴ / ₁₀	81 ¹ / ₁₀	2 ⁷ / ₁₀
Totals		\$98, 361 49	\$177 11 ⁶ / ₁₀	\$14 75 ⁹ / ₁₀	48 ⁸ / ₁₀
Ordinary support		53, 801 54	95 90 ³ / ₁₀	7 99 ¹ / ₁₀	26 ⁶ / ₁₀

NOTE.—Estimate No. 2 is arrived at on basis of actual purchase of kitchen supplies and makes no allowance for credits for warden's living and supplies on hand. With such credits deducted the actual expense per convict per diem is 13.6.

TABLE No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the existing contract in the Clinton State prison, the number of convicts called for by such contract, the price per day, the time when it commenced and when it expires.

Name of contract.	NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	Number of convicts.	Price per day.	Commenced.	Expired.
Clothing...	N. Y. State Clothing Co.....	450	35c.	June 10, 1883.	October 10, 1884. By failure.

TABLE No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the amount earned each month at the Clinton State prison under the existing contract for convict labor during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

CLOTHING CONTRACT.

1884.

October.....	\$1,105 65
November.....	
December.....	

1885.

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September

\$1,105 65

TABLE NO. 5.

Statement showing the earnings, expenditures and deficiency for each month at Clinton State prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	No. of convicts.	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Deficiency.
1884.				
October	573	\$1,411 59	\$10,499 58	\$9,087 99
November	575	63 60	9,475 90	9,412 30
December.....	582	1,167 00	7,213 25	6,046 25
1885.				
January.....	575	401 47	11,606 15	11,204 68
February	567	362 79	11,472 40	11,109 61
March	564	85 45	6,128 45	6,043 00
April	561	178 76	6,108 29	5,929 53
May	549	1,433 79	7,423 15	5,989 36
June	552	159 83	8,129 08	7,969 25
July	549	207 93	7,089 33	6,881 40
August	543	114 35	7,320 35	7,206 00
September	553	468 15	5,895 56	5,427 41
Totals	6,743	\$6,054 71	\$98,361 49	\$92,306 78

TABLE NO. 8.

General statement and averages.

The daily average of convicts confined in the Clinton State prison, during the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1885, has been..... 561

The total receipts for the support of Clinton State prison during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885 (Treasurer's drafts):..... \$98,418 26

The total earnings of Clinton State prison (aside from State account industry) for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885 6,054 71

Cash on hand September 30, 1885 \$812 93
Less cash on hand September 30, 1884... 756 16
56 77

Deficiency \$92,306 78

NOTE.—This statement is made up without any reference to the State account industry or manufacturing department, a separate report from which being added.

The total amount of contract earnings for the year...	\$1,105 65
The total amount of expenditures for the year	98,361 49
The average expenditures per convict per annum	175 33 $\frac{3}{10}$
The average expenditures per convict per month.....	14 61 $\frac{1}{10}$
The average expenditures per convict per diem	48 $\frac{7}{10}$
The total amount of expenditures for ordinary support for the year (see abstract).....	53,801 54
The average expenditure per convict for ordinary support per annum	95 90 $\frac{3}{10}$
The average expenditure per convict for ordinary support per month	7 99 $\frac{1}{10}$
The average expenditure per convict for ordinary support per diem	26 $\frac{6}{10}$
The actual cost per convict per day for board as shown by kitchen keeper's books.....	13 $\frac{6}{10}$

SPECIAL AND EXTRA SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

	Amount of appropriation.	Amount expended.	Balance on hand.
For furnishing warden's new house, steam heating apparatus, watchman's clock and annunciator.....	\$9,992 25	\$13,340 45	\$151 80
Boiler house stack, etc.....	3,500 00	.....	.....
Totals	\$13,492 25	\$13,340 45	\$151 80

TABLE No. 9.

STATEMENT showing the number of convicts received and discharged in each month, at the Clinton State prison, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885:

MONTH.	Received.	Discharged.	Excess received.	Excess discharged.
1884.				
October	21	18	3	.....
November	10	9	1	.....
December	17	12	5	.....
1885.				
January.....	6	15	.....	9
February.....	9	16	.....	7
March.....	8	9	.....	1
April.....	4	14	.....	10
May	9	14	.....	5
June	17	12	5	.....
July	5	15	.....	10
August	50	36	14	.....
September	5	19	.....	14
Totals	161	189	28	56

Average number of convicts received per month, $13\frac{5}{12}$; average number of convicts discharged per month, $15\frac{9}{12}$.

TABLE No. 10.

STATEMENT showing the number of convicts in the Clinton State prison, on the 30th day of September, 1884; also the number received, discharged, transferred and died during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Number of convicts in prison September 30, 1884	572
Number of convicts received during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.....	161
	733
Number of convicts discharged by commutation....	157
Number of convicts discharged by special commutation	1

Number of convicts discharged by habeas corpus..	1	
Number of convicts discharged by transfer to Sing Sing prison.....	4	
Number of convicts discharged by transfer to Au- burn asylum.....	10	
Number of convicts discharged by pardon.....	2	
Number of convicts died.....	14	
		189
Number of convicts remaining in prison September 30, 1885.....		544
Employed, viz.:		
Manufacturing clothing.....	430	
State shop laundry, outside work and waiters.....	104	
Sick in hospital.....	10	
		544

HOSPITAL, CLINTON PRISON, }
October 1, 1885. }

HON. I. V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons*:

I submit herewith the annual report of the Hospital Department of Clinton prison for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Whole number in prison September 30, 1884.....	573
Number received by transfer.....	50
Number received by sentence.....	111
Total received during the year.....	161
Discharged during the year.....	166
Number sent to asylum for insane convicts.....	10
Number died.....	14
Monthly average for the year.....	561 $\frac{5}{12}$
Number more or less disabled when received.....	66
Number in good health.....	95
Number admitted to hospital during the year.....	59
Average in hospital 1st day of each month.....	10 $\frac{11}{12}$
Whole number of applications.....	7, 207
Whole number treated.....	6, 393
Whole number days excused from labor.....	604
Whole number days lost in hospital.....	3, 582
Whole number of pardons.....	2

During the summer months there was a greater number of cases of diarrhœa and dysentery than for many years previous.

There were 325 more days lost by men excused for one day each

than last year, and 864 more days lost in hospital. I consider this increased amount of disease greatly due to the want of proper sewerage at the main workshop. It has *no sewer* at all, and for some years past the urinary excretions of the men have been voided upon the ground — the exhalations therefrom have been, and are very offensive and are at all times a very fruitful source of disease — liable at any time to breed typhus and typhoid fever and typhoid dysentery. If men are to be massed together in this building, it seems indispensably necessary to their health that this should be remedied.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that a *heavy* sewer of sufficient capacity be constructed, and the privies be connected with it and supplied with the proper traps and running water, so as to keep them clean and free from odors all the time.

For further information I would respectfully refer to tables annexed.

Thanking you for your kindness the past year,

I remain yours truly,

JOSEPH H. SMITH, M. D.,

Physician to Clinton Prison.

TABLE No. 1.
Out-hospital report.

MONTH.	Number of appli- cations.	Number of pre- scriptions.	Number not pre- scribed for.	Number excused one day each.	Number in prison last day of each month.
1884.					
October.....	593	518	75	10	575
November.....	596	495	101	2	576
December.....	524	423	101	6	581
1885.					
January.....	478	438	40	29	573
February.....	507	464	43	37	565
March.....	548	520	28	40	564
April.....	517	480	37	63	554
May.....	648	608	40	117	549
June.....	565	513	52	44	554
July.....	622	554	68	41	544
August.....	742	673	69	111	558
September.....	867	707	160	104	544
Totals.....	7,207	6,393	814	604	*561

* Average, five-twelfths.

TABLE No. 2.
In-hospital report.

MONTH.	In hospital first day of each month.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	In hospital last day of month.	Days lost in hos- pital.	Sent to asylum.
1884.							
October.....	8	3	2	..	9	240	..
November.....	9	4	5	..	8	283	..
December.....	8	4	..	..	12	282	..
1885.							
January.....	12	5	6	*2	10	257	..
February.....	10	3	2	..	11	271	2
March.....	11	4	3	..	12	311	..
April.....	12	7	5	1	13	335	..
May.....	13	7	3	3	14	356	..
June.....	14	3	3	1	13	354	..
July.....	13	5	3	3	12	307	..
August.....	12	6	7	2	9	331	4
September..	9	8	7	2	8	255	4
Totals..	..	59	46	14	..	3,582	10

* One suicide, not in hospital.

TABLE No. 3.
Detail of Deaths, 1884 and 1885.

NAME.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.	When sentenced.	Crime.	Term.	Disease.	Admitted to hospital.	Date of death.
John Ray	White.	32	New York.	May 1, 1883	Grand larc'ny, 2d deg	yrs. 4	Suicide.	Oct. 23, 1884	Jan'y 22, 1885
John Sullivan.	White.	24	New York.	June 14, 1882	Grand larceny.	3	Phthisis	April 13, 1885	Jan'y 28, 1885
Joel Walley	Black .	23	New York..	Oct. 15, 1883	Grand larc'ny, 2d deg	2	Chronic pneumonia.	Mar. 20, 1885	April 29, 1885
Henry Jackson.	Black .	28	Pennsylvania.	Sept. 13, 1882	Assault	4	Chronic pneumonia.		May 3, 1885
H. Sternburgh.	Black .	52	New York.	May 17, 1884	Sodomy.	10	Disease of bladder and prostate.	May 4, 1885	May 11, 1885
Thos. Clark.	White.	23	New York.	April 20, 1877	Robbery, 1st deg.. . .	15	Phthisis.	Mar. 9, 1882	May 19, 1885
Daniel Courtney.	White.	40	Ireland	Oct. 16, 1883	Murder, 2d deg.	Life.	Phthisis.	May 2, 1885	May 23, 1885
Daniel Ragin.. . . .	White..	41	Ireland	Oct. 13, 1883	Manslaughter.	5	Phthisis	May 14, 1885	July 17, 1885
James Reed.	White..	32	New York.	June 23, 1883	Robbery, 2d deg. . . .	5	Phthisis	April 11, 1885	July 17, 1885
Henry J. David	White .	61	Louisiana.	Nov. 27, 1883	Forgery, 2d deg.	6	Cystic degeneration of kidneys.	July 27, 1885	July 28, 1885
Alex. Crymble	White.	27	New York.	Jan. 23, 1882	Assault	8	Phthisis	June 26, 1885	Aug. 6, 1885
Joseph Ryan.	White..	21	Ireland	Dec. 6, 1883	Grand larceny.	3	Phthisis	July 10, 1885	Aug. 26, 1885
Michael Whalen.	White..	36	New York.	Sept. 10, 1884	Burglary, 3d. deg	2	Chronic albumen	Feb'y 2, 1885	Sept. 2, 1885
Peter Williams.	Black..	23	North Carolina.	Nov. 16, 1883	Attempt at burglary.	3	Psoas abscess	April 11, 1885	Sept. 9, 1885

TABLE No. 4.

Convicts sent to the Asylum for the Insane during the year.

NAMES.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.	Crime.	Term.	Date of sentence.	Where sentenced	When transferred.
Jose Riggio.....	White..	28	Italy	Manslaughter, 2d deg	Yrs 10 Mos. 6	Oct. 26, 1883.	Montgomery Co.	Feb. 12, 1885.
Wm. Johnson	Mulatto..	33	Maryland	Burglary	10	Nov. 16, 1875.	Queens Co	Feb. 12, 1885.
Michael Nolan..	White....	26	New York	Grand lar'ny, 2d deg.	3	Sept. 19, 1883.	New York Co....	Aug. 5, 1885.
James Stanton	White....	22	New York	Burglary, 2d deg....	7	Feb. 28, 1884.	New York Co....	Aug. 5, 1885.
Geo. Murphy alias T. L. Evans	White....	22	.....	Assault	10	June 16, 1885.	Saratoga Co., ..	Aug. 5, 1885.
John Smith.....	White....	28	Germany	Assault	10	Jan. 31, 1884.	Columbia Co. ...	Aug. 5, 1885.
Francisco DeJean.	White....	47	Italy	Murder, 2d deg....	Life.	Jan. 29, 1879	New York Co ...	Sept. 28, 1885.
Timothy Sheedy	White....	22	Ireland.....	Burglary	10	Nov. 21, 1882.	Rensselaer Co ...	Sept. 28, 1885.
Patrick Grady	White....	24	Ireland.....	Grand lar'ny, 2d deg.	2	June 9, 1885.	New York Co....	Sept. 28, 1885.
Thomas O'Neil	White....	23	New York	Grand lar'ny, 2d deg.	3	Feb. 13, 1884.	New York Co ...	Sept. 28, 1885.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
Clinton County,

Joseph H. Smith, being duly sworn, says the foregoing report is correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, {
this 17th day of October, 1885. }

C. E. MARTIN,
Clerk.

JOSEPH H. SMITH,
Physician to Clinton Prison.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

DANNEMORA, N. Y., *September 30, 1885.*

HON. I. V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons :*

DEAR SIR — During the past year I have been engaged without interruption in the work belonging to this office as far as opportunity would allow. The special work that has been mostly on my mind to do, and to which I have given the most of my time, has been the searching for individual men over whom I could hope to gain a personal influence, if perchance I might inspire them with right and pure principles of life and habits of thought. I know that I have been in some degree successful in this endeavor.

The only arrangement for a “night school” that I have been able to make has been to take the men who could not read or write, one by one, and give them an hour’s instruction at a time. One tenth or less, of the whole number of men in the prison have had no education at all. Many of these are of an age and capacity that take them out of our reach. Of the rest I have been able to help a few.

I am more than ever convinced that in an institution like this, although too generally abandoned by public sentiment to the tender mercies of a mere unfeeling physical enforcement of the law, much good follows in all those instances in which we see officers and keepers bringing to their work high Christian character and purity of life and refinement of manners.

With best wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely,
J. W. McILWAINE,
Chaplain.

STATISTICAL TABLES ACCOMPANYING THE ABOVE REPORT.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of convicts received during the year.

White	155
Colored	6
Total	161
Of these there were received:	
By commitment.....	111
By draft from Sing Sing	50
	161

TABLE No. 2.

Counties where convicted.

Albany	29	Richmond.....	1
Clinton	3	Saratoga.....	11
Columbia.....	3	Schenectady	8
Essex.....	1	Schoharie	4
Franklin.....	4	St. Lawrence.....	6
Fulton.....	4	Sullivan	1
Greene	1	Ulster	1
Hamilton	1	Warren	4
Kings.....	1	Washington	7
Montgomery.....	8	Westchester	1
New York.....	47		
Rensselaer.....	15		161

TABLE No. 3.

*Crimes for which committed.**1. Against person.*

Assault	18	Murder	2
Bigamy	1	Rape	5
Concealed weapons.....	1		
Manslaughter	2		29

2. Against property.

Burglary	47	Larceny.....	3
Escape.....	4	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
False pretenses.....	1		
Forgery.....	2		119
Grand larceny	61		

3. Against person and property.

Robbery	13
---------------	----

RECAPITULATION.

Against person.....	29
Against property	119
Against person and property	13
	161

TABLE No. 4.

Terms of sentence.

Less than two years.....	17
Two years and less than five	73
Five years and less than ten.....	37

Ten years and less than fifteen	20
Fifteen years and less than twenty	7
Twenty years and less than thirty	4
Life	3
	<hr/>
	161
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 5.

Occupation.

Artist	1	Laborers	75
Bakers	2	Machinists	2
Barbers	7	Mason	1
Bartender	1	Mill operator	1
Blacksmiths	3	Moulder	1
Bookkeeper	1	Painters	4
Bricklayer	1	Plumber	1
Butcher	1	Printers	2
Butler	1	Railroad men	3
Carpenters	4	Sailors	5
Carriage painter	1	Salesman	1
Cashier	1	Shoemakers	2
Cigar maker	1	Silversmith	1
Clerks	3	Soda maker	1
Coachman	1	Spinners	2
Cooks	2	Tailors	2
Cooper	1	Teamsters	7
Engineers	2	Tinsmith	1
Farmers	5	Undertaker	1
Fireman	1	Upholsterer	1
Furrier	1	Waiter	1
Hammersman	1	Wire maker	1
Hostler	1		<hr/>
Janitor	1		161
Jeweler	1		<hr/>

TABLE No. 6.

Ages when convicted.

15 years and less than 20 ..	12	45 years and less than 50 ..	6
20 years and less than 25 ..	58	50 years and less than 60 ..	8
25 years and less than 30 ..	34	60 years and less than 70 ..	2
30 years and less than 35 ..	18		<hr/>
35 years and less than 40 ..	12		161
40 years and less than 45 ..	11		<hr/>

TABLE No. 7.

*Nativity.*1. *Natives.*

California	1	Georgia	1
Connecticut	2	Indiana	1

Kentucky	1	Pennsylvania.....	5
Louisiana.....	1	Vermont	3
Massachusetts	4	Virginia.....	2
Missouri.....	2		
New York.....	97		123
Ohio.....	3		

2. *Foreigners.*

Austria	1	Hungary.....	2
Canada.....	5	Ireland.....	5
China	1	Scotland	1
England	10	West Indies.....	2
France	1		
Germany	9		38
Holland.....	1		

RECAPITULATION.

Natives	123
Foreigners.....	38
Total	161

TABLE NO. 8.

Education.

Read and write.....	142
Read only.	3
No education.....	16
	161

TABLE NO. 9.

Habits in use of stimulants.

Temperate.....	42
Moderate.....	62
Intemperate	57
	161
Use tobacco.....	157
Do not use tobacco.....	4
	161

TABLE No. 10.

Those who have been in State prison before.

Once	22
Twice.....	13
Three times.....	1
Six times.....	1
	<hr/>

Those who have been in county prison before.

Once	19
Twice.....	3
Three times.....	2
Four times	1
Six times.....	1
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 11.

Employed or idle when arrested.

Employed	77
Idle	84
	<hr/>
	161
	<hr/>

The above report is correct to the best of my knowledge and means of information.

J. W. McILWAINE,
Chaplain Clinton Prison.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 5th day of October, 1885. }

C. E. MARTIN,
Clerk.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS,
AUBURN, N. Y.,
For the year ending September 30, 1885.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGER.

Hon. ISAAC V. BAKER, JR.,
Superintendent of State Prisons.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CARLOS F. MAC DONALD, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent.

THOMAS L. WELLS, M. D.,
Assistant Physician.

H. G. BLANDING,
Steward.

NON-RESIDENT.

REV. WILLIAM SEARLS,
Chaplain.

REPORT.

Hon. ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of State Prisons* :

SIR — I have the honor to submit the twenty-sixth annual report (my ninth) of the New York State Asylum for Insane Criminals, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

The movements of the asylum population during the year were as follows :

	Men.	Women.	Total
Number of patients October 1, 1884.....	147	7	154
Admitted during the year.....	57	1	58
Whole number treated	204	8	212
Discharged during the year.....	30	....	30
Remaining September 30, 1885.....	174	8	182
Average daily population, $166\frac{113}{365}$.			

CONDITION OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Recovered.....	13	....	13
Improved.....	5	....	5
Unimproved	5	....	5
Not insane	4	....	4
Died	3	....	3
Whole number discharged	30	....	30

The number admitted exceeds that of any preceding year not excepting the opening year of the asylum. Of those admitted, 14 were from the Utica Asylum, 3 from the Buffalo State Asylum, 1 from the Ulster county jail, 1 from the Erie county penitentiary, 1 from the Albany county penitentiary, 2 from the New York city penitentiary, 10 from the State Reformatory, 11 from Clinton prison, 7 from Sing Sing prison and 8 from Auburn prison; of the 58 admitted 40 were convicts and 18 unconvicted, being an increase of 3 in the number of the former, and 10 in that of the latter class, as compared with last year.

Of those discharged recovered, 3 were transferred to Auburn prison, 5 were returned to the State Reformatory, 1 to the Onondaga county penitentiary, 1 to the New York city penitentiary, and 3 were liberated on expiration of sentence. Of those discharged improved, 1 was transferred to the custody of the Commissioners of Charities, New York city, 1 was removed by the superintendent of the poor of Onondaga county, 1, a United States convict, was sent to his home in Tennessee, having been pardoned by the President, 1 was removed by friends on bond and one escaped.

Of those discharged unimproved, 3 were transferred to the Commissioners of Charities, New York city, and two were removed to the counties where convicted, the sentence of all having expired. Four patients were transferred to Auburn prison as not insane.

Of the 3 deaths that occurred, 1 was caused by heart and Bright's disease, 1 by general paralysis, and 1 by suicide by hanging; the circumstances of the suicide were duly investigated by the county coroner and showed that no blame attached to the asylum officials. It will be observed that the death rate is again exceedingly low, being but 1.41+ per cent of the whole number treated, and 1.80+ per cent of the average daily population. The percentage of recoveries is 6.13+ per cent of the whole number treated, and 7.81+ per cent of the average daily population.

It will be seen that the number of unconvicted patients (persons charged with crime but not convicted) admitted as compared with former years, has notably increased — 17 of the latter class having been admitted through transfers from other State asylums, pursuant to chapter 515, laws of 1884, which provides "that any person now or hereafter confined in any State lunatic asylum, upon a criminal charge; and any person so confined by order of any court of this State or by any other competent authority, who at the time of such commitment or confinement is under conviction for crime, or who has been tried and acquitted thereof on the ground of insanity, may by an order of a justice of the Supreme Court, upon the application of any superintendent of any asylum, be transferred to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn, after first giving ten days' notice in writing by mail of such application, to the superintendent of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn."

The reasons for the creation of the foregoing law are substantially embodied in the following extract from a report made to the Legislature April 27, 1884, by a committee of that body appointed by a resolution adopted February 13, 1884, "to make a thorough investigation of the affairs and management of the Utica Insane Asylum."

COMMITMENT OF INSANE CRIMINALS TO THE UTICA ASYLUM.

"It appearing in evidence that insane criminals are from time to time committed to this institution and that there are some of that class now there, the committee were led to inquire into the statutory authority in such commitments, and as a result of such inquiry find that the laws of the State, as amended in 1874 and 1875, permit any

person accused of the crime of arson, murder, or attempted murder or highway robbery, or of misdemeanor, may either before or after trial be committed by the court to any State asylum. This in the opinion of the committee is wrong and should be promptly corrected.

“At Utica there are and have always been more or less criminals living in the closest intimacy with the other patients, dining at the same table; sleeping in the same room, adjoining their very beds; spending the whole of their days in constant association upon the ward; and generally in the closest intercourse and communication. When it is considered that the patients, generally in these institutions are neither criminals, paupers, nor tramps, but are mainly the unfortunate members of honest and respectable tax-paying families all over the State, who cheerfully contribute to the support of these institutions, some of whom, in addition, pay large sums for the board of their friends and relatives in these institutions, it seems monstrous that they should be forced into such intimate contact with murderers, and other felons, from time to time confined to the institution by the courts. Among the patients now confined in the Utica asylum are professional men, merchants, farmers and mechanics, and women of the same walks in life; some of them are only temporarily insane, and will shortly recover and resume their former occupations and stations in society. Some of the patients are as intelligent and rational on most subjects as any sane person; they are thoroughly conscious of their position, and to such it is an indignity and an outrage to subject them to the society of criminals, and the State should relieve itself from such disgrace as soon as possible.

“There is already in existence an institution for insane criminals, mainly devoted to those who have been convicted of crime and who have been confined in some prison or penitentiary, but there is no reason, except, perhaps, the want of room, why all criminals should not be sent there, when insane, and if there is not sufficient room more should speedily be provided, as the State cannot afford to deal stingily with these unfortunates. The Utica asylum is now overcrowded, and, if the increase of the insane is any thing like what it is here represented, its accommodations must soon be increased, for it does not appear that there is any spare room in any other State asylum where the various counties can commit their cases as they would.

“The asylum for insane criminals at Auburn is also about full. It would be a gain in this direction, though not a complete reform, if the superintendent of any State asylum were empowered to apply for the removal of all persons confined in such institutions upon criminal process; and to that end the committee have drawn and will introduce a bill to effect that result.

“At present the discretion of the superintendent goes only to the extent of petitioning the court for the removal to Auburn of persons confined ‘upon the charge of arson, or murder, or attempt at murder, or highway robbery,’ leaving them powerless to secure the

removal of a large class of insane criminals who may be confined in these asylums under other charges.

“The amendment proposed by the committee leaves the power of commitment to these institutions, of such criminals where it is now, namely, with the courts; believing that with the present inadequate accommodation at Auburn, it would not be well to have all insane criminals sent there directly; but the discretion proposed to be conferred upon the superintendents to remove all insane criminals to Auburn, upon due notice to the superintendent of that institution, will be of great value in relieving the other State asylums.”

While the bill foreshadowed by the report of the committee, and quoted above, was pending in the Legislature, it was represented that the evil complained of was not confined to the Utica asylum, but that a certain number of so-called criminal lunatics were to be found in all of the asylums of the State, and that the passage of the proposed act would afford these institutions prompt and much needed relief. Only two of the six State asylums have thus far shown a disposition to avail themselves of the provisions of the new law, and these, as I am unofficially informed, have not done so to the extent of sending to us *all* of the cases in their custody to which the statute is applicable.

In this connection I would state that, anticipating possible objections to the transfer of such patients to this asylum, on the ground that they would be placed in association with insane convicts, I have recently set aside one ward for the exclusive use of such of this class as may desire, and whose mental condition would admit of such a separation. The arrangement also includes a separate table in the associate dining-room. As a matter of fact, however, I have found that a not inconsiderable number of these patients prefer to be on other wards in common with convict patients, many of whom are neither morally nor socially inferior to themselves; it may also be said that a certain proportion of this class, as shown by their histories, have led immoral lives prior to the development of their mental disease, which in many cases would seem to have been evoked, if not actually originated, by prolonged indulgence of vicious and even criminal propensities. An examination of the histories of upwards of seventy of these cases, which have come under my personal observation, shows that only about fourteen per cent were of fairly good social and moral status before the onset of their mental malady. This, it seems to me, is a significant fact and one that should not be overlooked in determining questions of justice and equity which naturally arise in connection with the proposition to confine this class of persons in a criminal asylum. While it is true that objection is sometimes made on the part of friends, or even of the patients themselves, to being confined in a criminal asylum, it is generally found that these same individuals complain just as loudly on the ground of injustice, when confined in an ordinary asylum upon a criminal charge not-

withstanding the fact that they have actually committed or attempted violence.

With the exception of the suicide, above referred to, the year just closed has been uneventful both as regards accident or serious illness of an epidemic or preventable nature. During the latter part of the summer there occurred five cases of acute sporadic dysentery, which were probably due to the unusual atmospheric conditions then prevalent, coupled with indiscretions in diet; they were all of a mild type and yielded readily to treatment. The condition of all the wards has been marked by an almost uniform absence of noise and disturbance; no mechanical restraint of any kind has been used nor have instances of seclusion been of frequent occurrence, the average daily amount of seclusion for the year having been *less than one-fifth of one per cent of the average daily population*. In this connection, I would take occasion to remark that another year's experience in the management of the insane without the use of mechanical restraint has served to confirm the views expressed upon that subject in my last report. A larger number of patients than heretofore have manifested a disposition to engage in some kind of useful occupation, and it is greatly to be regretted that all who desired to work could not be permitted to do so on account of our limited facilities in that direction. While the garden and grounds, stables, kitchen, bakery, laundry, tailor, shoe and repair shops, respectively, furnish useful and pleasant occupation to a certain number of patients, and while those whose condition incapacitates them for work are permitted to exercise on secular days in suitable weather, in the small airing courts, there still remains a considerable number who are willing and anxious to engage in useful occupation and who would be mentally and physically greatly benefited thereby, not to speak of the pecuniary benefit, a secondary consideration, which their labor would confer upon the asylum.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following statement, compiled from the financial accounts of the steward, who is by law the book-keeper of the asylum, shows the receipts and disbursements for the year :

Receipts.

Balance on hand October 1, 1884.....	\$10,278 67
Received from Comptroller for maintenance	23,875 00
Received from counties for support of patients	10,908 04
Received from United States for support of United States patients	924 43
Received proceeds of sundry sales.....	250 85
Received interest on deposits.....	144 77

Received from Comptroller for officers' salaries*	\$6,125 00	
		\$52,506 76

Expenditures.

Wages of subordinate employees.....	\$7,625 95		
Commissary supplies.....	9,606 02		
Printing and stationery.....	138 38		
Furniture	395 51		
Medical stores	277 53		
Clothing and bedding.....	1,059 53		
Buildings and repairs (ordinary)	312 76		
Fuel and lights.....	3,113 05		
Hay, grain, farming tools, etc.	624 64		
Discharged patients	186 38		
Miscellaneous	635 25		
		\$23,975 00	
Officers' salaries.....	6,125 00		
Repairs, improvements and betterments..	12,776 06		
Balance on hand October 1, 1885.....	9,630 70		
		\$52,506 76	\$52,506 76

A comparison with the financial exhibit contained in the report for last year shows an increase of \$649.40 in the total receipts, \$1,197.37 in the total expenditures, and a decrease of \$647.97 in the balance on hand. To meet the demands of our increased population has necessitated the provision of more room, more attendants, additional furniture, etc. By reference to table No. 25, it will be seen that the *per capita* cost of maintenance, including officers' salaries, is \$180.99, being \$15 less than that of the preceding year, and the lowest point reached since 1869; excluding officer's salaries, which should be done in comparing the *per capita* cost here with that of the other State asylums, the yearly and weekly cost per patient for maintenance is \$144.16 and \$2.77, respectively. Hereafter the item for officers' salaries, which are now provided for separately from the maintenance fund, will be excluded in computing the *per capita* cost.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The following repairs and improvements have been made during the year:

The flag-stone walk on Wall street in front of the asylum premises has been partly renewed and entirely relaid; the gate at the

* Includes salary of medical superintendent for last quarter of preceding year.

wagon entrance, which formerly opened outward and thus obstructed the sidewalk, has been re-hung and the stone piers altered so as to permit of its swinging inward; new plank flooring has been laid in the wood-house and a portion of that structure partitioned off so as to afford two capacious rooms for the storage of pipe-fitting materials and a paint-room, respectively; the attic of the boiler-house and wood-shed have been floored with matched flooring in order to secure necessary space for the storage of dry lumber, etc.; new, hard maple floors have been laid in the rear hall and transept of the first story of the administration building, and the walls of the same repainted, while the heretofore seriously defective lighting of this transept, which forms the corridors or passage ways from the center building to the wards on either side, has been largely overcome by the removal of that portion of the brick division walls which separated the wards from the center building, and the erection of hard wood partitions, pierced by suitable doorways, within the ward corridors and about eight feet beyond the original doorways, thus extending these passageways, at the expense of the ward corridors, so as to include, in the east one, a ward window, and in the west side, the construction there being different, the glazed door of the stairway to the second story. Besides the light from outside afforded by these alterations, the upper third of the new partitions is glazed with obscured, white and colored glass, thus admitting additional light from the wards; the change, altogether, imparts a pleasing, cheerful effect to a portion of the building which heretofore was dark, gloomy and badly ventilated. The associate dining-room, new kitchen and accessory rooms, referred to in my last report, have been completed, furnished and in operation for some months past; the new kitchen furniture comprises a set of Bramhall and Deane's "Mammoth" tea and coffee urns, vegetable steamer, hashing machine, potatoe mashing machine, table, racks for tinware, etc. The new dining-room has been supplied with new, hard wood, polished cherry topped tables, the walls have been adorned with appropriate pictures, and the windows, twelve in all, relieved alternately by bird cages and hanging baskets of flowering and foliage plants. A new organ, piano, and one dozen new chairs have been purchased for the chapel and amusement hall; all of the wards, the gateman's office and the new dining-room have been supplied with new, eight-day clocks; fifty new bedsteads and thirty arm chairs have been added to the ward furniture; needed additions have also been made to the medical department, in the way of books, surgical instruments, electrical apparatus and "instruments of precision" for diagnostic purposes. Important additions have been made to our facilities for extinguishing fire, comprising the erection of stand pipes in the wards and elsewhere about the building, with connections on each story, to which are attached coils of linen hose ready for instant use, also large linen hose, play-pipes, hose-cart, etc., for outside use, and

for the operation of which a fire brigade, composed of employees, has been organized; a new hot-water generator, of ample capacity to meet the present and future wants of the asylum, has been purchased and is now in use. On vacating the old kitchen and that portion of the fifth ward which was used as store-rooms, attendant's dining-room, etc., the floors of which were unfit for further use, it was found that the floor joists were seriously decayed and had given way in places, causing the floors to settle. As the steam radiators under that portion of the building are suspended from these joists their renewal was imperative; a complete set of new joists has been put in ready to receive the flooring. The walls also of these rooms, which were badly damaged, have been restored preparatory to painting. The work of repainting the interior walls of the wards and of the chapel and dining-room halls has been commenced, and I hope to have it completed before the winter season sets in.

Requirements.

In order to meet the urgent demand which is already confronting us for increased accommodation for patients, it will be necessary to at once complete the repairs and alterations of that portion of the fifth ward, formerly used as a kitchen, storeroom, attendants' dining-room, etc., referred to in another portion of this report as having been commenced; also to provide at least fifty additional ward chairs, bedsteads and bedding for the wards. The locks on the bed-room doors of wards five, six and seven are worn out and very insecure; they should be replaced by new locks of a more durable character. The chapel and amusement hall should be supplied with suitable seats, its unfinished walls should be stained, and the stage furnished with a drop curtain and suitable scenery; there should also be provided, for the diversion of patients, a magic lantern with a good variety of slides.

The one-story building adjoining the east front of the laundry and now used as a carpentering, blacksmithing and pipe-fitting shop, respectively, is entirely too small for these several purposes. I would recommend that the whole space be taken for blacksmithing and pipe-fitting purposes, and that the old boiler-house, which adjoins the west front of the laundry and is now vacant, be fitted up for the carpenter's use; also that the elevation of each of these structures be increased to two stories, the second story of the steam-fitting shop for a drying room in connection with the laundry, and that of the carpenter's shop for dormitories for the carpenter, fireman, gardener, laundryman and other subordinate employees who now occupy rooms on one of the wards which are greatly needed for patients.

Inasmuch as the roofs, roof-timbers and some portions of the exterior walls of these structures will require renewal at an early day, the alterations here suggested could be made at the same time with comparatively little additional expense. The cow stables and piggeries need to be largely rebuilt, the ice-house requires a new roof, and the metal roofing of the entire establishment needs to be repainted.

I would here call attention to the fact that the increased capacity of the asylum, afforded by the structural alterations made to the building last year, is being rapidly taken up, and as there is abundant reason to expect that the number of admissions will continue to increase from year to year, it is evident that the institution will soon again become overcrowded, unless some method of relief be provided at an early day. Overcrowding is an evil the consequences of which are to be dreaded in any asylum, and doubly so in this institution, where there is such a large proportion of patients who are subject to homicidal and otherwise dangerous tendencies. Such being the facts, the question naturally arises as to which of the several methods of relief that have suggested themselves should be adopted. To my mind, there are but two methods which are really worthy of serious consideration, namely: First, the purchase of a suitable farm and the erection thereon of an institution of sufficient capacity to accommodate *all* of the criminal insane of the State, and on a plan that would readily admit of extension to meet all future requirements of this class. Second, the enlargement of the present structure by extending the east wing as far as our limited premises would permit. By the adoption of the latter plan, additional capacity for about sixty patients could be obtained at a comparatively small cost, but its adoption would only postpone the difficulty, with a certainty of having to encounter it again in the near future; such being the case, it is apparent that the first method suggested, if adopted, would undoubtedly prove to be the wisest in the end. Finally, whichever course is adopted, the desirability of acquiring a farm in connection with the asylum, as a means of occupation for patients, referred to in another part of this report, is beyond all question. In my report for 1882, under the head of "Need of a Farm," I took occasion to say:

"With our present limited facilities it is quite impossible to utilize the labor of a large proportion of the patients who are able and willing to work. I am daily beset with applications from patients for 'something to do,' which I have no means of granting. The one great and pressing need of this asylum is a farm. Given this, and the problem of occupation for our patients would speedily solve itself. In former reports I have pointed out the serious objections to the present location of the institution, and advocated its removal to a farm beyond the city limits, setting forth in detail the advantages to be derived therefrom; and in my report of last year, under the head of 'Occupation of Patients,' the necessity of a farm was stated at length. The experience of another year has more fully convinced me of the importance of this subject, and leads me to reiterate, with greater emphasis, what I have heretofore said respecting it. Even if the asylum should remain where it is, I am convinced that it would be perfectly feasible to operate a farm at some distance from it. If the asylum owned a tract of land, within reasonable distance, a substantial building suitable for about thirty patients could be erected upon it at a very moderate cost, as but

few single rooms would be required for the class of patients that would occupy it, and by establishing telephonic communication with the main asylum, a medical officer could be summoned at any time in case of need, or, if necessary, he could make a daily visit to the branch institution. The products of a well-cultivated farm would materially lessen the cost of support and would furnish the best kind of occupation to a goodly number of patients, who now have to be supported in idleness against their inclination, and to the detriment of their mental and physical health."

VISITATIONS.

In addition to the official visits made by yourself, the asylum has been visited and inspected officially four times during the year by Dr. Stephen Smith, State Commissioner in Lunacy, whose minutes of visitations are appended to this report. Visits of observation have also been received from Dr. John J. Milhau, of the State Board of Charities; Professor F. B. Sanborn, inspector of charities of Massachusetts, accompanied by his class of students from Cornell University; Drs. C. A. Rice and T. J. Mitchell, superintendents respectively of the State insane asylums of Mississippi, and Dr. A. J. Thomas of the Indiana Asylum. Dr. C. R. Long, of the recently created Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals, passed several days with us in observing our methods of management, preparatory to opening that institution. We have also had the honor of a visit from that well-known philanthropist and friend of the insane, Gen. R. Brinkerhoof, of the Ohio State Board of Charities. Besides the above-mentioned, there has been a notable increase in the number of general visitors, among which were many prominent citizens of Auburn and elsewhere throughout the State, to a majority of whom all parts of the asylum were shown.

Notwithstanding the fact that the rules governing visitations here are of necessity more stringent than would be necessary in an asylum for the non-criminal insane, I have aimed during the past year to encourage visitation, at seasonable hours, to the fullest extent compatible with the preservation of the order and discipline of the house and that degree of privacy and protection from the gaze of morbid curiosity to which the insane are justly entitled, hoping by this means to impart to the general public a more correct knowledge of the character of the institution, and the principles upon which it is conducted.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The following contributions to the asylum for the benefit of patients are thankfully acknowledged: A magic lantern exhibition by Miss Carrie L. Derby; a vocal and instrumental concert by Dr. R. N. Hudson and friends; an evening of recitations and readings by Miss Derby; two negro and variety entertainments by employees of the asylum, with piano accompaniment kindly rendered by Miss

H. Louise Harmon; a musical entertainment, consisting of vocal and instrumental selections and the operetta "Il Jacobus," rendered by Misses Jessie Cuykendall, Gertie and May Stevens, Mattie Dean, Mr. Dwight Seymour and Anderson and Dyer's orchestra; a vocal and instrumental concert by the Anderson and Dyer families, assisted by Mr. Dwight Seymour; Mrs. C. B. Nichols for the loan of costumes for a theatrical entertainment given by asylum employees; one dozen packs of playing cards, from the Auburn City Club, through Mr. H. J. Knapp; a parcel of *Harpers' Bazaar* from Mrs. R. N. Hudson; a weekly copy of *The Summary* published at the New York State Reformatory; nine new bird cages for the associate dining room and wards, from Miss J. L. Hardy; about one hundred gladiolus bulbs and clematis vine from Mrs. W. J. Sutton; a package of candies, cakes, etc., for each of the patients on Christmas from Mrs. MacDonald. We are also under obligations to the Rev. John Brainard, Pastor of St. Peter's Church, for holding religious services on one occasion, during the temporary absence of Chaplain Searls, and to the Rev. Fathers Mulhern, Seymour and Morran, for attentions to the spiritual needs of our Catholic patients.

The regularity of our chapel services was unfortunately interrupted in the early part of the summer by the illness of Chaplain Searls, which compelled him to temporarily relinquish the field in which he has earnestly and successfully labored for upward of twelve years. That he may speedily be restored to health and vigor is sincerely desired by our entire household.

In concluding this my ninth annual report of this asylum, I take pleasure in commending my associate officers, as well as the present subordinate employees, for their fidelity to the best interests of the institution, and I would publicly record my sense of personal obligation to them for the efficient aid they have rendered me in the discharge of my official duties.

Finally, I would gratefully acknowledge my obligation to yourself for numerous official and personal courtesies, and also for your repeated assurances of confidence in my administration of the affairs of the asylum.

CARLOS F. MACDONALD,
Medical Superintendent.

MINUTES OF VISITATIONS AND INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE STATE COMMISSIONER IN LUNACY.

STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, }
AUBURN, N. Y., *December 1, 1884.* }

Arrived unannounced and made a thorough inspection of the asylum. Dr. MacDonald, superintendent, and Dr. Wells, assistant physician, on duty.

For the quarter ending September 30, 1884, there were 13 admissions and 10 discharges. The patients admitted were convicted in the following counties: Genesee, 1; New York, 6; Niagara, 1; Rockland, 1; Wayne, 1; Kings, 1; Tompkins, 1 and Oneida, 1. They were sent to the asylum from the following prisons: Auburn, 4; Sing Sing, 4; Rockland county jail, 1; State Reformatory, 1, and Utica Asylum, 3.

This being near the end of the year the following changes, which have taken place among the attendants since January 1, 1884, were noted: Number employed, 18; discharged, 13; resigned, 5. The following reasons were given for discharges: Violation of rules, 6; harshness to patients, 4, and inefficiency, 3.

All the wards were visited and each patient seen, special attention being paid to those who have been admitted since my last visit. The sleeping-rooms, beds, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., were all inspected and found to be in excellent condition, the latter being remarkably free from the unpleasant odor frequently met with in such places. About half of the bed ticks are filled with husks and the other half with straw, the former being much more desirable, but of course more difficult to obtain.

The following notes were made in the wards:

First ward. Twenty-one patients and two attendants. About half of the patients are working about the premises. J. McKenna demands to be transferred to prison and complains that he is not allowed to see the priest, but on inquiry, it is found that he has seen the priest repeatedly, but has the delusion that he (the priest) is an impostor.

Second ward. This is the only female ward and contains seven patients, all of whom are very quiet and orderly to-day. L. L. King requested permission to send a letter to the "Sheriff of Kings County," which she has written, but the letter reveals some of her delusions and is not of a nature that would make it advisable or proper to grant her request. The patients' dinner has just been served, and appears clean, abundant in quantity and of good quality.

Third ward. Twenty-two patients, two attendants. Everything is in good order and no complaints were made.

Fourth ward. Twenty-one patients, two attendants. William Keefe inquired if I had any news from his friends. Richard Casey asserts that he is being poisoned every day, from the effects of which his bowels are "eaten away," and requests me to examine him, which I did, but found nothing unusual about his mouth or abdomen, except that he wears a truss, which he has done for some time. George Droskol is suffering with aneurism and has the delusion that his pardon has been granted, but is withheld from him. He claims to have relatives in Germany, and wishes me to see if some thing cannot be done that will effect his release. Mr. Brady claims that certain persons were in conspiracy against him, and that he is not legally committed, and asked to have an investigation in court. I have examined into his case previously and found that his commitment was perfectly legal.

Fifth ward is devoted entirely to working patients, twenty in number, all of whom are now working about the premises under the care of an attendant.

Sixth ward. J. R. Cortwright and Joseph Burroughs recently transferred from Utica asylum, were seen and spoken to, the latter is now doing some mason work about the buildings. William Coffee is in bed and has a tumor about as large as an apple in the left groin, which he says is the result of being kicked by another patient, Isaac Hatch. The latter admits that he kicked Coffee for some trivial offense. There is considerable discoloration of the thigh, but he does not complain of any pain now, and is apparently doing well.

Seventh ward. This is the ward devoted to the worst cases, but is as quiet as almost any of the other wards. One patient, John Joyce, is in seclusion, voluntarily, as he has delusions of persecution and says that the "murderous stool pigeons" cannot torment him so much when he is alone. D. R. Poulton, recently received from Utica asylum, talked in a very incoherent manner. John Layman has a scratch on his forehead, about an inch long, which was caused by another patient accidentally hitting him while they were engaged in doing some work on the ward. Charles Wilson made charges against the head attendant of the third ward of abusive treatment, while on that ward, several weeks ago. I have investigated the charges and am convinced that the attendant used no unnecessary force.

The repairs on the rear center building were next inspected ; the chapel and officer's quarters are already in use and the remaining work is being pushed rapidly forward.

The outbuildings, kitchen, boiler room, tailor shop, etc., were visited and found to be in good order ; in the latter five male patients were at work making and repairing clothing, for the patients.

The inspection was concluded by examining the records, commitment papers, etc., which were found in good order and fully written up.

AUBURN, N. Y., *July* 8, 9, and 10, 1885.

Dr. McDonald and his assistant, Dr. Wells, on duty.

The number of inmates is 172, viz. : Men, 164 ; woman, 8. The movement of the population during the last quarter was as follows, viz. : Admissions, 13 ; discharges, 8 ; no deaths. The gain to the asylum was 5 ; of the admissions, 3 were from the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica ; 2 from Buffalo asylum ; 3 from Sing Sing prison ; 3 from Auburn prison ; 1 from Clinton prison, and 1 from the State Reformatory ; 3 were discharged recovered ; 2 improved ; 1 unimproved, and 2 as not insane.

All the wards were visited in detail and their condition noted, with the exception of a disorderly state of the attendant's room in ward 1, and the accumulation of articles in the beds of patients in

wards 1 and 2, the wards were in good condition, the beds well made and supplied with proper clothing. All the rooms, closets and dormitories were in good order and had a very neat appearance. All the patients were seen and many conversed with. Various complaints were made but they were unimportant. For example, one woman complained that she could not wash her face without the attendant interfered, the fact being that when she went to the wash room she put her head under the faucet. A man, John Joyce, was much excited at the constant insults which he claimed he received from attendants and patients. On inquiry of him it appeared that whenever any one stooped in his presence he regarded it as an act designed as an insult to him. Several believed that they were constantly poisoned by articles placed in their food. The complaint, in most instances, was that of false imprisonment. The patients were well clothed and clean. I examined particularly all the recent cases, and inquired of them as to their previous history and their present condition and wants.

The accidents during the quarter were trivial. There was one elopement, but the patient was captured and returned to the asylum within a few hours.

Since my last visit the new associate dining-room has been opened. It is 60x38 feet, with connecting pantry 12x20 feet, and dumb waiter from kitchen below. The floor is of hard maple, well polished, and the ceiling of corrugated iron, tinted neutral gray, and broken into panels by mouldings, which cover the joints. It is furnished with new hard wood tables, with cherry tops, and in each of the windows are hung alternately bird cages and hanging flower baskets. The walls are tinted light blue and adorned with pictures between the windows, giving to the room a very pleasant and cheerful aspect. I was present at the dinner hour and saw the patients file in by wards, and take their places at tables in perfect order, all the patients of both sexes being present, except one who was sick in bed. During the meal the most perfect decorum was observed. The dinner was ample in quantity and of good quality and well served, the attendants all being present in the room. The old ward dining-rooms are being converted into dormitories. These and other changes will increase the total capacity of the asylum at least fifty beds.

The movement of the patients and their employment on July 9, were as follows, as appears from the record, viz.:

Working in dining-room	8
Kitchen, garden, laundry, shops, etc.	49
Employed on the wards.	43
Sick in bed.	1
Unemployed.	71

The patient in bed is very obese and has had ulcers of the leg which are now healed ; he is also demented and feeble. There is no case of acute disease in the asylum, nor has there been during the quarter. The medical superintendent called attention to allegations recently made against attendant John Nolan, of having assaulted, on separate occasions, two patients, and requested the commissioner to investigate the same. I accordingly called before me and examined the patients, David Rhodes and John Ennis, both of whom declined to make any charge, and the latter denied that he had been assaulted and spoke in terms of high praise of attendant Nolan. I also took statements regarding the matter from the assistant physician, steward, attendant Dunbar, and patients Thomas Mooney and Joseph Borroughs, and the accused. From all the evidence obtainable, I am of the opinion that the charges are not sustained, and I accordingly recommend that attendant Nolan be restored to duty.

(Signed)

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,
State Commissioner in Lunacy.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the movements of patients during the year ending April 30, 1885, and since the opening of the Asylum February 2, 1859.

MOVEMENTS.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Present Oct. 1st 1884...	147	7	154	....	....
Admitted.....	57	1	58	742	34	776
Whole number treated.	204	8	212	742	34	776
Discharged recovered...	13	....	13	203	9	212
Discharged improved...	5	....	5	77	4	81
Discharged unimproved.	5	....	5	137	10	147
Discharged not insane..	4	....	4	65	....	65
Discharged unrecorded.	....	....	.....	5	1	6
Died.....	3	....	3	81	2	83
Remaining Sept. 30, 1885	174	8	182	....	....
Maximum number.....	174	8	182	....	....
Minimum number.....	146	7	153	....	....
Daily average.....	....	....	$166\frac{11}{3}\frac{3}{5}$	....	....
Total discharged .....	....	....	.....	....	....	594

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the monthly admissions, discharges and deaths during the year ending September 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
October.....	4	..	4	3	..	3	..	..
November.....	2	..	2	3	..	3	..	..
December.....	12	1	13	3	..	3	..	..
January.....	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
February.....	3	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	1
March.....	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..
April.....	2	..	2	3	..	3	..	..
May.....	6	..	6	3	..	3	..	..
June.....	5	..	5	2	..	2	..	..
July.....	4	..	4	5	..	5	..	..	1
August.....	7	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	
September.....	7	..	7	2	..	2	..	..
Totals.....	57	1	58	30	..	30	3	..	3

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the first and subsequent admissions of those admitted during the year and since the opening of the asylum, February 2, 1859.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE THE OPENING.				
	Cases admitted.			Cases admitted.			Times previously discharged recovered.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.
First.....	54	1	55	687	1	688	....	....
Second.....	3	....	3	48	3	51	25	3
Third.....	....	....	....	6	....	6	7	....
Fourth.....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Total cases.....	57	1	58	742	4	746	33	3
Total persons.....	56	1	57	706	1	707	29	3

Total readmissions previously discharged recovered.....	40
Total readmissions previously discharged not insane.....	14
Total readmissions under aliases, condition when discharged unrecorded.....	10
Total readmissions previously discharged unimproved.....	3
Total readmissions previously discharged improved.....	1
Total number of readmissions.....	68
Total number of persons treated.....	735
Total number of cases treated.....	776

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the ages of those admitted and of those discharged recovered since the opening of the asylum, February 2, 1859.

YEARS.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED RECOVERED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From ten to twenty	39	2	41	10	....	10
From twenty to thirty..	370	17	387	110	8	118
From thirty to forty....	167	7	174	43	1	44
From forty to fifty.....	90	5	95	22	....	22
From fifty to sixty.....	44	3	47	9	1	10
From sixty to seventy ..	15	....	15	2	....	2
From seventy to eighty..	3	....	3	...	....	....
From eighty to ninety ..	1	....	1	....	....	....
Unascertained	13	....	13	6	....	6
Total.....	742	24	776	202	10	212

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the nativity of those admitted during the year ending Sept. 30, 1885, and since the opening of the asylum, Feb. 2, 1859.

NATIVITY.	During year.	Since opi'g.	NATIVITY.	During year.	Since opi'g.
New York	31	341	Switzerland .....	..	5
Pennsylvania	1	14	France .....	..	4
Massachusetts	2	12	Italy	3	11
Connecticut	1	8	Spain .....	..	3
New Jersey .....	..	7	Austria .....	..	4
Vermont	1	5	Belgium .....	..	2
Virginia	1	9	Cuba .....	..	3
Maryland	2	6	China .....	..	2
Ohio	1	4	Bohemia .....	..	1
Georgia	1	3	Bavaria .....	..	1
Louisiana .....	..	3	Denmark .....	..	1
New Hampshire.....	..	2	Poland .....	..	1
Rhode Island.....	..	1	Holland.....	..	1
Illinois.....	..	1	Prussia .....	..	1
Michigan.....	..	1	Sweden	1	2
South Carolina.....	..	1	Sicily.....	..	1
Missouri	1	1	Saxony .....	..	1
District of Columbia,	..	3	Turkey . . . . .	..	1
Ireland	7	147	West Indies .....	..	1
Germany	3	77	Mexico .....	..	1
England .....	..	34	Malta .....	..	2
Wales.	1	1	Unascertained.....	..	11
Canada	1	29			
British India.....	..	1	Total	58	776
British N. America..	..	1			
Scotland .....	..	4			

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the residence by counties of those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1885, and since the opening of the asylum February 2, 1859.

COUNTIES.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany .....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	25
Allegany	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Broome .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Cattaraugus. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Cayuga	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
Chautauqua	1	.....	1	6	1	7
Chemung .....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11
Chenango .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Clinton .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Columbia	1	.....	1	6	1	7
Cortland .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Delaware	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Dutchess .....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Erie	3	.....	3	37	3	40
Essex .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Fulton .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Genesee .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Greene .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Herkimer .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Jefferson	2	.....	2	14	.....	14
Kings	1	.....	1	26	2	28
Lewis	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Livingston .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Madison .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Monroe	2	1	3	29	1	30
Montgomery	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
New York	23	.....	23	290	16	306
Niagara .....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
Oneida	3	.....	3	21	.....	21
Onondaga	1	.....	1	15	1	16
Ontario .....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Orange .....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Oswego	2	.....	2	8	.....	8
Otsego .... ..	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Putnam .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Queens	1	.....	1	19	2	21
Rensselaer... ..	2	.....	2	10	2	12

TABLE No. 6 — (Continued).

COUNTIES.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Richmond .....	.....	....	.....	5	.....	5
Rockland.....	1	.....	1	9	.....	9
St. Lawrence.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	10
Saratoga	1	....	1	6	.....	6
Schenectady.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Schoharie.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Steuben .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Suffolk	1	.....	1	6	....	6
Sullivan .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Seneca	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Tioga .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Tompkins.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Ulster... ..	1	.....	1	11	.....	11
Warren	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Washington	1	.....	1	7	.....	7
Wayne .....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Westchester	1	.....	1	33	1	34
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
District of Columbia..	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
State of Tennessee....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
State of Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	57	1	58	742	34	776

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the civil condition of those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1885, and since the opening of the asylum February 2, 1859.

CIVIL CONDITION.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Me	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	41	.....	41	505	15	520
Married	16	1	17	198	12	210
Widowed .....	.....	.....	.....	15	4	19
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3	27
Total.....	57	1	58	742	34	776

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the degree of education of those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1885, and since the opening of the asylum, February 2, 1859.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Classical	2	....	2	6	....	6
Academic.....	1	....	1	8	....	8
Common school.....	15	....	15	191	3	194
Read and write	27	1	28	334	20	354
Read only.....	6	....	6	51	3	54
No education.....	6	....	6	103	3	106
Unascertained.....	....	....	....	49	5	54
Total.....	57	1	58	742	34	776

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the habits of life of those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1885, and since the opening of the asylum, February 2, 1859.

HABITS.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Temperate.....	8	1	9	159	12	171
Intemperate.. ..	33	....	33	335	14	349
Moderate.....	16	....	16	196	3	199
Unascertained.....	....	....	....	52	5	57
Total	57	1	58	742	34	776

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1885, and since the opening of the asylum, February 2, 1859.

Occupation.	During year.	Since opening.	Occupation.	During year.	Since opening.
Auctioneer.		1	Expressman		1
Architect.		1	Farmers.	8	62
Agent		1	File maker.		1
Boxmakers		3	Finishers.		3
Bootblack		1	Fisherman.		1
Blacksmiths		12	Foundryman.		1
Book-keepers		9	Furrier.		1
Barbers		8	Gardeners		4
Bakers	1	9	Hatters		5
Baggageman.		1	Homœopathic phy-		
Brewer.		1	sician		1
Bricklayer.		1	Housekeepers		9
Boatmen		3	Harness makers ...		2
Barkeepers	1	9	Horse jockey.		1
Brass finisher	1	1	Hostlers		2
Brush makers.	1	3	Iron moulders	1	4
Butchers	1	9	Iron puddler.		1
Blacksmith helpers.		2	Jewelers		3
Boiler makers' help-			Leather dresser.	1	1
er		1	Locksmiths		2
Carmen		4	Laborers	15	138
Carpenters	1	25	Liquor dealers		2
Clerks.	4	16	Merchants.		6
Coachmen		3	Messengers.		2
Collectors		2	Machinists.	1	9
Commission m'ch't.		1	Masons		8
Confectioners		2	Miner		1
Cooks		10	Miller		1
Cabinet makers.		10	Marble cutter		1
Coopers.		4	Peddlers	1	7
Copyists.		2	Pump maker.		1
Conductors		1	Porters	1	5
Cigar makers.	2	8	Painters.		15
Cigar dealer		1	Piano maker		1
China packer.		1	Prostitutes		3
Chimney sweepers.		2	Printers.		5
Clergymen.	1	2	Plumbers		6
Clairvoyant	1	1	Plasterers		2
Dentist		1	Reporter	1	1
Drivers.	2	6	Real estate agent.		1
Drovers	1	2	School teacher.		1
Engineers.		4	Soldiers		4

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued).

Occupation.	During year.	Since opening.	Occupation.	During year.	Since opening.
Seamstresses	3	37	Turner	1	1
Sash and bl'd mak'r	1	8	Upholsterer	1	2
Shoemakers	3	4	Variety actors	3	12
Stonecutters	1	20	Waiters	3	2
Servants	1	1	Weavers	1	1
Sailors	2	26	Wine maker	1	4
Steamfitter	1	5	Watchman	1	1
Tailors	2	1	Wood carver	1	90
Tinsmiths	1	8	Watchmaker	1	33
Tanner	2	1	No occupation	1	33
Teamsters	1	2	Unascertained	1	33
Telegraphers	1	2			
Tobacco roller	1	2			
Tramps	1	2			
			Total	58	776

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the form of mental disorder in those admitted during the year, and since September 30, 1875.*

MENTAL DISORDER.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Melancholia	7	....	7	87	2	89
Mania, acute	15	....	15	73	2	75
Mania, sub-acute	1	....	1	15	....	15
Mania, chronic	16	1	17	78	6	84
Mania, periodic .....	....	....	....	10	2	12
Dementia	13	....	13	52	....	52
Epilepsy .....	....	....	....	4	1	5
Epilepsy with mania ..	1	....	1	4	....	4
Paresis	2	....	2	13	....	13
Imbecility .....	....	....	....	16	1	17
Not insane	2	....	2	34	1	35
Total	57	1	58	386	15	401

*The records of the asylum contain no reliable information regarding the form of mental disorder in those admitted prior to 1875.

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the alleged exciting causes in those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1885, and since September 30, 1875.

EXCITING CAUSES.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE SEPT. 30, 1875.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Blow on head.....	1	..	1	9	..	9
Confinement in prison	7	..	7	64	2	66
Chronic meningitis.....	..	..	..	2	..	2
Enormity of crime.....	..	..	..	1	1	2
Epilepsy	1	..	1	8	..	8
Fear of punishment .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
"Fit of anger" .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Gunshot injury to head.....	1	..	1	2	..	2
Heart disease and masturbation.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Heredity .....	..	..	..	9	..	9
Heredity and confinement.....	..	..	..	3	..	3
Intemperance	3	..	3	14	..	14
Intemperance and syphilis.....	2	..	2	3	..	3
Intemperance and venereal excess...	1	..	1	2	..	2
Ill health .....	..	..	..	6	..	6
Ill health and remorse.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Infidelity of wife	1	..	1	3	..	3
Imbecile .....	..	..	..	12	..	12
Masturbation	7	..	7	36	..	36
Masturbation and excess of tobacco..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Noise of machinery .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Opium eating.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Paralysis .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Phthisis pulmonalis .....	..	..	..	8	..	8
Seduction.....	..	..	..	1	1	2
Sunstroke.....	1	..	1	2	..	2
Uterine disease .....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Not insane	2	..	2	31	2	33
Unascertained	30	1	31	162	6	168
Total.....	57	1	58	386	15	401

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the alleged duration of insanity previous to admission in those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1885, and since September 30, 1875.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE SEP. 30, '75.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	19	..	19	87	2	89
One to three months.....	3	..	3	31	..	31
Three to six months.....	5	..	5	28	..	28
Six to nine months.....	..	..	..	14	..	14
Nine months to one year.....	1	..	1	2	..	2
One year to eighteen months.....	2	..	2	16	..	16
Eighteen months to two years.....	1	..	1	2	..	2
Two to three years.....	..	..	..	5	..	5
Three to four years.....	3	1	4	7	1	8
Four to five years.....	2	..	2	2	..	2
Five to ten years.....	3	..	3	6	..	6
Ten to fifteen years.....	2	..	2	2	..	2
Fifteen to twenty years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twenty to thirty years.....	1	..	1	2	..	2
Not insane.....	2	..	2	32	1	33
Unascertained.....	13	..	13	150	11	161
Total.....	57	1	58	386	15	401

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the form of insanity in those discharged by recovery or death during the year ending September 30, 1885, and since the opening of the asylum February 2, 1859.

FORM OF INSANITY.	DURING THE YEAR.						SINCE THE OPENING.					
	Recovered.			Died.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Melancholia.....	3	..	3	1	..	1	48	1	49	12	..	12
Acute mania.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	36	3	39	5	1	6
Sub-acute mania.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	1	9	..	..	..
Chronic mania.....	2	..	2	1	..	1	17	2	19	18	1	19
Periodic mania...	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9	7	..	7
Dementia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16	22	..	22
Epilepsy.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	2	..	2
Epilepsy with mania.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Paresis.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	5
Not insane.....	4	..	4	..	..	..	65	..	65	..	..	..
Not recorded.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	0	..	9
Total.....	17	..	17	3	..	3	209	9	218	81	2	83

TABLE No. 15.

Showing the cause of death of those who died during the year ending September 30, 1885, and since the opening of the asylum, February 2, 1859.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE THE OPENING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Apoplexy, embolic.....	1	..	1
Aneurism, thoracic.....	1	1
Asthenia.....	4	..	4
Brain, softening of.....	3	..	3
Brain, tumor of.....	1	..	1
Bright's disease, with acute pleurisy and softening of the brain	1	..	1
"Convulsions".....	2	..	2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	23	..	23
Phthisis, with ulcer of the stomach and softening of the brain	1	..	1
Diarrhœa	1	..	1
Dysentery with cirrhosis of liver....	1	..	1
Diabetes mellitus, with peritonitis..	1	..	1
Epilepsy	4	..	4
Epilepsy with phthisis pulmonalis...	1	..	1
Empyema	1	..	1
Heart and Bright's disease, with cirr- hosis of the liver	1	..	1	2	..	2
Heart, fibroid degeneration of.....	1	..	1
Heart, spontaneous rupture of.....	1	..	1
Kidneys, cirrhosis of.....	1	..	1
Lung, gangrene of.....	1	..	1
Liver, cirrhosis of.....	1	..	1
Meningitis, acute	1	..	1
Mania, chronic, exhaustion of.....	2	..	2
Mania, acute, exhaustion of.....	1	1
Paresis.....	1	..	1	6	..	6
Pleurisy, with exhaustion.....	1	..	1
Suicide	1	..	1	5	..	5
Old age.....	1	..	1
Not recorded.....	13	..	13
Total.....	3	..	3	81	2	83

TABLE No. 16.
*Showing the ages of those who died since the opening of the asylum
February 2, 1859.*

AGES.	At time of first attack.			At time of death.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From fifteen to twenty years.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
From twenty to twenty-five years...	13	..	13	11	..	11
From twenty-five to thirty years....	10	1	11	7	1	8
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	13	..	13	15	..	15
From thirty-five to forty years.....	7	1	8	11	..	11
From forty to forty-five years.....	10	..	10	7	1	8
From forty-five to fifty years.....	3	..	3	6	..	6
From fifty to fifty-five years.....	5	..	5	6	..	6
From fifty-five to sixty years.....	5	..	5	4	..	4
From sixty to sixty-five years.....	2	..	2	4	..	4
From sixty-five to seventy years....	2	..	2	3	..	3
From seventy to seventy-five years..	1	..	1	2	..	2
Unascertained.....	9	..	9	5	..	5
Total.....	81	2	83	81	2	83

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the annual admissions, discharges and deaths since the opening of the asylum, February 2, 1859.

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged recovered.			Discharged improved.			Discharged unimproved.			Discharged not insane.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Previous years.....	422	26	448	112	5	117	76	4	80	4	4	8	30	6	36	52	2	54
1878.....	41	3	44	6	..	6	6	..	10	4	4	10	6	..	6	3	..	3
1879.....	36	1	37	5	1	6	5	1	6	1	1	2	2	..	2	6	..	6
1880.....	45	..	45	14	..	14	3	..	3	..	..	3	8	..	8	4	..	4
1881.....	25	..	25	12	..	12	12	..	13	1	1	10	10	..	10	5	..	5
1882.....	30	..	36	11	..	11	4	..	4	..	..	4	1	..	1	4	..	4
1883.....	36	1	37	15	1	16	6	..	6	..	..	6	2	..	2	2	..	2
1884.....	50	2	52	15	2	17	19	1	20	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	..	2
1885.....	57	1	58	13	..	13	5	..	5	..	..	5	4	..	4	3	..	3
Total.....	742	34	776	103	9	112	136	11	147	11	11	147	65	..	65	81	2	83

Discharged, dates and condition not recorded, 6.

TABLE No. 18.

Showing the number and percentage of recoveries and deaths for each year since the opening of the Asylum, February 2, 1859.

YEARS.	Daily average number.	Total number recovered.	Per cent on daily average.	Total number died.	Per cent on daily average.
			Plus.		Plus.
1859	27.33 +	16	.. ..	....	.....
1860	48.5	6	12.37	....	.....
1861	62	2	3.22	4	6.45
1862	78.66 +	9	11.44	1	1.26
1863	80.10	5	6.24	2	2.49
1864	79.08 +	4	5.05	1	1.27
1865	72.66 +	2	7.75	2	2.75
1866	70.2	2	2.84	3	4.27
1867	74.35 +	1	1.34	1	1.34
1868	77.62 +	6	7.72	3	3.86
1869	79.5	6	7.54	4	5.03
1870	78	8	10.25	4	5.12
1871	67.06	6	8.94	2	2.98
1872	84	7	8.33	5	5.95
1873	90.05	11	12.2	4	4.43
1874	95.5	8	8.37	4	4.18
1875	105	11	10.47	4	3.8
1876	100.5	17	11.94	9	8.9
1877	98.5	6	6.09	1	1.01
1878	113.75	6	5.27	3	2.63
1879	126.5	6	4.74	6	4.74
1880	142.35	14	9.84	4	2.81
1881	138.16 +	12	8.68	5	3.61
1882	137.57 +	11	7.99	4	2.9
1883	147.21	16	10.86	2	1.36
1884	152.58 +	17	11.14	2	1.31
1885	166.30 +	13	7.81	3	1.80

TABLE NO. 19.

Showing daily employment of men patients and kind of work done in each month during the year ending September 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	General.	Ward.	Dining-room.	Total men employed.	Daily average portion of men.	Per cent employed.
October	42	45	16	103	148	70.0
November	49	45	14	108	148	72.9
December	56	48	15	119	151	78.8
January	41	52	17	110	158	69.6
February	43	60	20	123	159	77.4
March.....	46	53	17	116	158	72.7
April	70	63	18	141	158	89.2
May.....	61	58	9	120	163	73.6
June.....	53	63	8	124	164	75.6
July	58	67	7	132	165	80.0
August	47	58	7	112	168	66.6
September.....	47	63	8	118	169	69.8
Av'rage per cent empl'd	....	....	....	....	....	74.6

TABLE NO. 20.

Showing daily employment of women patients and kind of work done in each month during the year ending Sept. 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	General.	Ward.	Dining room.	Total women employed.	Daily average pop. women.	Per cent employed.
October.....	3	1	2	6	7	85.6
November	4	2	1	7	7	100.0
December.....	4	2	2	8	8	100.0
January	5	1	1	7	8	87.5
February	2	1	1	4	8	50.0
March	2	3	1	6	8	75.0
April.....	5	1	1	7	8	87.5
May.....	4	1	1	6	8	75.0
June	4	2	1	7	8	87.5
July	5	1	1	7	8	87.5
August	4	1	1	6	8	75.0
September	4	1	..	5	8	62.5
Average per cent employed..	..	..	..	..	..	72.6

TABLE No. 21.

Showing the number of patients secluded and the total number of hours of such seclusion, also the number of patients who have taken medicine to produce sleep, and the kind of medicine taken for that purpose, in each month during the year ending September 30, 1885.

MONTHS.	SECLUSION.		Number who took medicine to produce sleep and the kind of medicine taken.	
	Patients.	Hours.	Chloral.	Bromide.
October	1	362	.....	1
November	6	480	3	.....
December	2	108	7	1
January	1	24	5	.....
February .....	.....	.....	8	.....
March.....	.....	.....	7	.....
April.....	.....	.....	4	.....
May.....	.....	.....	2	.....
June .....	.....	.....	3	.....
July	3	226	14	2
August.....	.....	.....	3	.....
September.....	.....	220	2	2
Total	4	.....	.....	.....

Daily average percentage of patients taking medicine to produce sleep .0387+.

TABLE NO. 22.

Showing crimes committed and charged by those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1885, and since the opening of the asylum, February 2, 1859.

CRIME.	DURING THE YEAR.		SINCE THE OPENING.	
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.
Assault.....	7	7	7	7
Assault and battery.....	10	....
Assault and burglary.....	3	....
Assault and abduction.....	1	....
Assault to harm.....	31	....
Assault to rape.....	11	....
Assault to rob.....	2	....
Assault with intent to kill.....	2	2	3
Assault to do bodily harm..	4	....
Assault felonious.....	1	....
Abduction.....	1	....
Arson.....	3	29	10
Arson, attempt at.....	3	....
Burglary.....	10	1	192	3
Burglary, attempt at.....	10	....
Burglary and larceny.....	3	....	6	....
Bigamy.....	5	2
Counterfeiting.....	3	....
Desertion.....	1	....
Destroying property.....	1	....
Extortion.....	2	....	2	....
False pretenses.....	5	....
Forgery.....	13	....
Incest.....	1	....
Larceny, grand.....	11	....	142	3
Larceny, petit.....	28	1
Larceny from person.....	2	....
Larceny, attempt at.....	7	....
Mayhem.....	2	....
Mutiny.....	1	....
Manslaughter.....	2	....	24	....
Murder.....	3	31	38
Murder, second degree.....	3	12	9
Murder, attempted at.....	10	....
Obstructing railroad.....	2	....

TABLE NO. 22 — (*Continued*).

CRIME.	DURING THE YEAR.		SINCE THE OPENING.	
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.
Passing counterfeit money .....	.....	.....	2	.....
Perjury .....	.....	.....	1	1
Resisting officers .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Robbery	1	1	26	1
Robbery, highway .....	.....	.....	27	.....
Rape	1	.....	21	1
Receiving stolen goods .....	.....	.....	5	.....
Seduction .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sodomy .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Vagrancy .....	.....	.....	5	.....
Violating Internal Revenue laws....	1	.....	1	.....
Total.	41	17	696	80

TABLE NO. 23.

Showing the length of sentence of those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1885, and since the opening of the asylum February 2, 1859.

SENTENCE.	During year.	Since opening.
One to three months .....	..	1
Three to six months .....	..	6
Six to nine months .....	..	5
Nine months to one year	1	2
One to two years	1	29
Two to three years	6	128
Three to four years	5	65
Four to five years	1	72
Five to six years	3	120
Six to seven years .....	..	6
Seven to eight years	2	29
Eight to nine years .....	..	8
Nine to ten years .....	..	7
Ten to twelve years	6	69
Twelve to fifteen years .....	..	17
Fifteen to twenty years .....	..	22
Twenty to twenty-five years	1	29

TABLE No. 23 — (*Continued*).

SENTENCE.	During year.	Since opening.
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	..	6
Life	4	43
Death .....	..	4
Convicted but not sentenced .....	..	2
Unconvicted	17	81
Indefinite (from State Reformatory).....	11	25
Total	58	776

TABLE No. 24.

Showing the current monthly expenses for the year ending September 30, 1885, and the average weekly cost per capita for each of the items in the schedule.

MONTHS.	Salaries.	Commissary supplies.	Printing and station'y.	Furnit'e.	Medical stores.	Clothing and bedding.	Building and repairs.	Fuel and lights.	Garden tools,hay, grain,etc.	Dis-charged patients.	Miscella-neous.	Total amount.
1884.												
October	\$1,337 83	\$1,142 76	\$13 50	\$95 82	\$18 12	\$280 33	\$50 15	\$153 35	\$38 72	\$36 78	\$103 41	\$3,270 77
November	605 67	836 55	8 35	25 23	23 93	178 44	35 16	250 32	49 52	19 10	64 98	2,017 25
December	658 87	876 21	5 35	99 40	14 79	58 51	151 09	570 17	91 04	4 00	73 99	2,603 42
1885.												
January	1,939 00	778 22	28 50	23 94	8 77	55 46	36 77	448 50	62 46	.....	148 57	3,530 19
February	653 00	931 50	24 55	51 93	31 50	107 75	16 10	380 99	60 26	14 65	23 39	2,295 62
March	2,051 93	662 03	24 50	19 64	30 75	51 55	16 76	543 60	20 03	17 00	15 77	3,453 56
April	701 00	751 97	2 65	26 30	40 89	93 32	.....	451 65	63 94	15 70	40 78	2,188 20
May	719 55	785 22	3 95	37 90	23 66	101 85	1 58	136 94	63 26	6 00	15 48	1,895 39
June	2,009 13	726 57	5 75	4 20	21 12	12 86	35	24 13	44 21	15 00	7 33	2,870 65
July	577 97	651 05	6 48	2 20	19 92	16 15	4 80	32 81	58 52	28 65	65 45	1,464 00
August	551 00	731 42	8 00	75	23 53	30 89	.....	50 82	35 93	.....	39 14	1,471 48
September	1,946 00	732 52	6 80	8 20	20 55	72 42	.....	69 77	36 75	29 50	36 96	2,959 47
Totals	\$13,750 95	\$9,606 03	\$138 38	\$395 51	\$277 53	\$1,059 53	\$312 76	\$3,113 05	\$624 64	\$186 38	\$635 25	\$30,100 00
Average weekly cost per capita	\$1 59	\$1 11	\$0 02	\$0 05	\$0 03	\$0 12	\$0 03	\$0 36	\$0 07	\$0 03	\$0 07	\$3 48

Daily average number of patients, 166.309.

TABLE NO. 25.

Showing the total average yearly cost per capita for each year since the opening of the asylum February 2, 1859.

YEAR.	Average number present during year.	Total current expenditures.	Total cost per capita.
1859.....	27.33 +	\$16,387 07	\$606.615
1860.....	48.5	17,491 50	360.649
1861.....	62	14,173 85	288.61
1862.....	78.66 +	12,674 01	161.11
1863.....	80.10	12,035 80	150.259
1864.....	79.08 +	13,942 07	176.296
1865.....	72.66 +	16,699 18	229.542
1866.....	70.2	15,937 15	227.024
1867.....	74.35 +	16,933 94	227.974
1868.....	77.62 +	17,876 61	230.146
1869.....	79.5	13,954 92	175.546
1870.....	78.	19,879 39	254.864
1871.....	67.06	19,332 66	288.288
1872.....	84.	27,174 37	263.976
1873.....	90.05	22,354 08	248.24
1874.....	95.5	23,200 73	242.938
1875.....	105.	25,163 60	239.653
1876.....	100.5	29,511 23	239.644
1877.....	98.5	23,979 37	243.445
1878.....	113.75	23,027 30	202.437
1879.....	126.5	23,747 98	187.731
1880.....	142.25	26,011 73	182.856
1881.....	138.16 +	27,015 71	195.534
1882.....	137.57 +	29,963 00	217.789
1883.....	147.21	28,841 87	195.24 +
1884.....	152.58	29,900 00	195.99 +
1885.....	166.30 +	30,100 00	180.988

TABLE No. 27.

Showing articles made and repaired in the tailor shop during the year ending September 30, 1885.

ARTICLES.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Aprons made	12	..	..	4	4	..	8	2	3	..	18	12	63
Aprons repaired	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	9
Bedticks made	7	10	18	19	2	2	3	1	..	15	1	5	83
Bedticks repaired	3	..	17	..	..	..	7	6	14	4	13	3	67
Caps made .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Chemises made .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chemises repaired .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coats made	13	2	..	28	35	5	..	5	..	12	..	..	100
Coats repaired	37	84	22	44	13	63	46	53	28	37	45	26	498
Drawers made	7	5	35	29	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	121
Drawers repaired	62	61	101	86	39	83	118	60	137	41	21	39	848
Dresses made .....	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Dresses repaired .....	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	11
Dresses, night, made .....	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Dresses, night, repaired .....	..	1	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	7
Handkerchiefs made .....	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	12
Holders made .....	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Overalls made	12	13	..	..	1	2	12	..	..	1	..	13	54
Overalls repaired	7	..	4	7	3	6	4	16	11	5	11	4	78
Overshirts made	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Overshirts repaired .....	..	..	..	6	..	4	3	9	..	..	..	..	22
Pantaloon made	18	9	14	13	2	41	11	38	3	5	..	..	154
Pantaloon repaired	68	59	55	86	43	48	129	59	96	107	73	127	950
Pillow-cases made .....	..	..	47	10	40	3	60	8	..	32	32	4	236
Pillow-cases repaired	33	10	54	39	30	37	51	33	31	44	28	13	403
Pillow-ticks made .....	..	..	..	..	28	..	16	..	..	5	24	..	68
Pillow-ticks repaired	2	..	..	..	6	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	11
Suspenders made .....	..	..	4	19	6	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Shirts made	9	53	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	14	10	23	140
Shirts repaired	215	161	183	161	139	221	124	121	171	260	169	216	2141
Sheets made	28	16	46	24	24	..	42	10	..	31	12	14	247
Sheets repaired	26	16	8	20	43	35	41	44	28	49	26	35	371
Skirts made .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skirts repaired .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Socks made .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Socks repaired	359	278	347	301	282	394	327	329	320	219	428	343	3927
Towels made	35	..	35	22	16	..	..	9	..	..	22	22	161
Towels repaired .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Table cloths made .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Table cloths repaired .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Undershirts made	2	..	21	32	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	98
Undershirts repaired	148	89	74	130	97	112	121	82	123	169	40	82	1267
Vests made	4	2	2	16	4	7	..	3	1	41	..	..	80
Vests repaired	26	24	21	46	17	18	35	29	40	34	35	29	354

TABLE No. 25.

Showing the articles made and repaired in the shoe shop during the year ending September 30, 1885.

ARTICLES.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Shoes made... ..	21	11	6	4	1	15	17	19	16	4	10	3	127
Shoes repaired ...	20	6	12	14	27	10	..	10	12	17	15	1	139
Slippers made... ..	..	3	14	14	36	5	2	..	..	..	5	15	94
Slippers repaired.	..	2	16	8	10	..	..	..	12	2	7	2	59

TABLE No. 26.

Showing the products of the garden, etc., for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Apples, bushels.....	106	Melons, water.....	28
Asparagus, pounds.....	175	Onions, green, bushels...	13
Beans, pole, bushels.....	7	Onions, dry, bushels....	50
Beans, green, bushels....	35	Parsnips, bushels.....	37
Beets, green, bushels....	37	Peaches, bushels.....	2
Beets, blood turnips, bush-		Peas, bushels.....	27
els.....	74	Pears, bushels.....	36
Beets, mangelwurtzel,		Potatoes, bushels.....	124
bushels.....	87	Plums, bushels.....	8
Cabbage, heads.....	2, 520	Radishes, bushels.....	1
Carrots, bushels.....	52	Raspberries, quarts.....	106
Cauliflower, heads.....	51	Rhubarb, pounds.....	563
Cherries, bushels.....	11	Spinach, bushels.....	20
Corn, dozen.....	303	Squash, winter, pounds..	3, 058
Cucumbers, bushels....	16	Squash, summer, pounds.	300
Currants, quarts.....	8	Strawberries, quarts....	385
Endive, heads.....	18	Tomatoes, bushels.....	60
Grapes, bushels.....	9	Turnips, bushels.....	157
Lettuce, bushels.....	249	Milk, gallons.....	3, 060
Melons, musk.....	355	Pork, killed, pounds....	4, 932

AUBURN, N. Y., *September* 30, 1885.

Hon. I. V. BAKER, Jr., *Superintendent of Prisons* :

SIR — I have the honor to submit the following statement of receipts, disbursements and expenditures by me as State Agent for Discharged Convicts, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Received.

Balance from 1884.....	\$ 33
Appropriation for the year.....	5, 000 00

Expended.

Clothing.....	\$627 86	
Board.....	1, 544 16	
Tools and stock.....	845 00	
Transportation	968 17	
Traveling.....	636 52	
Postage, telegrams and express.....	27 25	
Blankbooks, stationery and incidental.....	48 00	
Stephen Cutler, agent of prison association, services.....	300 00	
Balance on hand	3 37	
	<hr/>	
	\$5, 000 33	\$5, 000 33
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of prisoners conferred with is 913, and assistance has been rendered to 769.

Very respectfully,
H. L. ARNOLD.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

OF THE

INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes,

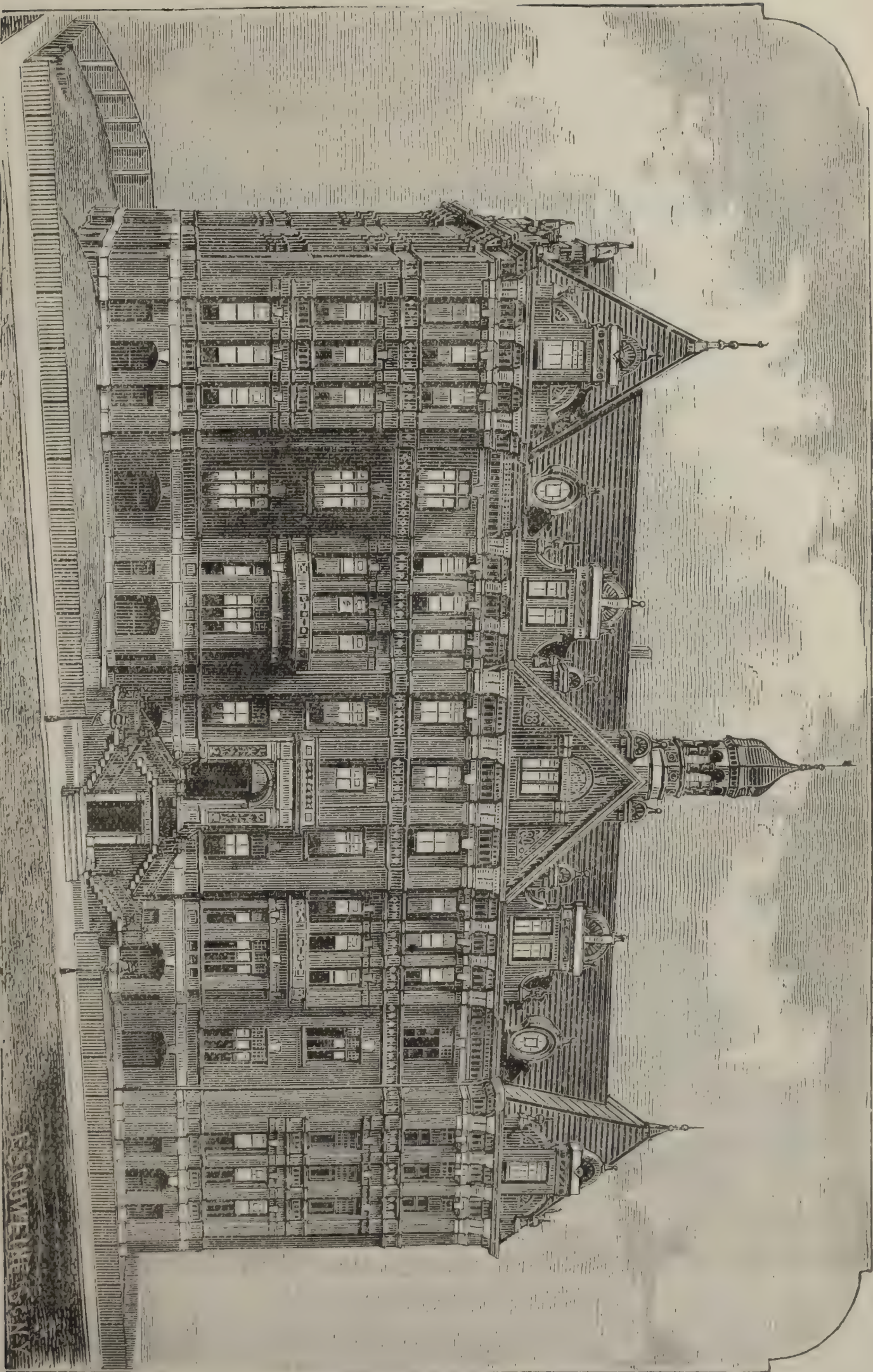
(Lexington Avenue, between 67th and 68th Streets, New York.)

FOR THE YEAR 1885.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 14, 1886.

ALBANY:
WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY
LEGISLATIVE PRINTERS.
1886.



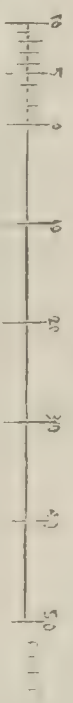


INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF MUTES.

67TH STREET.

LEXINGTON

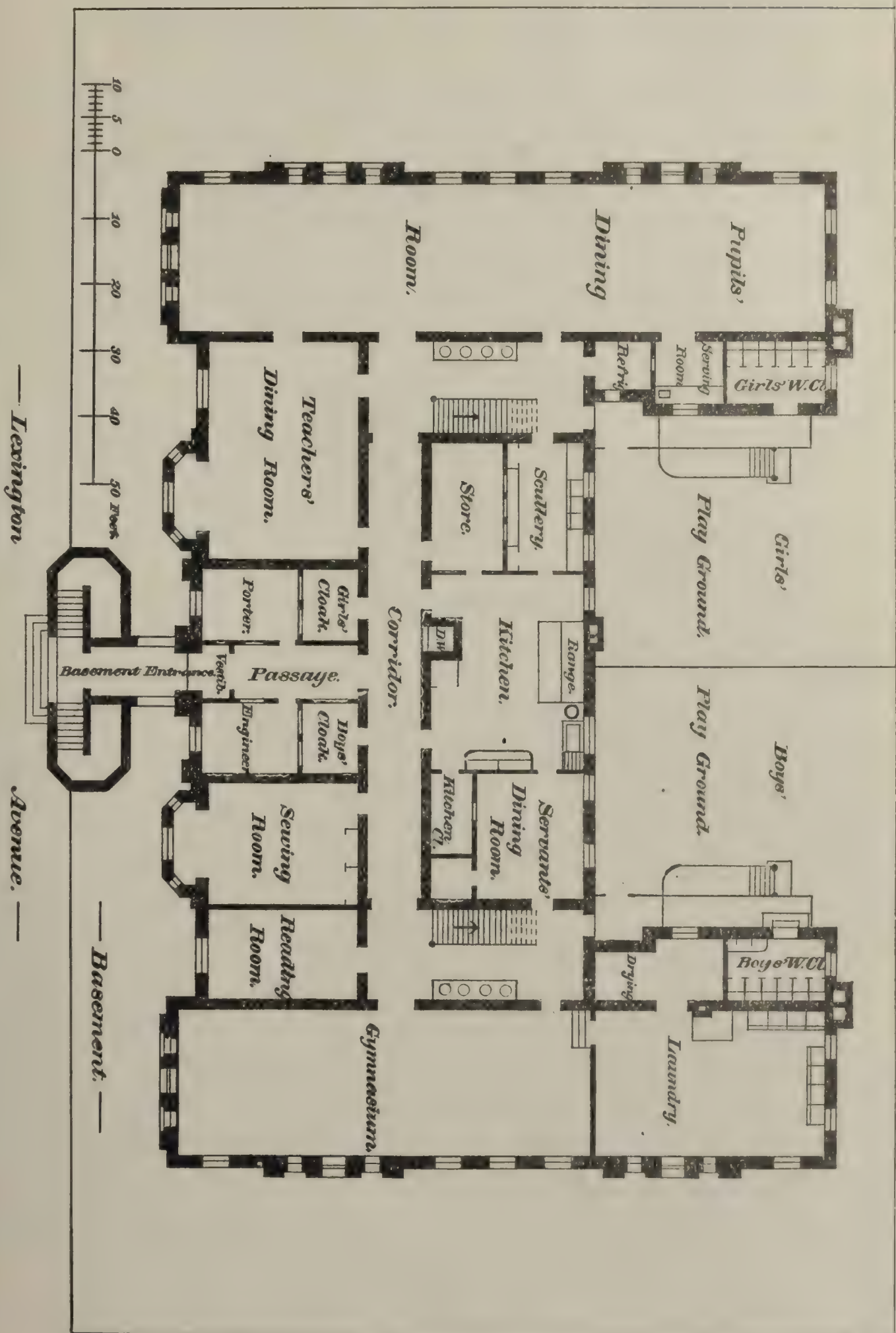
AVENUE.



FIRST STORY.



68TH STREET.



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FOR THE YEARS 1885-86.

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Vice-President :

MARCUS GOLDMAN.

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LOUIS GOLDSMITH.

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SIMON DAVIDSON,
SAMUEL H. ECKMAN,
MARC EIDLITZ,
SIMON GOLDENBERG,

JULIUS HAMMERSLOUGH,
ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
NATHAN HERRMANN,
LEON MANDEL,
HON. GEORGE SHEA,
OSCAR S. STRAUS.

Secretary :

HERMANN MOSENTHAL.

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S. H. ECKMAN,
L. MANDEL,
M. EIDLITZ.

School Committee :

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S. GOLDENBERG,
L. GOLDSMITH,
G. SHEA,
S. DAVIDSON,

Finance Committee:

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N. HERRMANN,
O. S. STRAUS,
J. B. CORNELL.

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D. GREENBERGER.

Teachers :

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L. MOFFAT,
S. W. KEELER,
A. L. HARE,
M. E. POTWIN,
M. M. ROOT,
D. L. ELMENDORF,

H. E. LYMAN,
E. A. BROWN,
L. J. SMITH,
V. REAMY,
E. NESBITT,
C. H. TORREY,
I. A. PARMELE.

Special Teacher of Oil Painting :

MAX EGLAU.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Attending Physician :

I. P. OBERNDORFER, M. D.

Matron :

MRS. E. J. HURD,

Assistant Matron :

MRS. E. A. BOYNTON.

Hospital Nurse :

MRS. ROSE MARKEY.

Clerk :

E. E. HOFFMAN.

Supervisors of Boys :

FRANCIS W. NUBER.

MISS W. M. WEBBE.

Engineer :

F. RECKERMANN.

Janitor :

MARTIN E. MEAGHER.

Night Watchman :

J. W. ATWOOD.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 21.

E

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 14, 1886.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *January, 14, 1886.* }

Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED, *Speaker of the Assembly:*

SIR — I have the honor to transmit herewith to the Legislature the Nineteenth Annual Report of the New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES E. MORRISON,

Acting Superintendent.

REPORT.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAR-MUTES.

GENTLEMEN — In coming before you once more to render account of their stewardship, your trustees are much gratified in giving you a record of undisturbed prosperity and continued success in every branch of the trust confided to them.

The school has fully maintained the position it has occupied ever since its organization; it has been conducted by the principal, Mr. D. Greenberger, and his staff of teachers to the fullest satisfaction of this board.

The finance, house and school committees have carefully and successfully attended to the management of the institution in the departments intrusted to their respective care. Our sincere thanks are due to the Auxiliary Ladies' Committee, who by their diligent labors have rendered most valuable assistance in the domestic management of the institution.

A reference to the annexed report of the finance committee will show that the total of our receipts and current expenditures was about the same as during the preceding year.

Your trustees are especially gratified at being able to report a considerable reduction of the debt resting upon the building. On January 1, 1885, we redeemed twelve, and on July 1, 1885, thirty loan-certificates, in addition to which two were left to the association as a legacy by our late lamented vice-president, Mr. Levi Goldenberg, making a total reduction of \$11,000.

Our interest account naturally shows a corresponding decrease, and your trustees now hope soon to be in a position to devote more money to various much needed improvements, to which reference has been made in previous reports.

The cost of the building has been increased by the sum of \$4,029, paid for the erection of a very substantial system of fire-escapes.

The roll of life-members has been augmented by five only, besides which we have received donations amounting to \$972.50, the principal items being the legacy above referred to, and \$282.50 from Mr. W. B. Bonn, who has since a number of years been one of our most liberal friends and benefactors.

Soon after the date of our last annual meeting, viz., on November 30, 1884, the associations met with a great and irreparable loss by

the untimely death of our associate and friend, Mr. Levi Goldenberg, connected with the institution since its organization, for many years a member of the board of trustees, and during the last five years as vice-president, his active zeal and high administrative capacity were felt in every branch of its management; his constant and untiring attention to the interests of the institution have materially aided in producing the great results we have attained, and his memory will live among us as long as this institution continues its philanthropic efforts. His place in the board of trustees was temporarily filled, in accordance with the by-laws, by the election of his brother, Mr. Simon Goldenberg.

The number of pupils connected with the institution during the period covered by this report was as follows: State pupils, 96; county pupils, 58; pay pupils, 23; charity pupils, 1; total, 178; divided into fourteen classes, which were in charge of four male and ten female teachers.

The State Legislature of 1884 passed an act requiring that provision shall be made by the proper local school authorities for instructing all pupils in schools supported by public money, or under State control, in physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effect of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system. According to the interpretation given to this act by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction it applies to the State pupils under our charge, and both studies were, therefore, added to our curriculum.

A knowledge of the functions of the various parts of the human system, and the proper means of guarding it against injurious influences is of great practical value to anybody, and especially to deaf-mutes who, by reason of their infirmities, are hindered from free intercourse with their fellow-beings, and often remain ignorant of the most common rules of hygiene. This study will, therefore, prove very beneficial to our pupils.

Quite a useful addition was made to our school apparatus by the purchase of a full set of philosophical instruments. The study of natural philosophy has thereby been greatly facilitated and rendered more profitable to the classes. During the experiments accompanying these lessons, the pupils are taught how to manipulate the instruments, and the practice which they thus acquire, must prove very useful to them in after life, particularly to those who will engage in manual pursuits.

The mode of teaching drawing was greatly improved during the last school term, and all pupils, those in the lowest as well as in the highest classes, now partake of this important branch of instruction.

The number of pupils in the class for oil painting has been considerably increased. Mr. Max Eglau, who for many years has been in charge of the art school of the Cooper Union in the city, continues to give his valuable services to this class, and the progress made by the students has been highly satisfactory.

The subject of giving industrial training to our pupils has of late received the attention of the principal, and a special report containing important recommendations in this regard will shortly be submitted to the board of trustees.

In compliance with a request of the National Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C., a number of specimens of freehand drawing in

pencil, pen and ink sketches, and oil paintings of the pupils, also a large photograph of our building, and a complete file of our annual reports, were forwarded to New Orleans, La., and exhibited at the World's Exposition held there last winter.

A public exhibition of the pupils, illustrating our method of instruction, was held on the 14th of May last in Chickering hall. The audience was large and appreciative of the proficiency shown by the scholars.

Mrs. Sarah Goldenberg presented to our library a considerable number of volumes suitable for juvenile readers; our older scholars have made excellent use of this generous gift in their leisure hours, and derived from it great pleasure and valuable information.

Mrs. Charles Wise kindly offered to distribute annually on the anniversary of the death of her father, our late vice-president, four prizes among our pupils for good conduct and excellence of scholarship. They are to be called the "Levi Goldenberg prizes;" two of them of \$15 and \$10 respectively are to be given to girls, and two of like amount to boys. The recipients of these prizes are to be designated by the school committee, upon the recommendation of the principal.

During the month of November last, free admission was granted to our pupils and attendants at the American Institute fair, and in March, they were allowed to visit P. T. Barnum's show at Madison Square Garden free of charge; our thanks are due to the managers of both these places for the great enjoyment they afforded our pupils.

From the report of our physician, Dr. I. P. Oberndorfer, you will perceive that the health of our pupils has been all that could be desired. Our especial thanks are due to the doctor for his faithful and conscientious attention to the duties devolving upon him. Let us hope that an all-wise Providence may continue to favor our endeavors, so that coming years may be as prosperous and productive of beneficial results as the past.

Respectfully submitted,
For the Board of Trustees,
ISAAC ROSENFELD,
President.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, *October 15, 1885.*

To the President and Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes:

GENTLEMEN — Your finance committee herewith beg to submit the annual report of receipts and expenditures of the institution after having carefully examined and found correct the vouchers, receipts and the books of the treasurer and secretary.

We refer to the accompanying detailed statements which show the receipts and expenditures of the institution for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1884, and ending September 30, 1885. Our receipts from pupils are almost identical with those of last year, showing a falling off of only \$22.73, while donations have been \$952.50 less than last year, making a total decrease of income of \$975.23. On the other hand our general expenses show a saving of \$537.22, and our interest charge has been reduced to the extent of \$433.88. As extraordinary outlay we have to refer to the erection of fire escapes (already referred to in our last report) at a cost of \$4,029. We have been enabled to redeem \$11,000 of our outstanding debt certificates, reducing the total amount outstanding to \$57,000. The balance on hand secures the payment of interest falling due next January which will amount to \$3,420, and encourages the hope of our ability to make further redemptions of debt certificates during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
N. HERRMANN.

Receipts.

Dues of pupils.....	\$44,231 88
Life-memberships.....	500 00
Donations.....	972 50
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$45,704 38
	<hr/> <hr/>

Expenditures.

Meat.....	\$1,795 14
Bread.....	1,214 71
Milk.....	619 12
Drugs.....	72 55
Groceries and provisions.....	2,841 06
Repairs and improvements.....	866 53
Gas.....	430 93

Furniture and bedding.....	\$335 31
Dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes.	1,353 53
Crockery and hardware	388 69
Stationery, school materials, printing, ad- vertising and postage.....	859 29
Ice.....	51 25
Fuel.....	1,414 51
Salaries	13,939 54
Servants' wages.....	2,952 54
Medical services.....	150 00
Fire insurance.....	351 00
Engineer's supplies.....	26 83
Traveling and transportation of pupils and employees.....	209 56
Expenses incidental to conventions of teachers.....	37 50
Expenses incidental to the death of L. Goldenberg, Esq.....	50 40
Housekeeping and pupils' board during vacation.	214 00
International Exhibition at New Orleans..	26 60
Public examination in Chickering hall....	135 00
<hr/>	
Total current expenses.....	\$30,335 59
Expended from gymnasium fund.....	2 49
Interest on building loan.....	4,100 91
Paid on building account.....	4,029 00
Redeemed forty-four loan certificates.....	11,000 00
<hr/>	
Total expenditures.....	\$49 467 99
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Recapitulation.

Cash on hand October 15, 1884.....	\$8,658 61
Sundry debtors October 15, 1884.....	9,943 21
Receipts as specified.....	45,704 38
<hr/>	
	\$64,306 20
<hr/>	
Expenditures as specified.....	\$49,467 99
Cash on hand October 15, 1885	11,448 40
Sundry debtors October 15, 1885.....	3,389 81
<hr/>	
	\$64,306 20
<hr/>	

Cost of building.

Amount expended to October 15, 1884.....	\$138,924 94
Paid for fire escapes.....	4,029 00
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	\$142,953 94
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Building Loan.

Amount outstanding October 15, 1884.....	\$68,000 00
Redeemed during the year	11,000 00

Amount outstanding October 15, 1885.....	\$57,000 00
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Library fund.

Balance on hand (unchanged).....	\$164 70
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Gymnasium fund.

Balance October 15, 1884.....	\$246 20
Expended during the year.....	2 49

Balance October 15, 1885.....	\$243 71
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Donations received during the year.

1884.

Dec. 22. Isaac Rosenfeld.....	\$90 00
31. Bequest by the late L. Goldenberg, two loan certificates.....	500 00

1885.

Feb. 9. Geo. Hettrich.....	100 00
19. Wm. Bonn.....	25 00
Sept. 14. Wm. B. Bonn.....	257 50

Total.....	\$972 50
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REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Board of Trustees :

GENTLEMEN — Please allow me to submit the following as a supplement to the usual statement of facts concerning the institution which I furnished to your worthy president at the end of the last school year, and which was reproduced in his annual report.

The introduction of industrial training as a part of the general system of public education, has of late been strongly advocated by many prominent educators of this country and of Europe.

Although much tempted, I will not enter into a discussion of the causes which have led to this movement, and of the various schemes that have been proposed, here and abroad, to solve the problem. The subject has been exhaustively treated in a volume of three hundred and ninety pages by Mr. Arthur MacArthur, entitled "Education in its Relation to Manual Industry," published by D. Appleton and Company; in the reports of the Workingmen's School in this city and of the Manual Training School of the Washington University in St. Louis, Mo.; also in several pamphlets published by Prof. C. M. Woodward, director of the last-named school.

From these writings it may be seen that although great diversity of opinion still prevails among the advocates of manual training on many points, yet all agree

First. That the teaching of particular trades is neither desirable nor practical in school life. It is impossible, says Dr. White, who is at the head of a college of science and industry, for the public school to teach a tithe of its pupils the pursuits or occupations by which they are to earn their living; of the one hundred and seventy-two occupations classed in the last census of the United States as manufactures and mechanical and mining industries not a score can be taught in a school shop; the teaching of handicraft in the schools would give nine-tenths of the pupils skill which they would never use in after life, or use only incidentally, etc., etc. Instead of teaching any one trade it is, therefore, proposed to instruct the pupils in certain mechanical principles which underlie all trades, and to give them a proficiency in the use of certain classes of tools which most mechanics employ.

All the simple mechanical powers are six in number; namely, the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, wedge, inclined plane, and screw. These simple powers are so adjusted as to produce all the movements and combinations in all the vast variety of intricate machinery, which men have invented and constructed. What is true of these simple powers applies with equal force to the tools which men usually employ in their labor. The square, saw, plane, chisel, etc., are fundamental to all wood-working trades; and the hammer, file, lathe, etc., are the basis of all metal-working trades. It is contended that a knowledge of the simple mechanical powers and a systematic training in the use of these tools will enable the pupil to turn to any kind of business for

which he is most fitted, and a very short time will be sufficient to specialize his work in any of the ordinary trades of a mechanic. With such general skill he will be able to choose among a great variety of occupations and adopt the one which pleases him best, and which he can exercise to the greatest profit; when he is thrown out of work in one employment, he can turn his general skill and knowledge to account in another.

Second. The manufacture of articles for sale should not be attempted. A shop which manufactures for the market, says Prof. C. M. Woodward,* and expects a revenue from the sale of its products, is necessarily confined to salable work and a systematic and progressive series of lessons is impossible, except at great cost. If the object of the shop is education, a student should be allowed to discontinue any task or process the moment he has learned to do it well. If the shop were intended to make money, the students would be kept at work on what they could do best, at the expense of breadth and versatility. In a factory intellectual life and activity is not aimed at; its sole object is the production of articles for the market. In a manual training school every thing is for the benefit of the boy; he is the most important thing in the shop; *he is the only article to be put on the market.*

Third. Simple physical and chemical experiments should be introduced into grammar schools for the purpose of acquainting pupils, through original observation, with the elements of chemical and physical science and their practical application in manual pursuits. Education in the rudiments of science is a requirement and almost a necessity in the present conditions. There are but few pursuits above that of common labor, which do not require for their successful prosecution information of this character; for science is now connected with all branches of productive industry. Chemistry is connected with many arts, and physics is connected with mechanical industry of every description.

Fourth. Drawing should be taught, not as an accomplishment but as a language for the graphic presentation of the facts of form and of matter; for the representation of the appearance of objects; and also as a means of developing taste in industrial design. It is not the duty of an elementary school to turn out artists. That should not be attempted nor can it be expected. What should be aimed at is to enable the pupil to make and understand a sketch or plan in the line of his trade; to work from it without blundering, without waste of time or material; and to carry out the design with taste and beauty. The study of mechanical drawing lies at the basis of all instructive arts, and there are few industries in which it can be dispensed with. The building of the humblest dwelling is according to plans and specifications. Its boards, beams, roof and floors are sawed, tongued and made to fit each other according to drafts. The mechanic who makes the simplest article like a hoe, a spade or a shovel, as well as he who builds a steam engine is dependent upon his practical designs.

*Fifth Annual Catalogue of the Manual Training School of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Besides the instruction in mechanical drawing, attention should be given to ornamental drawing, for the subject of decoration is almost corresponding in importance with that of form. Most of the articles that are manufactured have to be made beautiful as well as useful. It must also be considered that an acquaintance with the principles of designing ornamental figures will open a large and remunerative field of labor to those who have natural talents in this regard. The manufacture of laces, brocaded silks, carpets, wall paper and colored glass with beautiful pattern designs; also fresco painting, bronze work, pottery, wood carving, etc., etc., are rapidly spreading among the industrial arts of America. Good draughtsmen are therefore always in demand and earn high wages.

These four points constitute the main features of the system of industrial training which it is proposed to introduce in the common schools. There seems to be every reason why the same plan should be adopted in this institution. The arguments that are used against the teaching of trades in the public schools, apply with equal force to an institution like ours. With very few exceptions, our pupils have to earn a living by manual labor of some kind after leaving school. Although their infirmities unfit them for many occupations, there is still a great variety of industries open to them. Such general training as has been outlined in the foregoing will therefore best prepare them for the positions which they are to occupy in after life. It is not considered to be the duty of the public schools to turn out artists and mechanics, so that every boy may be able to step into a remunerative situation immediately on leaving school. And there is no reason why that should be expected of an institution for the deaf. If we train our pupils so as to enable them to find places as apprentices when they leave us and to learn trades in the same way as hearing youth have to acquire them, we have done our whole duty. Nobody should ask others to help him if he can help himself. That our pupils do not depend upon learning trades in school at public expense, is fully demonstrated by our experience in the past. The institution has been in existence nineteen years and has turned out hundreds of pupils. All of them have found places, and although some are getting along better than others, yet on the whole, they are all doing well. Many of them have been in the same position for years and are prized by their employers as able and skillful mechanics. It must be admitted that deaf-mutes sometimes find it very difficult to obtain situations, not so much on account of their infirmities as on account of the wrong ideas which people have about them and of the prejudice which still exists against them. Many tradesmen will not take a deaf apprentice, no matter how smart he may be. This prejudice is entirely unfounded, for wherever our pupils have been afforded an opportunity of learning a trade, they have almost without exception soon adapted themselves to circumstances and have not had any difficulty in communicating with their foremen and fellow-workmen. Although I feel loath to criticize what others believe and what they do, yet I feel constrained to remark here, that those who still advocate the theory that deaf-mutes are fit for the simplest occupation only, such as tailoring, shoemaking etc., and have to learn these trades in the institution, are in a great measure responsible for the prejudice that still exists in the public mind against our pupils, because they help to keep it alive. When this tradition

which has been handed down from the dark ages will have died out, there will be at least ten deaf-mute artists, art workers and skilled mechanics for every one that is to be found at present. What strange inconsistency there is in considering deaf-mutes capable of studying the classics and sciences, and still adhering to the false belief that, as a class, they are only fit to become cobblers, tailors and the like.

After giving all due consideration to the subject I must respectfully urge the introduction in this institution of such technical instruction as has of late been demanded for the pupils of the public schools. The facilities which we have hitherto offered to our pupils for acquiring a knowledge of the elements of physics and of free-hand drawing are quite ample. We only have to add instruction in mechanical drawing and in the use of the most common wood-working and iron-working tools. Both these branches should be taught by some teacher who is a graduate of the Stevens' Institute in Hoboken, N. J., the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston, or some similar school. The beginning might be made on a small scale. A dozen benches with the necessary tools, such as are in use in the Workingmen's School in this city, would be sufficient for our purposes at present, and could be purchased for a few hundred dollars. After some time a number of small forges and iron-working tools, similar to those employed in the workshops of the College of the City of New York, and some simple machinery might be added. I hope that these recommendations will be adopted at an early date.

Respectfully submitted,
D. GREENBERGER,
Principal.

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES,
NEW YORK, *January 9, 1886.*

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1885.

Mr. ISAAC ROSENFELD, *President, etc., of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes* :

DEAR SIR — I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the year ending Septemder 30, 1885.

During this period there have occurred in the institution one case of chicken-pox ; one case of ringworm of the scalp ; one case of mumps ; one case of diphtheria ; one case (operative) of foreign body near knee-joint ; one case of fracture of left radius and ulna ; one case of fracture of internal epicondyle of right humerus ; five cases of measles.

Of the above list, four cases (two of measles, one of diphtheria and one of ringworm of the scalp) were sent home, the remainder being treated in the institution. The results were uniformly satisfactory. As regards the case of ringworm of the scalp, I thought it best to entirely exclude the little patient from the institution. This course may, at first sight, seem to have been unnecessarily harsh, but will, I think, meet with your approval when it is stated that the disease, although trifling in the individual, is so contagious, so insidious, and, at the same time, so rebellious to treatment when it has once gained headway, particularly in institutions whose inmates consist largely of children, that it is almost impossible to eradicate it.

There have been, in addition to the above, a number of cases of a mild nature which deserve only passing mention.

Very truly yours,

I. P. OBERNDORFER, M. D.,
Attending Physician.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Abecasis, J. S.
 Astor, J. J.
 Auchincloss, Henry B.
 August, Elias.
 August, George.
 Barrett, William S.
 Bernheim, Charles L.
 Bernheimer, Adolph.
 Bernheimer, Isaac.
 Bernheimer, Simon.
 Bliss, Cornelius.
 Blum, Hyman.
 Bonn, William B.
 Brown, Levi L.
 Brühl, Moses.
 Cohen, Henry,
 Cornell, J. B.
 Cornell, J. M.
 De Forrest, W. H.
 Doeding, James.
 Eidlitz, Marc.
 Einstein, David L.
 Einstein, Edwin.
 Glazier, Isaac.
 Glazier, Simon W.
 Goldenberg, Simon.
 Goldman, Mrs. M.
 Goldschmidt, Daniel.
 Goldsmith, Louis.
 Grissler, Gottlieb.
 Hammerslough, Edward.
 Hammerslough, Julius.
 Heidelberg, Alfred S.
 Heilbrun, Adolph.
 Henderson, Alexander P.
 Herrmann, Nathan.
 Hornthal, Mrs. M.
 Iselin, William E.
 Jardine, David.
 Juilliard, A. D.
 Kohn, Julius A.
 Krohn, Franz.
 Levy, Samuel.

Lewis, Walter H.
 Littauer, Nathan.
 Loth, Joseph.
 McCreery, James.
 Maclean, A.
 Mallory, Charles H.
 Mandel, Leon.
 Mandell, Kaufman.
 Mannheimer, Godfrey.
 May, Lewis.
 Mertens, William.
 Meyer, Max.
 Munzesheimer, H.
 Nathan, Harmon H.
 Naumburg, E.
 Neustadt, Siegmund.
 Phillips, Lewis J.
 Pollack, Ignatz.
 Rosenbaum, S. D.
 Rosenfeld, Isaac.
 Rosenfeld, Lazarus.
 Rothfeld, Sol.
 Rothschild, Jacob.
 Rothschild, Ludwig.
 Rothschild, V. Henry.
 Rothschild, William.
 Russack, Benjamin.
 Ruzsits, John.
 Schiff, Jacob H.
 Schiffer, L. G.
 Schoolherr, Louis.
 Seeberger, Louis.
 Seligman, Jesse.
 Seligman, S. J.
 Shea, Hon. George.
 Shepard, Frederick M.
 Sidenberg, Henry.
 Siedenbergh, Rhinehard.
 Sippili, Isaac.
 Smith, John J.
 Sonneborn, S. S.
 Steinhard, William.
 Stern, Benjamin.

Stern, Myer.
 Stix, Louis.
 Straus, Oscar S.
 Strauss, Adolph.
 Sulzbacher William.
 Swift, James T.
 Tefft, William E.
 Townsend, F. R.

Vietor, George.
 Weill, Alexander.
 Wendell, Jacob.
 Wetzlar, Gustavus J.
 Wise, Charles.
 Wolff, Abraham.
 Yankauer, E.

REGULAR MEMBERS.

Achelis, Frederick.
 Adler, Felix.
 Adler, Rev. Dr.
 Albert, Dr. H.
 Allen, Charles C.
 Allen, Henry S.
 Altman, Benjamin.
 Ansbacher, A. B.
 Arno ld, D. H.
 Asie⁴, Elias.
 August, Daniel.
 August, Simon.
 Bach, Siegmund J.
 Bachmann, Max.
 Bachrach, David.
 Backer, Abraham.
 Bamberger, Hermann.
 Bauer, Felix L.
 Bernhard, Abraham.
 Bernheim, Henry.
 Bernheimer, Abe.
 Bernheimer, E.
 Bernheimer, Hermann.
 Bernheimer, Jerome.
 Bernstein, Isaac.
 Bien, Julius.
 Blumenthal, August.
 Blumenthal, Issac.
 Blumenthal, Dr. M.
 Blum, Simon M.
 Borg, Simon.
 Boskowitz, Adolph.
 Bothner, George.
 Bruckheimer, Joseph.
 Buckmann, Albert.
 Bunzl, Julius.
 Cahn, Charles.
 Cahn, Leopold.
 Calman, Emil.
 Chaim, Dr. M. L.
 Cohen, Bernard.

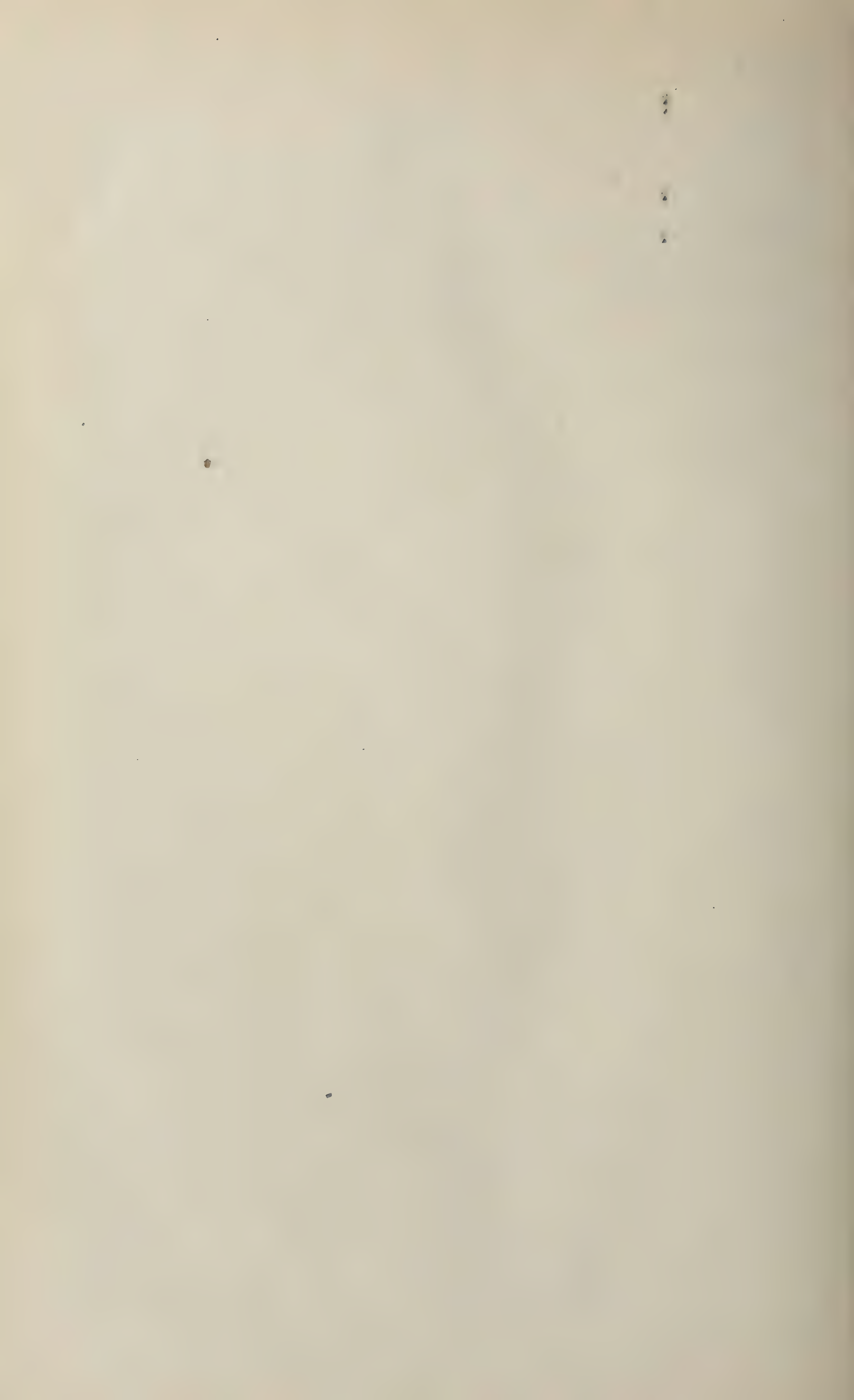
Cohen, S. M.
 Cohn, Moritz.
 Cohnfeld, Isidor.
 Davidson, Simon.
 Demuth, William.
 Deppeler, John.
 Dormitzer, Henry.
 Dreyfuss, Ludwig.
 Dryfoos, Louis.
 Eckman, S. H.
 Einstein, Henry L.
 Elfelt, Aug. B.
 Eppinger, I.
 Falihee, Michael.
 Fatman, Aaron.
 Fechheimer, Martin.
 Fellheimer, August.
 Fleischman, Samuel.
 Fox, Martin.
 Frankenberg, David.
 Frankenheim, Max.
 Frankenheimer, L. S.
 Frankenthal, M. M.
 Frankfield, A.
 Friedman, A.
 Fries, Charles.
 Fuld, Julius.
 Gernsheim, Michael.
 Goldberg, Jacob.
 Goldenberg, Julius L.
 Goldman, Dr. Julius.
 Goldman, Marcus.
 Goldsmith, Gust. A.
 Goodman, S.
 Greenberger, David.
 Greenebaum, D. S.
 Hahlo, Hermann.
 Hamburger, Isaac.
 Hammerslough, Samuel.
 Hart, Abraham.
 Heidelbach, Philip.

Heineman, Jacob.
 Held, Marx.
 Hellmann, M.
 Hendricks, Miss Eleanor.
 Hendricks, Miss Juliana.
 Henle, Freak.
 Henriques, Clarence A.
 Herrmann, Adolph.
 Herrmann, Henry S.
 Herrmann, Isaac.
 Hesslein, S. A.
 Hoffman, Emil.
 Hoffman, James H.
 Hornthal, L. M.
 Horwitz, Otto.
 Jacobi, Dr. A.
 Jaffé, Otto M.
 Josephthal, M.
 Kayser, Max.
 Kemp, Edward.
 Klaber, Adolph.
 Knapp, Dr. H.
 Koehler, H.
 Kohlmann, Chas.
 Kohn, Aaron.
 Kraus, W.
 Kuhn, A.
 Lauer, Emil.
 Lauer, Wm. E.
 Lauterbach, S.
 Lawson, Robert.
 Lederer, Samuel.
 Lehman, Meyer.
 Levenson, Louis.
 Levin, M. H.
 Levine, Julius.
 Levino, A. M.
 Levy, Adolph.
 Levy, Lazarus.
 Lewisohn, Leonard.
 Lichtenauer, J. M.
 Loeb, Solomon.
 Lowenthal, Julius.
 Mainzer, Bernhard.
 Mali, H. W. T.
 Mandelbaum, L. H.
 Mayer, Oscar.
 Mayer, Siegfried W.
 Mendel, M. W.
 Menken, N. D.
 Menken, S. J.
 Morrison, Ed.
 Mosenthal, Hermann.

Mosenthal, Joseph.
 Moses, Sol.
 Nathan, Julian.
 Neukirch, Charles.
 Neustadter, Henry.
 Newman, Henry.
 Noeggerath, Dr. E.
 Oppenheimer, Max.
 Ottenheimer, Julius.
 Ottenheimer, Sol.
 Pfeiffer, Adolph.
 Pfeiffer, Philip.
 Prochownick, Adolph.
 Ranger, Sol.
 Reissman, Gustav.
 Rice, Henry.
 Rindskopf, M.
 Rose, Cornelius.
 Rosenbaum, A. S.
 Rosenblatt, Leo G.
 Rosenwald, Isaac.
 Rütten, August.
 Sachs Dr. Julius.
 Sablein, William.
 Samson, Felix.
 Schafer, Samuel M.
 Schafer, Simon.
 Schiele, Louis.
 Schlesinger, Charles.
 Schloss, Moses.
 Schloss, Philip.
 Scholle, Jacob.
 Seidenberg, Joseph.
 Seligman, Maurice.
 Sheftel, Adolph.
 Shenfield, Abr.
 Sidenberg, Gustavus.
 Sidenberg, Richard.
 Silberman, Jacob.
 Simm, Abr.
 Simm, Sol.
 Simon, E. B.
 Sinsheimer, Leopold,
 Solomon, B. L.
 Sonneborn, Jonas.
 Spiegelberg, Levi.
 Stachelberg, M.
 Steigerwald, Isaac.
 Stein, Sol.
 Steinhart, Israel.
 Steinman, Karl.
 Sternberger, Simon.,
 Stettheimer, J., jr.

Stiefel, L.
Stieglitz, Edward.
Strasburger, Louis.
Strauss, Nathan.
Strong, Wm. L.
Thalmann, Ernst.
Thalmessinger, M.
Thurnauer, Adolph.
Thurnauer, Felix.
Tuska, M.
Ullman, B.

Wallach, A.
Wallach, E.
Wallach, Henry.
Wallach, Isaac.
Walter, Philip.
Walter, Richard.
Wehle, Theodor.
Weissman, Leopold.
Wormser, Abraham.
Yankauer, David.
Zinn, Adolph.



ASSOCIATION
FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-
MUTES.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

SEC. 1. This society shall be known under the name of "The Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes."

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS.

SEC. 1. The objects of the association are :

(a) To introduce the articulate method as practiced in Germany, by the establishment of an institution based upon the eclectic system.

(b) To provide for the care and education of deaf-mutes.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1. There shall be three grades of membership, viz. : regular, life and honorary.

§ 2. Any person may become a member on being proposed at a regular meeting of the board of trustees and elected at a subsequent meeting thereof, by a unanimous vote of the members present at such meeting.

§ 3. Any person on payment of one hundred dollars may be elected a life member.

§ 4. The board of trustees shall have power to elect, as honorary members, persons of distinction, and such as have rendered eminent service to the association ; the said board, by a three-fourths vote of the members present at any regular meeting, shall also have power to strike from the roll, for good and sufficient cause, such as are or may hereafter be elected honorary members, provided notice of such intended action shall have been given at a previous meeting, and the member afforded a reasonable opportunity to present his objections.

§ 5. Regular and life members only shall have the privilege of voting or holding office.

§ 6. Any regular member who absents himself from the meetings of the association for the period of two consecutive years may, by a majority vote of the members present at a regular meeting of the association, be stricken from the roll, provided due notice shall have been given to him of such intended action.

§ 7. The number of regular members shall be limited to four hundred.

ARTICLE IV.

MEETINGS.

SEC. 1. The annual meeting of this association for the election of trustees, and the transaction of all necessary business shall be held in October.

§ 2. At such election the polls shall remain open for one hour.

§ 3. Immediately preceding the election, two tellers shall be chosen to act as inspectors of election.

§ 4. Special meetings may be called at any time by the board of trustees, or on the written application of fifteen members.

§ 5. Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum of the association.

§ 6. Members shall be notified of all meetings at least three days in advance.

ARTICLE V.

ADMINISTRATION.

SEC. 1. All executive power of the association shall be vested in a board of trustees, consisting of fifteen members, eight of whom shall constitute a quorum.

§ 2. At the first annual election, five trustees shall be elected for three years, five for two years, and five for one year; and at each subsequent election, five trustees shall be elected to serve for a term of three years.

§ 3. At the first meeting of the board of trustees following the annual election, they shall elect from their body a president, vice-president, and treasurer, and shall appoint a secretary, all of whom shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected and appointed.

§ 4. At the same meeting the board of trustees shall appoint for the ensuing year, from among its members, the following committees, consisting of not less than three each:

- (1.) A house committee.
- (2.) A committee on instruction.
- (3.) A finance committee.

§ 5. The house committee shall have general control of the management of the institution. They shall make all necessary regula-

tions for the government of the same, and appoint all employees, except instructors, subject to the approval of the board of trustees.

§ 6. The committee on instruction, of which the principal shall be a member *ex-officio*, shall have special charge and supervision of the school, the admission and dismissal of pupils, and the engagement and dismissal of instructors, subject to the approval of the board of trustees. They shall provide for an annual examination of the pupils.

§ 7. The finance committee shall audit all bills and accounts, examine from time to time the books of the secretary and treasurer, supervise the investment of the funds of the association, and ascertain and report their condition.

§ 8. The treasurer shall give an approved bond for an amount fixed by the board of trustees, before assuming the duties of his office.

§ 9. No money shall be paid out by the treasurer, except upon warrant signed by the president, and countersigned by the secretary, or the chairman of the finance committee.

§ 10. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees to submit, at the annual meeting, a detailed report of the administration of the affairs of the association, and the transactions of the standing committees.

§ 11. Any vacancy occurring before the close of the term shall be filled by the board until the next election.

§ 12. The board of trustees shall meet at least once a month, except in July and August.

ARTICLE VI.

BUILDING FUND.

SEC. 1. A building fund shall be created by the investment of moneys received for life membership, from special donations and bequests, and of such other moneys as the board of trustees shall decide upon, but no contract for building shall be entered upon without the consent of the association.

ARTICLE VII.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SEC. 1. Order of business for the meetings of the board of trustees:

1. Reading of minutes.
2. Reports by the chair.
3. Treasurer's report.
4. Reports of standing committees.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Nomination and election of members.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.

§ 2. Order of business for annual meetings of the association :

1. Reading of minutes.
2. Annual report of the board of trustees.
3. Reports of special committees.
4. Election of trustees.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 1. These by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the association, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided that such amendments shall have been presented, in writing, to the trustees, at least thirty days in advance, and by them embodied in the notice for said meeting.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CHAPTER 325.

AN ACT to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years, as amended April twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

PASSED April 25, 1863.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever a deaf-mute child, under the age of twelve years, shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this State, or shall be liable to become such charge, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor of such town, or of the supervisors of such county, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

§ 2. Any person, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child, within this State, over the age of six years and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the overseers of the poor of any town, or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing by satisfactory affidavit or other proof that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered, or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor, if satisfied that the parents or natural protectors of such child are, or such child is, in indigent circumstances, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

§ 3. The children placed in said institution, in pursuance of the foregoing sections, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided that such expense shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars each, per year, until they attain the age of twelve years, unless the directors of said institution shall find, as to any such child, that it is not a proper subject to remain in said institution.

§ 4. The expense of the board, tuition and clothing of such deaf-mute children, placed as aforesaid in said institution, not exceeding the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars per year, above allowed, shall be raised and collected as are other expenses for the support of the poor of the county from which said child shall be received, and the bills therefor, properly authenticated by the principal, or one of the officers of said institution, shall be paid to said institution by the said county; and its county treasurer, or chamberlain, as the case

may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 725.

AN ACT to increase the compensation authorized by the act entitled "An act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years," passed April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

PASSED April 24, 1867.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The expenses of the board, tuition and clothing of the children under the age of twelve years, placed in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, pursuant to the provisions of the third and fourth sections of chapter three hundred and twenty-five, laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall, until otherwise directed by law, be estimated at the rate of two hundred and thirty dollars per capita, instead of the amount therein provided.

§ 2. This act shall take effect September one, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 555, LAWS OF 1864, TITLE 1, SECTION 9.

Every indigent person, resident of this State, between twelve and twenty-five years of age, whose parent or parents, or, if an orphan, whose nearest friend, shall have been resident in this State for the three years preceding, and who may make application for that purpose, shall be received, if deaf and dumb, into the Institution for Deaf and Dumb, provided his or her application be approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction ; and in those cases where, in his opinion, absolute indigence is not established, he may approve of such application, and at the same time may impose conditions whereby some proportionate share of the expenses of educating and clothing such pupils shall be paid into the treasury by their parents, guardians or friends, in such way and manner, and at such time or times as he shall designate, which condition he may subsequently modify as he shall deem expedient.

CHAPTER 180.

AN ACT relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes.

PASSED April 12, 1870 ; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Sections one and two of an act entitled "An act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under

the age of twenty years," passed April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, are severally hereby amended by adding to and inserting therein after the words "New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," wherever the same occur in said sections, respectively; the words following, viz.: "or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes."

§ 2. All provisions of law now existing, fixing the expense of the board, tuition and clothing of children under twelve years, placed in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, shall apply to children who may, from time to time, be placed in said Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, in the same manner and with like effect as if said last-mentioned institution had also originally been named in the acts fixing such compensation, and as if said acts had provided for the payment thereof to the institution last mentioned, and the bills therefor, properly authenticated by the principal or one of the officers of the said last-mentioned institution, shall be paid to said institution by the counties respectively from which such children were severally received, and the county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

§ 3. Sections nine and ten of title one of an act entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the general acts relating to the public instruction," passed May second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, are hereby amended, so that the same shall extend and apply to the said "Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes," in the like manner and with the like effect as if said last-mentioned institution, as well as the other therein mentioned, had originally been named in the said sections respectively.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 213.

AN ACT relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes.

Passed April 29, 1875; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years," as amended by chapter one hundred and eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, and chapter five hundred and forty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

§ 1. Whenever a deaf-mute child, under the age of twelve years, shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this State, or shall be liable to become such charge, it

shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor of the town, or of the supervisors of said county, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Conteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 2. Section two of chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as amended by chapter one hundred and eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, and chapter five hundred and forty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows :

§ 2. Any parent, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child within this State, over the age of six years, and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the overseers of the poor of any town, or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing, by satisfactory affidavit or other proof, that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered, or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Conteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the City of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 3. Sections three and four of chapter three hundred and twenty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five are hereby amended so as to read as follows :

§ 3. The children placed in said institutions, in pursuance of the foregoing sections, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided such expense shall not exceed three hundred dollars each per year, until they attain the age of twelve years, unless the directors of the institution, to which a child has been sent, shall find that such child is not a proper subject to remain in said institution.

§ 4. The expenses for the board, tuition and clothing for such deaf-mute children, placed as aforesaid in said institutions, not exceeding the amount of three hundred dollars per year, above allowed, shall be raised and collected as are other expenses of the county from which such children shall be received ; and the bills therefor, properly authenticated by the principal or one of the officers of the institution, shall be paid to said institution by the said county ; and its county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

§ 5. Sections nine and ten of title one of chapter five hundred and fifty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled

“An act to revise and consolidate the several acts relating to public instruction,” is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 9. Every person resident in this State, between twelve and twenty-five years of age, whose parent or parents, or if an orphan, whose nearest friend shall have been a resident in this State for the three years preceding, and who may make application for that purpose, shall be received into one of the following named institutions, viz.: The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; the New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes; the Le Contoulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in this State for the education of deaf mutes,* either of the institutions aforesaid shall be provided with board, lodging and tuition; and the directors of said institution shall receive for each pupil so provided for, the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, in quarterly payments, to be paid by the treasurer of the State, on the warrant of the comptroller, to the treasurer of said institution, on his presenting a bill showing the actual time and number of such pupils attending the institution, and which bill shall be signed by the president and secretary of the institution, and verified by their oaths. The regular term of instruction for such pupils shall be five years; but the superintendent of public instruction may, in his discretion, extend the term of any pupil for a period not exceeding three years. The pupils provided for in this and the preceding section of this title shall be designated State pupils, and all the existing provisions of law applicable to State pupils now in said institutions shall apply to pupils herein provided for.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

I. This institution is intended for children who are either entirely or partially mute in consequence of congenital or adventitious deafness and cannot be educated in common schools.

II. Candidates for admission must be over six and under fourteen years of age, of ordinary intelligence and constitutional vigor, and free from contagious diseases. They must pass a satisfactory examination regarding these points.

III. Pay pupils from our own State are charged \$400 a year, payable semi-annually, in advance. This sum provides for tuition, board, washing and medical treatment in ordinary cases of sickness.

* So in the original; probably an omission.

IV. Pupils between the ages of six and twelve years to be supported at public expense are admitted to the institution by a certificate from the county supervisor. (See accompanying blank forms Nos. 1 and 2.) Those over twelve must procure, either directly or through the principal of the institution, a certificate from the Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany. (See blank form No. 3.)

V. All pupils entering the institution are admitted for the current school year. No deduction will be made from the annual charge in consequence of absence on any account whatever, nor will the tuition fee or any portion thereof be refunded in case of withdrawal of pay pupils before the expiration of the school term.

VI. The board of trustees reserve to themselves and their officers the right to discharge any pupil for good and sufficient reason.

VII. The annual vacation extends from the third Wednesday in June until the first Wednesday in September. All pupils are expected to be taken to their homes at this time.

VIII. All inquiries and applications for the admission of pupils must be made to the principal at the institution.

No. 1.

APPLICATION FOR THE ADMISSION OF COUNTY PUPILS.

To be made to, and retained by the supervisor.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF

} ss. :

of the town of

, in said county, deposes and says that he

is the
of
, a deaf-mute child, residing with deponent, and who was

born on the day of

; that in consequence of the infirmity of said child its morals and

comfort cannot be properly cared for in its present situation ; and deponent desires that said child be placed in the

Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, for support and education, pursuant to chapter 180 of the

Laws of 1870, as amended by chapter 213 of the Laws of 1875.

Dated _____, 187.

No. 2.

CERTIFICATE.

To be granted by supervisor or overseer, to be sent to the Institution.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF _____

I have this day selected _____, of _____, as a county pupil in the Institution for the _____ day of _____ years from the _____ at the expense of the county of _____ as amended by chapter 213, Laws of 1875.

of the town of

Dated , 18 .

APPLICATION.

To be sent to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany, in cases of candidates for admission twelve years of age and over.

The undersigned _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____, hereby certifies that _____, of said town, is a deaf-mute. The said _____ was _____ years of age on the _____ day of _____, 18 ____; is of good moral character, free from disease and possesses intellectual faculties capable of instruction. The names of the parents of the said _____ have resided in this State for the last three years. They are _____ as a State pupil in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes; and I recommend this application to the favorable consideration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Clothing will be furnished by _____
Dated _____, 18 ____.

_____ of the town of _____

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS
SHOULD CONTAIN WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. What is the full name of the child ?
2. When was born ?
3. Where was born ?
4. Was born deaf ?
5. At what age did become deaf ?
6. What was the cause of deafness ?
7. Is the deafness total or partial ?
8. Can hear the voice ?
9. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness ?
10. Did any benefit result from the treatment ?
11. Can the child speak, or read from the lips ?
12. Has been under instruction, and where ?
13. Has paralysis, defective vision, or any signs of mental im-
becility or idiocy ?
14. Has had small-pox, or been vaccinated ?
15. Has had scarlet fever ?
16. Has had measles ?
17. Has had the mumps ?
18. Has had the hooping-cough ?
19. Are there any other cases of deafness in the family ? if so, give
the names.
20. Are there any cases of deafness among relatives or ancestors ? if
so, who.
21. If any relatives are deaf, what was the cause ?
22. What is the full name of father or guardian ?
23. What is the full name of mother ?
24. What is the occupation of father ?
25. What is the post-office address of father or guardian ?
26. Are both parents living ?
27. Has a second connection been formed by marriage ?
28. Was there any relationship between the parents previous to
marriage ?
29. What are the names and ages of the other children ?
30. In what country were the parents born ?

LOCATION AND ADDRESS.

The institution is located on Lexington avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets. All letters should be addressed to the Principal at the institution.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to "The Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes," incorporated by the Legislature of New York in the year 1869, the sum of _____ dollars.

(Signed)

ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION
OF DEAF-MUTES.

Application for Membership.

NEW YORK, _____, 187 .

The undersigned respectfully requests you to propose him as a (life) (regular) member of your association.

Name.

Residence.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes,

AT ROME, N. Y.

For the year ending September 30, 1885.



TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 13, 1886.

ALBANY, N. Y.:

WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY,

LEGISLATIVE PRINTERS.

1886.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.

President.

B. J. BEACH.

Vice-Presidents.

Dr. W. J. P. KINGSLEY ; Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, D. D.

Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN G. BISSELL.

First Class — Term expires February, 1886.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. B. J. BEACH, | 3. E. L. STEVENS, |
| 2. W. R. HUNTINGTON, | 4. W. W. WARDWELL, |
| | 5. G. H. LYNCH. |

Second Class — Term expires February, 1887.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. W. J. P. KINGSLEY, | 3. Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, D. D., |
| 2. J. D. ELY, | 4. THOMAS H. STRYKER, |
| | 5. ALFRED ETHRIDGE. |

Third Class — Term expires February, 1888.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. C. KESSINGER, | 3. JOHN G. BISSELL, |
| 2. D. P. McHARG, | 4. EDWARD COMSTOCK, |
| | 5. JAMES H. SEARLES. |

Executive Committee.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. B. J. BEACH, <i>ex officio</i> , | 3. D. P. McHARG, |
| 2. JOHN G. BISSELL, | 4. ALFRED ETHRIDGE, |
| | 5. EDWARD COMSTOCK. |

Building Committee.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. EDWARD COMSTOCK, | 3. D. P. McHARG, |
| 2. ALFRED ETHRIDGE, | 4. B. J. BEACH, |
| | 5. THOMAS H. STRYKER. |

LIST OF LIFE MEMBERS.

A. K. Adams,	B. N. Huntington,*	A. S. Roberts,
Sanford Adams,*	W. R. Huntington,	Ira L. Reed,
Sanford Adams, Jr.,	Daniel Huntington,	G. V. Selden,
James Aiken,	J. B. Jervis,*	J. H. Searles,
E. B. Armstrong,*	G. W. Jones,	R. R. Searles,
George Barnard,	H. R. Jones,	J. C. Smith,
J. B. Barton,*	J. R. Julian,	M. W. Smith,*
B. J. Beach,	John Kelley,	Wm. N. Smith,
F. B. Beers,	A. C. Kessinger,	S. S. T. Smith,
G. N. Bissell,	C. F. Keith,*	W. W. Smith,*
John G. Bissell,	W. J. P. Kingsley,	E. L. Stevens,
E. F. Brown,	W. L. Kingsley,	James Stevens,
Calvert Comstock,*	G. L. Kingsley,	S. B. Stevens,*
Edward Comstock,	H. M. Lawton,	H. L. Stillman,
I. Denio,	R. E. Lee,*	Rev. Peter Stryker,
J. Dyett,	D. F. Livermore,	John Stryker,*
J. D. Ely,	J. C. Longland,	Thos. H. Stryker,
James Elwell,	G. H. Lynch,	A. Sandford,
C. W. Elmer,	D. P. McHarg,	R. W. Thomas,
A. Ethridge,	George Merrill,	F. H. Thomas,
F. A. Ethridge,	I. T. Miner,*	J. Townsend,
Henry A. Foster,	P. H. Miner,	A. P. Tuller,
T. M. Flandrau,	H. W. Mitchell,	David Utley,*
John Groves,	J. L. Mudge,	S. G. Visscher,
James Hagerty,	N. Mudge,	Samuel Wardwell,
George Hahn,*	M. McDonough,*	Wm. Wardwell,
George Hammill,	J. S. Mowry,	John S. Wardwell,
H. Hannahs,	John B. Morrow,	M. C. West,
J. S. Haselton,	E. B. Nelson,	B. W. Williams,
Z. Hill,*	T. G. Nock,	B. H. Wright,
J. S. Hovey,	J. M. Orton,	J. Walker,*
Edward Huntington,*	D. B. Prince,	H. K. White.

* Deceased.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal.

EDWARD BEVERLY NELSON, B. A.

Professors and Teachers.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. FORT LEWIS SELINEY, | 6. J. EDWIN STORY, |
| 2. WM. M. CHAMBERLAIN, | 7. THOMAS H. JEWELL, |
| 3. ALBERT P. KNIGHT, | 8. CORNELIA RUSS, |
| 4. JONATHAN H. EDDY, | 9. PRUDENCE E. BURCHARD,* |
| 5. LEWIS N. BENEDICT, | 10. MARY C. BENNETT. |

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Attending Physician.

THOMAS M. FLANDRAU, M. D.

Steward.

EDWARD B. NELSON.

Supervisors.

EDWARD P. JOHNSON,

ELLA J. RANDALL.

ADELBERT DAWLEY,

Matron.

Mrs. MARY ADELLA GRIFFIN.

Assistant Matrons.

Mrs. ESTHER H. FLINT,

Mrs. ISADORE RICH.

Sewing Matron.

Miss CYNTHIA M. HUBBARD.

Housekeepers.

Miss JENNIE EAGLAND,

Miss NELLIE SCOTT.

Nurse.

Mrs. BARBARA TYLER.

Caretaker.

Miss MARY FULLAM.

Seamstress.

Miss MARY E. JONES.

Engineer.

J. M. COTTMAN.

Watchman.

HORATIO GRIDLEY.

* Teacher of articulation.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 22.

IN ASSEMBLY.

JANUARY 13, 1886.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR
DEAF-MUTES.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ALBANY, *Jan. 12, 1886.*

Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED, *Speaker of the Assembly :*

SIR —I have the honor to transmit herewith the Eleventh Annual Report of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.

Very respectfully yours,

JAS. E. MORRISON,
Acting Superintendent.

REPORT.

The trustees of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes respectfully present to the Legislature their eleventh annual report, being for the year ending September 30, 1885.

The whole number of pupils connected with the institution on September 30, 1885, was one hundred and fifty-four, of which number ninety-four were males and sixty females. The whole number of pupils connected with the institution during the year was one hundred and sixty-four, one hundred and thirty-four of whom were supported by the State of New York, by the counties twenty-nine, and one by the parents. The average attendance was about one hundred and fifty-six

The sanitary condition of the institute during the year has been very satisfactory, with the single exception of an outbreak of measles, which affected twenty pupils and resulted in the death of one of them.

Including a balance on hand September 30, 1884, of \$60.17, the total income for the year has been \$53,601.65, out of which all the current expenses of the institute have been paid, and the indebtedness existing September 30, 1884, has been reduced by the sum of \$4,900, leaving on the date of September 30, 1885, a balance of cash on hand of \$467.36, and as the only indebtedness the sum of \$11,500, due to the Rome savings bank on mortgage of the real estate of the institution, at five per cent interest.

Reference is respectfully made to the reports of the superintendent, the physician and the treasurer of the institution, which accompany this report, for details of information.

Respectfully submitted,

BLOOMFIELD J. BEACH,

President of the Board of Trustees.

October 1, 1885.

[Assem. Doc. No. 22.]

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1884.....	\$60 17
From the Comptroller, State of New York	32, 794 53
From tuition of one pupil.....	41 66
From parents for clothing of pupils.....	73 98
From sales of sundry articles.....	55 81
From borrowed money.....	9, 000 00
From treasurers of the following counties :	
Oneida... ..	4, 477 12
Onondaga	2, 021 04
Rensselaer	51 62
Oswego	1, 259 35
Otsego.....	469 02
Wayne.....	55 11
Montgomery	6 30
Monroe	12 19
Madison	311 63
Washington	2 36
Chemung	43 62
Lewis	524 60
Jefferson.....	383 93
Herkimer	165 09
Hamilton	575 83
Orleans	28 46
Broome.....	500 28
Saratoga	110 95
Delaware	15 68
Westchester	14 38
Fulton.....	355 11
St. Lawrence	48 64
Warren	21 00
Clinton	16 28
Schoharie	1 45
Chenango	15 62
Albany	47 54
Cayuga	11 30
Wyoming	30 00
	<hr/>
	\$53, 601 65

EXPENDITURES.

Groceries and Provisions.

Apples, 391½ barrels	\$61 00
Apples, dried, 110 pounds.. ..	11 00
Bran, 295 pounds.....	4 20
Buckwheat, 261½ pounds.....	9 16
Butter, 3,117 pounds.....	735 37
Berries, 36 boxes.....	3 81
Bread, 14,456 pounds	870 45
Beef, 14,688½ pounds.....	1, 839 07
Beans.....	87 06
Baking powder, 190 pounds.....	73 60
Buns and cakes, 4,678.....	32 89
Caraway seed	50
Cheese, 247¾ pounds.....	10 19
Cherries, 1 case	4 50
Chocolate, 96 pounds	38 88
Cider, 1 barrel.....	2 50
Cinnamon, 5 pounds.....	2 25
Cocoanut, 105 pounds.....	31 80
Corn, 12 cases.....	24 00
Corn starch, 160 pounds.....	11 80
Coffee, 150 pounds	35 20
Crackers, 917 pounds.....	53 01
Cranberries, 2 bushels....	12 00
Currants, 5 pounds	1 25
Eggs, 278 dozen	53 45
Fish.....	207 56
Flour, 44¼ barrels	237 40
Flour, graham, 2 cases	6 00
Gelatine, 2 dozen.....	3 50
Grapes, 20½ pounds.....	2 05
Ham, 790½ pounds	118 38
Ice	55 61
Lemons	7 10
Lemon extract, 6 bottles.....	6 10
Lard, 1,486 pounds	134 06
Meal, 4½ barrels.....	18 75
Melons, 33	4 08
Milk, 53,682 quarts.....	1, 871 59
Mince meat, 130 pounds.....	9 75
Miscellaneous vegetables.....	226 65
Molasses, 169 gallons.....	80 66
Mustard, 10 pounds.....	5 00
Mutton, 604½ pounds.....	84 63
Oat meal, 19½ barrels.....	116 51
Carried forward	\$7, 214 32

Brought forward	\$7, 214 32
Oranges, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	9 00
Oysters, 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons	48 06
Peas, 6 cases	20 25
Peaches, 2 cases	8 50
Pepper, 14 pounds	4 70
Pickles	11 00
Pineapples, 1 case	3 50
Pork and sausage, 1,356 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds ...	176 38
Potatoes, 738 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	319 94
Potatoes, sweet, 1 barrel	3 75
Poultry, 277 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	39 99
Prunes, 198 pounds	17 82
Raisins, 4 boxes	12 05
Rice, 326 pounds	24 26
Salmon, 1 dozen cans	88
Salt, 23 sacks	10 25
Soda, 23 pounds	1 82
Succotash, 3 cases	9 00
Sugar, 8,380 pounds	502 76
Tea, 86 pounds ..	38 70
Tapioca, 75 pounds	4 00
Tomatoes, 10 cases	20 00
Vanilla extract, 10 bottles	11 00
Vinegar, 98 gallons	15 60
Yeast cakes, 92	1 84

\$8, 529 37

Furniture and Fixtures.

Axe	\$1 00
Bath brick, 1 box	90
Basket	80
Beeswax	20
Bill file	10
Blankets, 24 pairs	60 25
Bowls, 25	9 73
Brooms, 17 dozen	42 00
Brushes, 52	12 25
Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ trier	2 50
Carpet, 134 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	99 52
Carpet paper, 108 yards	6 70
Chambers, 28	11 40
Chairs, 88	70 25
Coalscuttles, 4	6 00
Combs	6 75
Cottons, 222 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	32 19

Carried forward

\$362 54

\$8, 529 37

Brought forward	\$362 54	\$8, 529 37
Cups and saucers, 108.....	19 18	
Curtains and fixtures.....	6 76	
Dials.....	2 00	
Dishes.....	15 82	
Foundation for scales.....	23 75	
Gasoline furnace.....	7 50	
Glasses, 72.....	5 25	
Hamper.....	3 75	
Invoice file.....	1 15	
Kitchen ware.....	18 55	
Knives and forks.....	11 45	
Ladders, 2.....	5 50	
Laying carpets.....	6 15	
Looking glasses, 8.....	5 00	
Matting, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.....	3 17	
Mattress.....	18 00	
Mops and mopping.....	27 90	
Needles	3 37	
Pails, 15.....	4 80	
Pans, 43.....	10 25	
Pillows, 3	12 75	
Pitchers and bowls.....	34 40	
Plates, 144.....	10 70	
Quilts, 12.....	11 40	
Repairing sewing machines	2 50	
Repairing mattresses.....	7 75	
Rope and twine	6 96	
Rubber cloth, 18 yards	13 50	
Shades, 24.....	5 50	
Scissors, 3 pairs.....	2 50	
Shot for scales.....	5	
Shovels, 24.....	7 95	
Steel.....	1 00	
Stove fixings.....		
Stove jobbing.....	35 78	
Stoves, 4.....	64 75	
Tack puller.....	20	
Thermometers, 6.....	1 00	
Thimbles, 57.....	1 58	
Toilet set.....	2 50	
Toweling, 289 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	33 87	
Traps, 7	2 15	
Washboards, 18	3 88	
Washstand.....	3 50	
Whetstone.....	10	
		1, 011 13
Carried forward		\$9, 540 50

Brought forward \$9,540 50

Clothing.

Arm shields.....	\$0 25
Braid.....	5 07
Buckles.....	1 00
Buttons, 414 $\frac{1}{3}$ dozen.....	29 35
Calico, 391 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.....	15 70
Cambric, 962 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	65 55
Cashmere, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.....	1 63
Canvas, 6 yards	1 50
Cheviot, 157 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.....	17 35
Collars.....	8 92
Corsets, 15.....	7 50
Corset laces.....	15
Cottons, 936 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.....	117 19
Drawers, 113 pairs.....	60 55
Dress goods, 415 yards.....	81 13
Drilling, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.....	1 03
Elastic	4 77
Flannel, 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.....	26 76
Handkerchiefs, 72.....	7 50
Hats and caps, 152	99 40
Hooks and eyes	75
Hose, 312 pairs	81 26
Lace, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.....	85
Night dress.....	1 00
Neckwear	8 70
Overcoats, 27	135 50
Pants, 30 pairs	106 50
Pins....	4 62
Plaid, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.....	3 27
Ribbon, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.....	63
Rubbers, 248 pairs	136 68
Shawls, 3.....	15 50
Shirting, 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards	6 53
Shirts, 13.....	9 75
Shoes, 241 pairs.....	412 30
Suits, 98	815 55
Suspenders, 137 pairs	25 80
Thread.....	31 97
Wrappers	38 10

2,387 56

Miscellaneous.

Advertising	\$3 50
Balls and bats	10 25

Carried forward..... \$13 75 \$11,928 06

Brought forward	\$13 75	\$11,928 06
Blacking, 4 dozen	2 80	
Blueing, 7 pounds	3 50	
Cartage	22 80	
Chloride lime, 39 pounds	3 30	
City directory	2 50	
Clipping horse	3 60	
Conversation tube	7 50	
Cutting hay	12 00	
Delegations to Albany	37 30	
Delegation to Sageville	20 50	
Expressage	7 96	
Fee clerk Board of Claims	2 00	
Flower and gilt paper	1 02	
Funeral expenses of J. Archambeau ..	16 00	
Hack hire	13 50	
Horseshoeing	16 05	
Legislative Manual	1 00	
Newspaper subscriptions	16 00	
Matches, 2 cases	4 20	
Miscellaneous repairing	3 15	
Oats and hay	58 17	
Paint for theatricals	1 06	
Printing	137 10	
Pupils' expenses home	32 26	
Rent of ball grounds	20 00	
Rent of telephones	90 00	
Repairing carriage and harness	22 30	
Sapolio, 2½ gross	25 00	
Silver and cotton wire	25	
Soap	212 20	
Starch, 199 pounds	10 35	
Subscription to American Annals ..	50 00	
Telegraphing	1 37	
Water-closet paper	43 56	
Water rents	110 00	
		1,024 05

Stationery and Postage.

Blank books	\$8 50
Blank cards, 300	1 20
Book covers, 108	1 92
Clips, 4	60
Envelopes	4 00
Erasers, 147	16 56
Ink	15 88

Carried forward	\$48 66	\$12,952 11
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Brought forward	\$48 66	\$12, 952 11
Mucilage, 3 bottles.....	1 10	
Pencils	18 95	
Pens.....	3 95	
Postage	76 44	
Post-office box rent.....	2 25	
Rubber bands.....	4 35	
Rubber erasers.....	95	
School books, 547.....	236 67	
Slates, 72.....	7 75	
Sponges.....	4 83	
Wrapping paper.....	3 00	
Writing paper.....	30 75	
	<hr/>	439 65

Carpenter Shop.

Glue	\$3 35	
Lumber	157 26	
Nails	4 79	
Pulleys	2 15	
Sandpaper.....	25	
Screws.....	12 34	
Tools	7 49	
	<hr/>	187 63

Shoe Shop.

Leather and supplies.....		285 94
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Construction and Repair.

Brackets	\$7 65	
Carpentry	457 07	
Galvanized chimney	9 75	
Gasoline	3 20	
Glass, 102 lights.....	16 87	
Hasps and bolts.....	2 02	
Hinges, 14	99	
Hitching posts, 2.....	5 00	
Hooks	18	
Locks, 12.....	11 85	
Masonry	150 28	
Miscellaneous materials.....	1 68	
Miscellaneous repairs.....	6 85	
Paint	3 52	
Painting	821 34	
Plumbing materials.....	280 30	
Putty.....	1 10	

Carried forward.....	\$1, 779 65	\$13, 865 33
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Brought forward	\$1, 779 65	\$13, 865 33
Sash cords	10 75	
Sewerage work	259 27	
Thawing pipes	18 40	
Whitening	10	
		2, 068 17

Fuel and Lights.

Burners, 12	\$3 00	
Coal, 418½ tons	1,564 81	
Lamp	4 00	
Lamp chimneys	16 00	
Lantern	1 75	
Oil	121 12	
Wick	2 40	
Wood, 26¼ cords	84 05	
		1, 797 13

Medical.

Medical attendance	\$584 00	
Medicines	121 56	
		705 56

Salaries and Wages.

Principal	\$3, 000 00	
Accountant	500 00	
Professors and teachers	7, 450 00	
Matron and assistants	1, 979 25	
Supervisors	1, 200 00	
Foreman of shops	237 50	
Domestics generally	4, 434 78	
		18, 801 53

Rent and Insurance.

Rents of buildings	\$825 00	
Insurance premiums	244 50	
		1, 069 50
Interest and bank discounts		927 07
Paid bank loans		9, 400 00
Paid on mortgage to Rome Savings Bank		4, 500 00
Cash on hand 30th September, 1885		467 36
		\$53, 601 65

Indebtedness.

To the Rome Savings Bank	\$11, 500 00
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STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County of Oneida, } ss.:

Bloomfield J. Beach, president, and John G. Bissell, treasurer of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome, New York, being severally and duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says: The first-named that he is such president as aforesaid, the second-named that he is such treasurer as aforesaid, and that the foregoing statement was made up under his supervision as treasurer of said institution, and both say that the foregoing statement of receipts and expenditures of said institution for the year ending 30th of September, 1885, is in all respects just and correct, according to the best knowledge and belief of said deponents.

BLOOMFIELD J. BEACH.

JOHN G. BISSELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, {
this 11th day of January, 1886. }

F. L. WAGER, *Notary Public.*

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

To the Board of Trustees of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes :

GENTLEMEN — I have the honor to respectfully submit to you my eleventh annual report, being for the year ending September 30, 1885.

During this period there were 197 admissions to the hospital of the institution, embracing 99 persons, divided as follows :

Pupils, boys.....	52
Pupils, girls.....	41
	<hr/>
	93
Employees, female.....	6
	<hr/>
Total persons treated.....	99
	<hr/> <hr/>

Of the pupils :

41 were admitted once.....	41 admissions
24 were admitted twice.....	48 admissions
20 were admitted three times.....	60 admissions
4 were admitted four times.....	16 admissions
1 was admitted five times.....	5 admissions
2 were admitted six times.....	12 admissions
1 was admitted nine times.....	9 admissions
	<hr/>
93	191 admissions

Of the employees :

6 were admitted once.....	6 admissions
	<hr/>
99 persons admitted in all.....	197 times.
	<hr/> <hr/>

The number of cases of disease which have been treated during the year are as follows :

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

Asthma (in two pupils).....	9
Sub-acute bronchitis.....	10
Inflammatory croup.....	4
Epistaxis ..	1
Pneumonia	2
	<hr/>
	26

Disease of the Heart.

Dilatation with dropsy.....	1	
	—	1

Diseases of the Digestive Organs.

Colic	1	
Constipation	7	
Diarrhoea	4	
Dyspepsia.....	1	
Piles	1	
Sub-acute hepatitis.....	1	
Indigestion	5	
Indigestion with headache....	15	
Indigestion with vomiting....	11	
Jaundice.....	4	
Quinsy.....	1	
Salivary fistula (operation)	1	
Toothache	7	
Tonsilitis, follicular	19	
	—	78

Fevers.

Ephemeral fever.....	1	
Measles	21	
	—	22

Diseases of the Skin.

Ring-worm of the scalp.....	1	
Roseola	3	
Boils	1	
Erysipelas	1	
Whitlow	1	
Eczema	3	
Itch (scabies).....	1	
Herpes of the cheek	1	
	—	12

Diseases of the Ear.

Otitis, acute.....	2	
Otitis, sub-acute	7	
Cystic tumor of the auricle removed.....	1	
Impacted wax removed.....	1	
	—	11

Diseases of the Eye.

Conjunctivitis.....	15	
Stye	1	
	—	16

Diseases of Females.

Hysteria	1	
Anæmia.....	1	
	—	2

Other Diseases.

Rheumatism, acute articular.....	3	
Rheumatism, subacute articular	3	
Rheumatism, muscular	5	
Neuralgia.....	7	
Pleurodyne.....	1	
Bunion	1	
	—	20

Injuries.

Contusions	4	
Sprain, shoulder.....	1	
Sprain, elbow with abscess, severe	1	
Burn	1	
Scald	1	
	—	8
Not sick	1	
	—	1

Total number of cases.. . . . 197

In comparing the record of the year just terminated with that of the preceding year, it will be found that the number of cases admitted into the hospital for each year differ but little.

Cases admitted in 1884.....	200
Cases admitted in 1885.....	197
	—
Decrease	3

The number of patients treated is, however, considerably diminished.

Number of persons treated in 1884.....	110
Number of persons treated in 1885.....	99
	—
Decrease	11

In my last report I called attention to the continuous improvement in the general health of our pupils shown by a constant annual diminution of these figures, extending through several successive years. The change for the better this year is not as great or striking as in some former years. This may be attributed in part to an invasion of measles, which affected twenty pupils and one house-maid. And it is not impossible that we may have arrived at the minimum of sickness likely to occur in such an institution as ours.

The epidemic of measles was by far the most important medical event of the year. It rendered the type of our pulmonary affections more severe, and occurring in the early spring compelled the little sufferers to undergo a prolonged confinement in the hospital while awaiting the advent of mild weather. From it also resulted the death of a scholar.

Joseph Archambault died March 18, 1885, of measles complicated with intense capillary bronchitis. He was an amiable but delicate child, nearly twelve years of age. His mental development had been greatly impeded by severe disease of the brain and he constantly exhibited the spasmodic movements of chronic chorea. It is not probable that his life would have been much prolonged had he escaped this attack.

It is with great regret that I record here the death of Mrs. Eliza Moore, aged fifty-nine years, on March 30, 1885. She was an estimable lady, for several years in the employment of this institution. Her death followed a protracted attack of dropsy, connected with chronic disease of the heart and lungs.

The health of our inmates examined in detail varied but little from the history of last year. The sickness, generally mild in character, occasionally displayed greater severity. Some cases of measles and pneumonia gave me much anxiety, but all of them convalesced excepting those whose deaths have been already referred to.

An interesting and successful surgical operation was performed on Charles Lashbrook, one of our older scholars. During the scarlet fever which caused his deafness an ulceration perforated his cheek leaving a *salivary fistula*. Although painless this defect is annoying and disagreeable. The saliva had for fifteen years constantly escaped through a minute opening on the outside of his cheek. While eating the discharge was always profuse and very unpleasant to those near him. He resolved to undergo an operation in June last and now feels himself fully rewarded for the suffering endured.

Uninterrupted attention has been given by me to the hygienic condition of the institution. The diet, clothing and cleanliness of the pupils has been found entirely satisfactory, and the thorough renewal and improvement which the plumbing has received this summer must contribute largely to the health of our inmates.

Dr. R. E. Sutton of this city has kindly given me his advice in some of the more serious cases of sickness, and it is with pleasure that I repeat my approbation of the very competent manner in which Mrs. Tyler, long the matron of our little hospital, has performed her duties.

THOS. M. FLANDRAU, M. D.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Board of Trustees of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes :

GENTLEMEN — In compliance with the laws of the State and the custom of this institution I hereby present to you the eleventh annual report regarding the workings of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, during the fiscal year which closed on the 30th of September, 1885. There were under instruction in the institution one hundred and two male, and sixty-two female pupils, a total of one hundred and sixty-four, which includes sixteen new admissions. Ten pupils severed their connection with the school during the year, eight males and two females, of which number the terms of five had expired, three were detained at home (cause unknown), one was returned to his parents, and one died, leaving ninety-four male and sixty female pupils, a total of one hundred and fifty-four, connected with the institution September 30, 1885. Of the whole number during the year there were supported by the State of New York, one hundred and thirty-four; by the counties, twenty-nine; and by parents, one. The average attendance was about one hundred and fifty-six.

With no change in the educational department the instruction of the deaf and dumb under our charge has been very successfully carried on during the past year, every known method having been employed to give our pupils a sound, practical education, which it is impossible for them to obtain except in special schools of this class. Our instructors have been gentlemen and ladies of experience and energy — some of them being teachers of a life's experience. As the arrangement of the classes and our system of instruction were thoroughly dissected in my last annual report, there will be no necessity of saying any thing upon those subjects as there have been no changes, except the various promotions from the different classes of pupils who have passed a satisfactory examination. Every class in the institution was thoroughly and personally examined by the principal in June last, some by means of written examinations, and some orally. The results of these examinations were very gratifying to the examiner, and showed that both the teachers and pupils had been attentive to their duties during the past year.

With the exception of the promotion of Mrs. Isadore Rich, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. Moore, and the appointment of a person in her place, there have been no changes in the domestic department.

The trades of printing, shoemaking, cabinet-making and glazing were taught to those of the boys who showed capacity for handicraft. The girls received practical instruction in dressmaking, in all kinds of domestic sewing, and the various kinds of housework, and in order that the pupils might have the proper outdoor recreation, an extensive playground was provided. The literary association of the institution furnished intellectual recreation every week throughout the school term. One of the most important factors in our little community, although a private enterprise of one of the boys, is the printing office, which, during the past term, has given employment to ten boys, who have made good progress in the trade, some of them having worked in printing offices during the vacation and given good satisfaction. A little paper called "*The Register*," is issued every Saturday from the office, devoted principally to news from the institution and to such select matter as will encourage a taste for reading among the pupils. Circulating as it does, to a considerable extent, among outsiders and the friends and parents of pupils, it serves to keep our work before the public. The boys do all the mechanical part of the work, the matter being selected or written by one of the teachers, who exercises a general supervision over the concern. The cases and stands and other necessary furniture of the office were all made in the carpenter shop. The office has done considerable printing in the way of blanks, examination reports, etc., and when it is provided with better facilities, which are about to be ordered, it will be competent to do still other and more extensive work. It is a valuable adjunct to the industrial department of the institution and is appreciated by all. Like all our industries, it had a small beginning, and like the rest is already quite effective in its influences.

As our pupils are acquiring more and more the habit of reading, which certainly ought not to be discouraged, a few words about our library would not perhaps be inappropriate. The institution library has grown from year to year by the gifts of kind local friends, by purchase, and occasional donations from a distance, but its wants are yet far from being supplied. The pupils evince great interest on the mental recreation and improvement it affords, and their intellectual wants increase with their development. There are standard works of travel, history and biography of interest to the young, and their donation by those who have them to spare would fill a gap that has already existed too long and would confer a lasting benefit upon the institution.

With the exception of a few cases of measles the past year, the general physical condition of the pupils has been excellent. We have had one death. For further particulars and details regarding the health of the pupils, I respectfully refer you to the report of our worthy physician.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of the following newspapers :

The Rome Daily Sentinel.....	Rome, N. Y.
The Roman Citizen.....	Rome, N. Y.
The Rome Republican.....	Rome, N. Y.
The Goodson Gazette.....	Staunton, Va.
The Deaf-Mute Journal.....	New York, N. Y.
The Vis-a-Vis.....	Columbus, Ohio.
The Deaf-Mute Record.....	Fulton, Mo.
The Deaf-Mute Optic.....	Little Rock, Ark.
The Deaf-Mute Mirror.....	Flint, Mich.
The Deaf-Mute Advance.....	Jacksonville, Ill.
The Deaf-Mute Times.....	Delavan, Wis.
The Kansas Star.....	Olathe, Kan.
The Deaf-Mute Bulletin.....	Frederick, Md.
The Nebraska Deaf-Mute Journal.	Omaha, Neb.
The Deaf-Mute Index.....	Colorado Springs, Col.
Paper for our Little People.....	Rochester, N. Y.
The Tablet.....	Romney, West Va.
The Mutes Companion.....	Faribault, Minn.
The Auralist.....	Omaha, Neb.
The Deaf-Mute Ranger.....	Austin, Texas.
The Kentucky Deaf-Mute.....	Danville, Ky.
The Silent Observer.....	Knoxville, Tenn.
The Deaf-Mute Voice.....	Jackson, Miss.
The New Method.....	Englewood, Ill.
Our Little World.....	Philadelphia, Penn.
The Silent Nation.....	Toronto, Canada.
The Deaf-Mute Hawkeye.....	Council Bluffs, Iowa.
The Deaf-Mute Pelican.....	Baton Rouge, La.
The Pacific Monthly.....	Berkeley, Cal.

To those kind citizens of Rome who generously contributed to the enjoyment of the children on Christmas, we are greatly indebted.

In June last, the tenth annual exhibition was held in the chapel of the institution before a crowded house, and seemed to give general satisfaction. A few of the original productions of our pupils will be found annexed to this report. The following resolutions, passed at a previous meeting of the board of trustees, were read :

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The following named State pupils in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome, N. Y., have passed an examination satisfactory alike as regards attainments and conduct; and

WHEREAS, The same have completed, or during the coming academical year will complete, the term of five years, for which they were originally selected as State pupils by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; therefore

Resolved, That the said pupils be, and they are hereby recommended to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to be continued under instruction three years from and after the expiration of their several terms, agreeably to the existing provisions of law:

Augustus Alterhouse, from September 1, 1885.

James Walsh, from July 5, 1885.

Mary Johnson, from October 19, 1885.

Cora Shutts, from August 21, 1885.

Jesse H. Kenyon, from October 17, 1885.

Charles A. Messinger, from August 23, 1885.

Louisa Weinbrecht, from April 5, 1886.

Annie Winegar, from August 29, 1885.

Arthur Shubert, from May 13, 1886.

Reuben C. Post, from September 1, 1885.

Michael McGuinness, from December 13, 1885.

Resolved, That

George L. Stewart, October 15, 1885,

William B. Norton, June 12, 1885,

Frankie K. Day, September 1, 1885,

Harriet A. Collamer, August 8, 1885,

who have completed, or, during the coming year will complete, the full term authorized by law as State pupils, and who have passed a satisfactory examination, be and they are hereby recommended to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be selected for admission to the High Class on the expiration of their several terms.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for his action.

Resolved, That diplomas certifying to the completion of an eight years' course of instruction be given to the following named pupils, viz.: Mather E. Shepard, William B. Norton, Charles D. Gibbs, John Kennedy, Caroline Ullrich, Frankie K. Day, Harriet A. Collamer, Lewis A. Boyd.

Before closing this report, I desire to say a few words upon the habit of some parents of retaining their children at home for a year or so at a time, and even for a part of a term. This practice is one more or less common in the experience of all institutions. The popular adage, "to strike while the iron is hot," has peculiar application to the instruction of deaf-mutes. The absence of six weeks or months from the school-room in the middle of a course of study is deplorable, and if continued for the whole term, the loss in progress is seldom regained. Especially is this the case when the detention home is for purpose of family profit from the labor of the pupil. Sickness is excusable, certainly, and, as it is a simple stop in the work of instruction, resumption of study, when health returns, partakes of little of the difficulties present in the cases of those who

have stayed away from the class-room to do other work, which is a diversion. The wanderings of a year from school-room habits are apt to leave impressions hard to change, and additional time is lost in restoring the mental equilibrium. Of course where the instruction is snapped off, as is sometimes the case, just when the pupil has become able to appreciate the opportunities of his special school, and to rejoice in the privilege of embracing them, a heavy responsibility rests upon the person who withdraws him for good at such a time. We would earnestly impress upon parents and guardians the importance of keeping their deaf children under instruction while they have the privilege, till the last day of their terms.

Thankful for evidences of your confidence and trust reposed in me, and encouraged by the success which has attended our labors in the past, we look with hope and confidence to the future.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD BEVERLY NELSON,

Principal.

October 1, 1885.

C A T A L O G U E

OF

PUPILS CONNECTED WITH THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

MALES.

Names.	Towns.	Counties.
Abell, Herbert S.....	Geddes.....	Onondaga.
Adams, Willie.....	Rome.....	Oneida.
Alterhouse, Augustus.....	Red Hook.....	Dutchess.
Archambeau, Joseph.....	Oswego.....	Oswego.
Baker, Frank K.....	Auburn.....	Cayuga.
Bellinger, William.....	Forrestport.....	Oneida.
Bellinger, Charles.....	Forrestport.....	Oneida.
Blass, Gilbert.....	Spring Lake.....	Cayuga.
Blair, Anthony.....	Utica.....	Oneida.
Boxley, Clarence.....	Troy.....	Rensselaer.
Boyd, Lewis.....	Cazenovia.....	Madison.
Bremner, Thomas.....	Syracuse.....	Onondaga.
Burns, Robert.....	Gloversville.....	Fulton.
Churchill, Frank.....	Albany.....	Albany.
Carpenter, Daniel G.....	Gloversville.....	Fulton.
Cook, Lindley.....	Taberg.....	Oneida.
Costolo, Michael.....	Pompey.....	Onondaga.
Costolo, Dennis.....	Pompey.....	Onondaga.
Cowles, William B.....	Wells.....	Hamilton.
Dane, Loren.....	Wells.....	Hamilton.
Darby, James A.....	Hannibal.....	Oswego.
Dauids, Fred. C.....	Auburn.....	Cayuga.
Dingman, Jr., James.....	Vernon.....	Oneida.
Ellsworth, Willie.....	Brier Hill.....	St. Lawrence.
Ewig, George.....	Utica.....	Oneida.
Fields, Birney.....	Watertown.....	Jefferson.
Foster, Frederick.....	Onondaga.....	Onondaga.
Furey, James F.....	Saratoga Springs.....	Saratoga.
Gage, Benjamin.....	Westford.....	Otsego.
Gardner, Henry A.....	Mannsville.....	Jefferson.
Getman, Charles.....	Johnstown.....	Fulton.
Gibbs, Charles D.....	Sodus.....	Wayne.

Names.	Towns.	Counties.
Greenslete, William A	Wells	Hamilton.
Handy, Sandford J.....	Sharon.....	Schoharie.
Henry, George.....	Croghan	Lewis.
Hayes, Patrick	Geddes	Onondaga.
Hilts, Walter.....	Rome.....	Oneida.
Holluff, Andy.....	Oswego	Oswego.
Holluff, Jr., Joseph.....	Oswego	Oswego.
Howe, Thomas.....	Geddes	Onondaga.
Hodge, Clarence	Collamer	Onondaga.
Hubbard, William A.....	Paris Hill	Oneida.
Huffstater, L. D.....	Ellisburgh.....	Jefferson.
Jones, John J.....	Rome	Oneida.
Johanns, John	Johnstown	Fulton.
Keller, John F.....	Geddes	Onondaga.
Keenan, Andrew.....	Clay	Onondaga.
Kennedy, John.....	Greig	Lewis.
Kenyon, Jessie H	Rome.....	Oneida.
Keyes, Archibald.....	Western.....	Oneida.
Keyes, Gaylord	Western.....	Oneida.
Kinsella, Thomas	Utica.....	Oneida.
Kimball, Solomon.....	Milford	Otsego.
Lassell, Myron.....	Lasselsville.....	Fulton.
Lashbrooks, Charles.....	Gouverneur	St. Lawrence.
Lee, Frank O.....	Baldwinsville ...	Onondaga.
Lynch, James.....	Binghamton	Broome.
Maegling, Edward.....	Utica	Oneida.
Maxwell, Joseph	Pulaski	Oswego.
Messinger, Charles.....	Constantia.....	Oswego.
Minkle, Martin	Strykersville	Wyoming.
Miller, Adam.....	Little Falls.....	Herkimer.
Mitchell, Homer.....	Worcester	Otsego.
Murphy, Edward T.....	Geddes	Onondaga.
McGrath, Roger	Ridgeway	Orleans.
McGuinness, Michael	Verplank's Point.	Westchester.
McGovarn, James.....	Herkimer	Herkimer.
McCabe, John	North Brookfield.	Madison.
McCabe, Thomas	North Brookfield.	Madison.
McCabe, Richard.....	North Brookfield.	Madison.
McIntyre, Lucian.....	Copenhagen	Lewis.
Norton, Willie B.....	Sandy Hill	Washington.
Orr, Omer.....	West Oneonta ..	Otsego.
Odell, Leonard W	Mannsville	Jefferson.
Pousho, Charles.....	Oswego	Oswego.
Post, Reuben C.....	Stillwater	Saratoga.
Risley, Charles.....	S. New Haven..	Oswego.
Riley, William J.....	Verona	Oneida.
Sayles, Amos A.....	Lenox	Madison.
Shephard, Mather E	Lyons Falls.....	Lewis.

Names.	Towns.	Counties.
Shaw, Matthew.....	Watson	Lewis.
Shaw, Arthur.....	Watson	Lewis.
Shubert, Arthur.....	New London ...	Oneida.
Smith, George	Albany	Albany.
Snell, George M.....	Ingham's Mills..	Herkimer.
Stearns, Willie.....	Orwell	Oswego.
Stewart, George.....	Lenox	Madison.
Stone, William A.....	Lenox	Madison.
Stone, Stephen.....	Lenox	Madison.
Taylor, Martin.....	Berlin	Rensselaer.
Taplin, Sydney.....	Morristown	St. Lawrence.
Taylor, Clarence.....	Pitcher	Chenango.
Thomas, John.....	New Hartford...	Oneida.
Tilbury, Bennie.....	Union	Broome.
Van Dyke, Edwin.....	Boonville	Oneida.
Walsh, James.....	Binghamton	Broome.
Wilkins, Erastus	Half Moon	Saratoga.
Winchell, Ama W.....	Lenox	Madison.
Widrick, Peter	Croghan	Lewis.
Wilbert, Herman.....	Rome.....	Oneida.
Woodworth, Stiles.....	Clay	Onondaga.
Wright, Walter	Glens Falls.....	Warren.

FEMALES.

Alton, Julia.....	Oswego	Oswego.
Bemiss, Mary.....	Edmeston.....	Oswego.
Beckingham, Flora E.....	Utica	Oneida.
Burkhardt, H. F.....	Oswego	Oswego.
Bugler, Beatrice E.....	Gloversville	Fulton.
Burton, Clara.....	Camden.....	Oneida.
Brett, Emily.....	Watertown	Jefferson.
Burlison, Elma L.....	Community.....	Oneida.
Campbell, Rostella.....	South Otselic....	Chemung.
Clarke, Carrie.....	Cohoes.....	Albany.
Collins, Mary.....	Amsterdam.....	Montgomery.
Collamer, Hattie.....	Milton Centre...	Saratoga.
Collamer, Alice.....	Milton Centre...	Saratoga.
Craner, Maria.....	Hastings	Oswego.
Day, Frankie	Fort Edward....	Washington.
Demers, Eva.....	Troy	Rensselaer.
Evans, Ella.....	Turin.....	Lewis.
Evans, Bella G.....	Clinton.....	Oneida.
Ewig, Rose.....	Utica	Oneida.
Fields, Jennie.....	Watertown	Jefferson.
Finlayson, Mary.....	Boonville.....	Oneida.
Flood, Addie.....	Boonville	Oneida.
Fredericks, Nellie.....	Plattsburgh.....	Clinton.

Names.	Towns.	Counties.
Getman, Ida.....	Johnstown	Fulton.
Hogeboom, Hattie.....	Schenectady	Schenectady.
Johnson, Mary.....	Canastota	Madison.
Johnson, Helen.....	Clayton	Jefferson.
Jones, Maggie.....	North Gage	Oneida.
Kempinich, Rosa.....	Croghan	Lewis.
Lawton, Grace	Ellery	Chautauqua.
Loucks, Nellie	Salisbury.....	Herkimer.
Martin, Lulu.....	New York Mills	Oneida.
Miller, Minnie	Ames	Montgomery.
Miller, Emma.....	Syracuse	Onondaga.
Monahan, Mary	Utica	Oneida.
Mulligan, Hattie.....	Watertown	Jefferson.
Olds, Hettie J.....	Maryland	Otsego.
Olds, Nettie M.	Brier Hill	St. Lawrence.
Oliver, Jessie	Glendale	Lewis.
Rogers, Grace.....	Baldwinsville ...	Onondaga.
Roraback, Hester J.....	Sweden	Monroe.
Risley, Bertha B.....	Canton	St. Lawrence.
Sagendorff, Elnora.....	Cobleskill	Schoharie.
Shutts, Cora	Syracuse	Onondaga.
Shaw, J. E.....	Watson	Lewis.
Sheridan, Addie.....	Little Falls	Herkimer.
Snyder, Julia	Butler	Wayne.
Skinkle, M. J.....	Saratoga	Saratoga.
Skinkle, H. S.....	Saratoga	Saratoga.
Stewart, Lizzie.....	Lenox	Madison.
Stetson, Ella.....	Manlius	Onondaga.
Ullrich, Caroline.....	Marcy	Oneida.
Warner, Mary E.....	Mayfield	Fulton.
Watson, Eliza.....	Rome.....	Oneida.
Wentworth, Ella	Lee Centre	Oneida.
Weinbrecht, Louisa.....	Green Island....	Albany.
Weaver, Mary B.....	Saratoga	Saratoga.
Williams, May.....	Western	Oneida.
Winegar, Annie.....	Utica	Oneida.
Winegar, Jennie.....	Utica	Oneida.
Winegar, Maud Edna.....	Utica	Oneida.
Wolfe, Minnie	Rome.....	Oneida.
Males.....		102
Females.....		62
Total.....		164

VALEDICTORY.

Delivered by Miss ELLA J. RANDALL at the exhibition in June, 1883.

One of the greatest truths we have to learn is that this is a world of change. We are reminded of the fact in almost every thing we read. We are reminded also that the change is mostly one of progress. It would be a great misfortune to a man if it were ordained that he should not improve his condition. The lives of European millions would be almost unbearable, except for the possibility of emigration to the United States. All the best changes that have taken place in our country since its discovery, we owe to the people that have come from foreign shores.

The art of deaf-mute instruction is an importation. It was first applied in America by a Frenchman, an educated deaf-mute himself. The changes that take place in the mental condition of a deaf-mute during the years of his instruction are truly wonderful, as we who have been through them all can happily attest. These successive changes have progressed us to this, our graduating hour. We take leave of our institution with sincere regret. We shall always be jealous of its honor, and strive by our lives to add luster to its name.

HONORED MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES — We cannot express our profound gratitude for your labor and interest in our behalf. May God, who deprived us of our hearing and speech and conducted us here to reap the benefits of the great work under your fostering care, bless you always. We bid you a sad farewell.

OUR ESTEEMED AND HONORED PRINCIPAL — You have been a father to us during the years of our pupilage, and it fills us with sadness to think how speedily they have rolled by on the wheels of time, and that we must now part. We shall remember you forever, and pray for heaven's choicest blessings to be showered on you. Farewell.

FAITHFUL TEACHERS — The time has arrived for us to take a final leave of you who have labored for us. Words cannot express our sorrow in this parting hour. Thanks for all your labors in your efforts to do us good. Thanks for your patience with us in our dull and stupid moments, and we have had many. Thanks for the practical teachings we have received to enable us to battle with the world in whose broad school-room we shall strive to learn more. Farewell.

OUR SCHOOLMATES AND CLASSMATES — A few words to you before we take our final leave. Oh, how rapidly the time has arrived! We have spent many pleasant hours with one another in the daily walks of our life. We entreat you to obey your teachers and do

well in your lessons. Try to be patient under all discouragements, and cultivate and improve your minds. This is your great object, and duty and privilege while here. We, who are about to graduate, know the value of each school day moment, and we conjure you never to waste the precious time, which, once lost, is gone forever. The time will come, all too soon, when, like us, you will reach the threshold of the world, and must pass over. May your determination be then, what ours is to-day, never to do a single thing that will cast discredit upon the institution to which we now bid a tearful farewell.

SALUTATORY.

Delivered by Miss CORA A. SHUTTS at the exhibition in June, 1884.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN — It is a pleasure and an honor to welcome you here to-day. It is quite a journey for you to come so far from the city proper to see us, and we sincerely hope you will feel repaid for your trouble. It is too true that our institution buildings are quite a distance from the busy part of the city; but while we cannot grow to you, you can grow to us, and we hope that we shall, in good time, see our institution, which we prize a great deal, in the very center of a nourishing city. There are several signs that Rome is growing very fast, as it surely ought to, according to its name, which speaks volumes.

We remember very well the time we first came to school, not knowing any thing and feeling like one who had lost his mind; but now that we can read and write, and above all, have found our heavenly Father, we feel very grateful to our worthy principal and teachers for having taken such great pains to teach us, as otherwise we could never hope to find our way through the duties that await us all. Those who try to help and encourage our institution can always feel that their efforts are not in vain.

We appreciate the honor done us by your presence here this afternoon, and in our turn we will try our best to make your visit pleasant and interesting. As we are again disappointed in our hope that this year would bring us a substitute for this weather-beaten structure, we once more apologize for our surroundings and resume the hope that another year will bring us the fulfillment of our desire.

We share in the common wonder that deaf-mutes can learn at all, and when we think of our own progress we can but pity those Egyptian children, deaf like ourselves, forsaken by their own parents and obliged to run begging through the streets. This was told us by a Syrian lady, who is a missionary to her native country and visited us last year. She told us how she had fled from her country, being pursued by the Mohammedans for believing in our

Lord; and I suppose there are some among you who heard her preach in the Presbyterian church.

It is with gratitude that we remember our benefactors, those pioneers who established the first deaf-mute institution, from which have sprung the sixty schools now in the country. How proud they would feel if they could only rise from their graves for a few minutes.

Again we repeat that you are heartily welcome, and we hope that while you are seeing something of the manner in which we have been taught, you will find it interesting and appreciate our efforts to make it so.

VALEDICTORY.

Delivered orally by H. VAN ALLEN at the exhibition in June, 1884.

One of the most unalterable truths is that nothing worth having can be obtained without working therefor, and he has most who works most. Work is the mission of man on earth. It is a necessity, and there is no law juster than this: Whoso will not work, neither shall he eat. "An endless significance lies in work; in idleness alone is there perpetual despair."

Every man has his work to do. At his birth the part he has to play in the grand scheme of the universe is assigned him, and all through his life he will try to find his life work and try to do it. He may not find it, he may leave the work undone, and he may die with a vague feeling of dissatisfaction and incompleteness, but his place will be filled and his work done by another man.

Deaf-mutes, too, are born with a mission to perform, with some work to do. In a struggle in which brute strength will avail nothing, knowledge, intelligence and self-control are necessary, and all these the uneducated deaf-mute lacks. A deaf-mute is really a production of Nature, which she, with unwonted carelessness, has left but half completed. To remedy this great oversight on her part, there have been established here and there deaf-mute institutions, which to the vulgar eye are only schools, but to the thoughtful, they are portions of the vast machinery of the universe, accessory work-shops where the oversights of our common mother, great Nature, are rectified. From these work-shops yearly there pass out crowds of young men and women, rejoicing in clear intellects, trained minds and warm, hopeful hearts, ready and eager for the battle of life.

TO THE HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES — Another year has passed by and become part and parcel of the past, and to-day another class is to bid good-bye to the institution forever, and step out in the wide world of all possibilities. We are sincerely grateful to you for your watchful care over the institution where we have been educated, and before we leave the institution

we bid you farewell, and hope that you will be long spared for your present work of usefulness.

TO THE PRINCIPAL AND TEACHERS — We well know what would now be our condition were it not for the instruction, care and guidance you have given us during our school days, and to you we are most sincerely grateful. May the honor and reverence and good repute that follow faithful service as its fruit be unto you all. Farewell.

GRADUATING CLASSMATES — We are together now for the last time and are about to step out into the arena of life. No one can tell what the future has in store for us, but we can meet all bravely, and do all the good we can, and when we can do no more, make room for others.

He best deserves a knightly crest
Who slays the evils that infest
His soul within. If victor here,
He soon will find a wider sphere.
The world is cold to him who pleads;
The world bows low to knightly deeds.

SALUTATORY.

Delivered by WM. B. NORTON at the exhibition in June, 1885.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN — Time, which lags with the impatient, but flies with the contented and fully occupied, has brought us once more to the occasion on which many a scene of our school life passes in review. It is our exhibition day and we cordially welcome all these kind friends who honor us with their presence to day.

With us, education is a great reality; and whatever results we have to show are instances of the triumph of the hand, when used instead of the tongue. We suppose that the language of signs, in some form, was always a possession of man and a very natural means of conveying thought. That it should have been improved and perfected and made the greatest known help in the work of the education of the deaf is, perhaps, something remarkable. Men have sought to dispense with it; but, after groping around in the darkness of theory, have been glad and thankful to once more avail themselves of its aid. In its proper application lie the true secret and science of its success, and what you see this afternoon is the result of its intelligent use.

The older we grow, the greater our progress in knowledge and the more our appreciation of our school and of the efforts of its guardians to make it useful. Our gratitude keeps pace with our growth, for this growth prepares us to look back and understand the difficulties through which we have passed.

Our school year, which closes to-day, has been one of uninterrupted hard work, and makes the period of rest and recreation on

whose threshold we are standing especially welcome. While we look forward to our vacation with every school-boy joy, we have thoughts beyond — to the time in the fall when, refreshed in mind and body, we will return to our school-rooms to progress our preparation for “the world’s broad field of battle.”

Ladies and Gentlemen :

“ This is the hour when
You are very welcome to our house ;
It must appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I scant this breathing courtesy.”

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

DIVISION I — UNITED STATES HISTORY.

I. Name the presidents who served two terms. Give the meaning of President Pierce's election.

II. Describe the siege of Vera Cruz. Repeat what is said of the claim of Mexico.

III. When did Texas become a state? What is said about the question of the annexation of Texas?

IV. Describe the battle of New Orleans. Name what sea-fights occurred in the year 1814.

V. Name the different places where the Continental Congress met. Where were the "*Articles of Confederation*" adopted? When were they ratified?

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DIVISION I — ENGLISH HISTORY.

I. What were the first acts of Queen Elizabeth in favor of? Give a short account of the "*gun powder*" plot.

II. Describe the character of the Duke of Norfolk.

III. Give an account of the "*Spanish Armada*."

IV. Relate the particulars of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots. From whom was she descended?

V. What was the character of the "*Earl of Essex*?"

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DIVISION I — GEOGRAPHY.

I. In what part of North America are the following?

1. Greenland.

6. Nova Scotia.

2. Alaska.

7. The Bahama Islands.

3. Yucatan.

8. Guatemala.

4. Labrador.

9. Honduras.

5. Manitoba.

10. Iceland.

II. In what water and off what coast are the following islands?

1. Mount Desert.

3. Cuba.

2. Nantucket.

4. Bermuda.

5. Hayti.

III. Into what water and from what coast do the following capes project?

1. Hatteras.

3. Cod.

2. Mendocino.

4. Charles.

5. Horn.

IV. Where do the following rivers rise, in what direction do they flow, and into what do they empty?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ohio | 3. Mississippi. |
| 2. Susquehanna. | 4. Hudson. |
| 5. James. | |

V. Where is St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Paul?
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DIVISION I — STORY OF THE GOSPEL.

I. What did Jesus teach his disciples to say when they prayed to God?

II. Explain the words, "Our Father who art in heaven" What do we ask God to do when we say in the Lord's Prayer, "Thy Kingdom come?"

III. How many more disciples, besides the twelve apostles, did Jesus choose to go and preach the gospel to the people?

IV. Relate how Jesus cured the blind man. Who was Lazarus?

V. What did the Jews do when they buried a dead person? Relate the story of the bringing of Lazarus to life.

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1. Write your *answers plainly*.
2. Leave all your work on the paper.
3. *Analyze all problems.*

DIVISION I — ARITHMETIC.

I. What is a fraction? State what the value of a fraction is and what follows in consequence.

II. Divide $\frac{15}{73}$ by 35. Divide $\frac{27}{35}$ by 18. What cost $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards of cloth at $\$1\frac{3}{5}$ per yard? What cost $1\frac{3}{4}$ cords of wood at $\$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cord?

III. When $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of beef cost $43\frac{1}{2}$ cents, what is the price per pound? Reduce $\frac{\frac{3}{5} \text{ of } \frac{2}{6} \text{ of } \frac{7}{8} \text{ of } \frac{5}{4}}{\frac{14}{16} \text{ of } \frac{3}{16} \text{ of } \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 2}$ to its simplest form.

IV. Add $\frac{3}{8}\text{£}$, $\frac{1}{5}\text{s.}$, and $\frac{4}{9}\text{d.}$ together. Multiply .14687 by .00054. Multiply three hundred and fifty-six thousandths by one hundred and forty-five ten thousandths. Divide 3647 by .1 5.

V. Bought 25 sheep at \$6.25 each; what was the cost of the flock? What is the value of 75 acres of land at \$37.50 per acre? When eight cords of wood are worth \$44, what is the value of one cord? Bought 37 pounds of butter for \$8.51, what was the price?

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DIVISION I — NATURAL HISTORY.

I. To what order do the "*edentata*" belong? Describe the crested *ant-eater*.

II. Where are the *armadilloes* found? Describe the *great kangaroo*.

III. Describe the *Virginia opossum*.

IV. Tell what you can about the *horse family*. Describe the *American bison*.

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DIVISIONS I AND II — HYGIENIC PHYSIOLOGY.

I. What is one of the most noticeable properties of alcohol? What influence has alcohol upon the human system?

II. What effect has alcohol upon the blood? What is *alcoholic phthisis*?

III. What is *fatty degeneration*? What effect has alcohol upon the kidneys?

IV. Does alcohol impart strength?

V. Why is alcohol not a food?

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DIVISIONS I AND II — GRAMMAR.

I. State the different forms a sentence may take? What is *analysis*?

II. What is a phrase? Give an illustration.

III. What is an adverbial phrase? Illustrate. What is an adjective phrase? Illustrate.

IV. What is a personal pronoun? Name the principal pronouns and state what they denote.

V. Parse the following sentences and give the rule governing each word:

1. "The man, who killed the deer, was arrested."

2. "The lady went to Europe, but she has returned."

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DIVISION II — GEOGRAPHY.

I. Where do the following rivers rise, in what direction do they flow, and into what do they empty?

1. Rio Grande.

2. Delaware.

3. Alabama.

4. Missouri.

5. Colorado.

II. Where is Cuba? What are the products raised there?

III. Into what water and from what coast do the following capes project?

1. Henry.

2. Cod.

3. Hatteras.

4. Charles.

5. Farewell.

IV. What is the capital of New Mexico? California? Bound Mississippi; Indian Territory.

V. What is a cape? A lake? Where are the *Black Hills*? Of what river is Lake Itasca the source?

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DIVISION II — ARITHMETIC.

I. What are the three principles of multiple? What is the least common multiple of two or more numbers?

II. Find the least common multiple of 14, 21 and 45. Of 36, 48, 80 and 144.

III. What are the two principles of common divisors? What is the greatest common divisor of two or more numbers?

IV. Find the greatest common divisor of 21, 42 and 77. Of 126 and 189. What is the product of the "L. C. M." of 12, 16, 24 and 32, multiplied by their greatest common divisor? $(6070 - 1200) + (4680 \div 15) = ?$

V. Bought 288 barrels of flour for \$1482, and sold it for \$2058. What was the gain on each barrel? How many days' work at \$1.25 a day, will pay for 75 bushels of corn at 80 cents a bushel.

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DIVISION II — STORY OF THE GOSPEL.

I. What was the name of the first man and woman that God made? What did he do for them?

II. What was the name of the garden they lived in? What was there in it?

III. Who was *Satan*? Where did he go? What did he do to Eve? What did she do?

IV. Where is the land of Israel? Who was Mary and where did she live? Who was Joseph? What trade did he work at?

V. What happened on the night Jesus was born? What dream did the wise men have in Bethlchem?

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DIVISION II — NATURAL HISTORY.

I. For what are *Spanish flies* used? Describe the *grasshopper*.

II. What can you say of the "bot fly." Of "caterpillars."

III. Describe the "silk worm." Give a brief description of the "*winged insects*."

IV. What can you say of the "ants." Of the "whale."

V. Describe the *oyster*, the *clam*, the *crab*, the *lobster*.

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DIVISION II — UNITED STATES HISTORY.

I. Give the eight discoveries and explorations on the Atlantic coast, beginning north.

II. State all the settlements made by the Spaniards.

III. Who was Sir Walter Raleigh? Name the first lasting colony. By whom was it established?

IV. What *patent* did the London Company obtain? Tell all you can about the government of the Jamestown Colony.

V. What did Captain John Smith accomplish? When was the

cultivation of tobacco begun in Virginia? When were the "*navigation acts*" passed, and what was their purpose? What was the cause of "*Bacon's Rebellion?*"

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DIVISION III — GEOGRAPHY.

I. What sea north of Africa? What two oceans between the eastern and the western continent?

II. What island north of Asia? What strait connects Baffin Bay with the Atlantic?

III. What is a strait? A lake? Where is Paraguay, British America, Mexico, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Hartford?

IV. Where do the following rivers rise? What course do they take, and into what do they empty?

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Ohio. | 6. Merrimac. |
| 2. Rhine. | 7. Missouri. |
| 3. Rhone. | 8. Danube. |
| 4. Potomac. | 9. Ural. |
| 5. Connecticut. | 10. Alabama. |

V. Into what water and from what coast do the following capes project?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. North. | 6. Matapan. |
| 2. Clear. | 7. St. Roque. |
| 3. Finisterre. | 8. Horn. |
| 4. Charles. | 9. Good Hope. |
| 5. Mendocino. | 10. Hatteras. |

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DIVISION III — NATURAL HISTORY.

I. Describe the various kinds of deer. What is the flesh of a deer called?

II. Describe the *rein deer*. The *elk*.

III. What can you say of the *bison* and *buffalo*? Describe the *llama*.

IV. What are *dromedaries*? What can you say of the *wood-chuck*?

V. Describe the various kinds of squirrels. What can you say of the *orang-outang*?

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DIVISION III — GRAMMAR.

I. What is a sentence? What does the subject represent? The predicate? What is an adjunct or modifier?

II. Analyze the following sentences:

(1.) "All men are mortal."

(2.) "Frogs are animals."

III. Write *two* simple sentences, with the subject modified by two adjectives. Write *two* simple sentences, with the subject modified by a noun in apposition.

IV. What is a collective noun? What are the three subdivisions of nouns?

V. What are the principal pronouns, and what does each denote?
Academical Department. Annual, 1885.

DIVISION III — INTRODUCTION TO PHYSIOLOGY.

I. What is physiology? How many bones in a perfect human being?

II. How many bones does the head contain? Tell where they are situated.

III. What can you say of the *flesh* and skin?

IV. Of what use are our nails? About how much blood has every full grown man?

V. Describe the heart and its action. What are *arteries* and *veins*?

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DIVISION III — ARITHMETIC.

I. What is arithmetic? What is numeration, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division?

II. What is an equation? An abstract number? What is the use of the parenthesis and vinculum? What will the unit of the number produced always be like?

III. What is the difference in cost of 8 cords of wood at \$3 a cord, and 6 tons of coal at \$5 a ton? When eggs are 18 cents a dozen, what is the cost of 5 dozen?

IV. At \$6 a week what is the cost of 21 weeks' board? If 6 barrels of flour cost \$72, what will 1 barrel cost?

V. What will be the cost of 1 ton of coal if 8 tons cost \$64? What is $\frac{1}{8}$ of 4 times 6? $\frac{1}{4}$ of 6 times 8? What part of 4 is 1?

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DIVISION III — U. S. HISTORY.

I. When did the battle of Yorktown take place? When was the treaty of peace signed between England and the United States?

II. Tell about the plot which came well nigh ruining America. Tell about the capture of Stony Point.

III. Relate the story about the attempted capture of General Washington.

IV. What can you say about the escape of General Putnam? What happened on the 4th of July, 1776?

V. Repeat in order the names of the presidents who held office from 1817 to 1845. When and where was the first gun of the civil

war fired? Relate the story of the fight between the *Merrimack* and the *Monitor*. When and to whom did Vicksburg surrender?
 Academical Department. Annual, 1885.

DIVISION III — SCRIPTURE LESSONS.

- I. Who was Noah, Lot, Abraham, Sarah?
 - II. What did Noah do when he came out of the ark? What did Cain do to his brother?
 - III. Who was David and what did he do? Over how many provinces did Ahasuerus reign?
 - IV. What message did Mordecai send to Esther? How was Haman punished?
 - V. What became of Jonah? What nation conquered the Jews after they returned from Babylon? What is said of the infancy and youth of Jesus? What became of Judas, who betrayed Christ?
- Academical Department. Annual, 1885.

NUMBER I.— HISTORY OF THE U. S.

- I. Who had command of the union forces in 1864? What force did General Sherman have and what was he preparing to do in May, 1864?
 - II. When and at what place did General Lee surrender? Repeat his parting words to his soldiers.
 - III. When and how was President Lincoln killed? Why was Chattanooga a post of great value?
 - IV. When and to whom did Vicksburg surrender? How long did the civil war continue?
 - V. What had the United States gained by the treaty with Mexico? At the end of 1859 what new free states had been admitted.
- Preparatory Department. Annual, 1885.

NUMBER I.— GRAMMAR.

- I. What is a sentence? What is the subject? The predicate? What is a predicate adjective?
 - II. What is a phrase? An adjective phrase? An adverbial phrase? Give an illustration of an adjective and adverbial phrase?
 - III. Analyze the following sentences :
 - (1.) "The house on the hill is burnt."
 - (2.) "Grant, the distinguished general, was beloved by all."
 - IV. What is a transitive verb? The object of a transitive verb?
 - V. What is the possessive case? Give the possessive form, both singular and plural, of the following words, viz.:

(1.) "Tooth."	(3.) "Child."
(2.) "Sheep."	(4.) "Calf."
- Preparatory Department. Annual, 1885.
- (1.) Write your answers plainly.
 - (2.) Analyze only Nos. II and III.

NUMBER I — ARITHMETIC.

I. If a man buys 40 acres of land at \$35 an acre, and 56 acres at \$29 an acre, and sells the whole for \$32 an acre, what does he gain or lose?

II. What will be the freight on 4,000 barrels of flour at 50 cents a barrel? If you give 55 cents to 5 beggars, how many cents do you give to each?

III. At \$4 a cord, how many cords of wood can be bought for \$20? If a man travel 48 miles a day, how long will it take him to travel 1,296 miles?

IV. What is division, multiplication, addition, subtraction?

V. What is the result obtained by subtraction called? What is the remainder after dividing 876,437 by 16,900? The dividend is 7,280, and the quotient is 208; what is the divisor? The product of two numbers is 8,928, and one of the numbers is 72; what is the other number?

Preparatory Department.

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NUMBER I — GEOGRAPHY.

I. What island east of Candia? On what side of Greece is Athens? What is the southern cape of Greece? What country north of Greece?

II. What channel and strait south of England? What river flows into the Gulf of Lyons?

III. What river flows into the northern part of the Black sea? What mountains in Turkey? Where are the Pyrenees Mountains? Where is Lake Onega?

IV. Bound Massachusetts. Where is Buffalo? St. Paul? Describe the Hudson river. Where is Rome, N. Y.?

V. What is an island? An isthmus? A strait? A lake? A cape?

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Annual, 1885.

NUMBER I — SCRIPTURE LESSONS.

I. Who was Jonah, Lot, Solomon, Samson, Sarah?

II. Where was Jesus born? Where did the shepherds find Jesus?

III. Why did Herod send his soldiers to kill the children of Bethlehem? What is said of the infancy and youth of Jesus?

IV. Who baptized Christ? Who was Judas?

V. What became of Judas? Who betrayed Christ? How did most of the apostles die?

Preparatory Department.

Annual, 1885.

NUMBER II — ARITHMETIC.

I. *Analyze* the following problems:

(1.) At \$3 a cord, how many cords of wood can be bought for \$12?

(2.) For 21 cents, how many yards of ribbon can you buy at 3 cents a yard?

(3.) At 9 shillings a day, what will 4 days' work come to?

(4.) Jennie earned 25 cents and received 11 cents; how much is still due her?

(5.) Bought a broom for 5 shillings, and some sugar for 13 shillings; what did both cost?

II. What is the United States money? What are the denominations of U. S. money?

III. Give the table for English money. For United States money.

IV. What is the table for liquid measure? Long measure.

V. Give the names of the 12 calendar months in their order, and the number of days in each.

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Annual, 1885.

NUMBER II — GEOGRAPHY.

I. What is a lake? A cape? An isthmus? A strait? An island?

II. Bound (1.) New York, (2.) Massachusetts, (3.) Kentucky, (4.) Iowa.

III. Where is Ohio, Buffalo, Chicago, New Orleans?

IV. Where is the Lake of the Woods? In what state does the Mississippi river rise? What two rivers form the Ohio river? Into what does the Ohio river empty?

V. Where is Cape Hatteras? Cape of Good Hope? Cape Horn? Cape Farewell?

Preparatory Department.

Annual, 1885.

NUMBER II — LANGUAGE LESSONS.

I. What is a noun? Write two sentences illustrating a noun.

II. What is a pronoun? An adverb?

III. What are the two necessary parts of a sentence? What is a sentence?

IV. Compare *good*, *small*, *beautiful*, *bad*.

Preparatory Department.

Annual, 1885.

NUMBER II — SCRIPTURE LESSONS.

I. Who were Cain and Abel? What did Cain do to his brother?

II. Who was Noah? What did he do? What did he do when he came out of the ark? Who was Jacob?

III. What did Rebekah tell Jacob to do? Whom did Isaac bless?

IV. Who was Abraham? Where did Abraham take Isaac?

V. Relate Jacob's dream.

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B Y-L A W S.

ARTICLE I.

Of Members.

I. Any member paying twenty-five dollars at one time shall be a life member, and as such qualified to vote for trustees.

II. Members may be elected at an annual meeting.

ARTICLE II.

I. The annual meeting of the members shall take place at the institution on the first Tuesday of February, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, of which meeting the secretary shall give one week's notice in two papers published in the city of Rome.

II. Two inspectors of the election shall be appointed by the president or other presiding officer of the meeting.

III. The election of trustees shall be certified in writing by the inspectors of election, and their certificates shall be recorded in the minutes of the board.

IV. The trustees shall be divided into three classes, in such a manner that the terms of office of five shall expire each year. At every annual election the vacancies in office thus occurring shall be filled by election for three years. Vacancies in office occurring by death, resignation or refusal to serve shall be filled by the board for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE III.

Officers of the Institution.

I. The officers of the society shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer and a secretary, who shall be elected by the board from their own number.

II. The office of secretary and treasurer may be held by the same person.

ARTICLE IV.

I. The board of trustees shall hold meetings on the Tuesday following the last Sunday in January, April, July, and October in each year at the institution, or at such other place as the board may direct, and also whenever called by the president or any three trustees. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

II. At the meetings of the trustees the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Reading the minutes of the executive committee.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Reports of the treasurer and principal.
5. Report of physician.
6. Miscellaneous business.

III. All motions or resolutions shall be presented in writing, except motions to adjourn or to take a recess.

IV. All persons appointed or employed under the authority of the board shall hold their respective employments, subject to being terminated at any time during the pleasure of the board, and the trustees shall fix the compensation of all persons appointed by them.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Executive Committee.

I. There shall be an executive committee of the trustees, appointed annually by the board at the first meeting after the annual election, consisting of five members, including the president who shall always be a member of the committee. To this committee the exercise of the powers of the board is intrusted between the meetings of the board. But no purchase, lease or sale of real estate shall be made except on the sanction of the board of trustees.

II. The executive committee shall hold a meeting at the institution on the last day of each month, except when that day falls on Sunday, when it shall be held on the day following. They shall see that all orders of the trustees are promptly carried into effect, and shall examine the bills of expenditures and certify them for payment by the treasurer, by drafts to the order of the principal. They shall examine and approve, modify or reject the bills of wants submitted by the principal. The fiscal year of the institution shall end on September thirtieth, each year.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the President and Vice-Presidents.

I. The president, or in his absence, one of the vice-presidents, shall preside at the annual meeting of the members and at all meetings of the trustees. In the absence of the president and vice-presidents, a temporary chairman shall be appointed from among the trustees present.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Treasurer.

I. The treasurer shall have charge of all the securities and funds of the institution, and shall make such disposition of the money on hand, not needed for immediate use, as the trustees shall direct. He shall have charge of the deeds and other evidences of title belonging to the institution.

II. He shall present to the trustees at each quarterly meeting a quarterly report, and at the stated meeting in November, each year, an annual report of his accounts and of the funds of the institution.

III. He shall not pay out the money of the institution except on the draft of the executive committee.

IV. He shall always give bond, with such security or securities as the executive committee shall approve, for duly accounting for and paying over, on request of the board, the funds in his charge, and this bond shall be in the custody of the president of the board.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Secretary.

I. The secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings at all the meetings of members and of the board of trustees, and record them in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and perform such other duties as the trustees may assign to him.

II. He shall give notice of the time and place of meetings of the members of the institution and of the board of trustees.

ARTICLE IX.

I. The board may appoint an officer to be denominated the counsel of the board. He shall have the custody of all legal papers and shall be charged with the prosecution of all claims and resistance of all contested demands on the part of the institution.

ARTICLE X.

Of the Principal.

I. The board of trustees shall appoint a principal, who shall be the executive head of the institution, and shall have charge of the educational and internal affairs of the institution, subject to such directions as may from time to time be given by the board.

II. He shall regulate the course of instruction and arrangements of studies and classes, and have immediate charge of the advanced class.

III. He shall arrange and conduct all examinations and exhibitions of the pupils.

IV. He shall conduct all correspondence relative to the admission of pupils, and their education, and to the collection of money due for board and tuition and clothing of pupils, and shall pay over all received by him, for the institution, immediately to the treasurer.

V. He shall enter, in a book to be kept for that purpose, a diary of all events worthy of note relating to the institution, which book shall be the property of the trustees, and be exhibited to the executive committee and submitted to the board at its quarterly meetings.

VI. He shall conduct the daily services in the chapel, in person, and one of the religious exercises on the Sabbath.

VII. He shall frequently inspect all parts of the buildings and

premises, and lay before the executive committee such suggestions on repairs and alterations as may seem to him proper.

VIII. He shall hire, assign the duties of, direct, so far as he may deem proper, and dismiss, when he may consider it necessary, all persons whom it may be necessary to employ, not officers of the institution or appointed to places by the board of trustees.

IX. No employee shall be allowed to have any member of his or her family residing in, or at the expense of the institution.

X. He shall have power, with the approval of the executive committee, to suspend any professor, or teacher, or officer, appointed by the board of trustees, during the recess of the board.

XI. He shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, presenting written reports at the quarterly meetings.

XII. He may speak on any matter under discussion.

XIII. He shall have power, temporarily, to suspend a pupil of the institution whenever he may deem it necessary for the maintenance of discipline, and he shall promptly report all such cases of suspension to the president of the board, whereupon the president shall call a special meeting of the executive committee, as soon thereafter as practicable, to take such action in the case as they may deem advisable. No pupil shall be expelled from the institution, for any alleged violation of its rules, without having the privilege of being heard by the executive committee in his defense.

ARTICLE XI.

Of the Physician.

The physician shall be appointed annually by the board. He shall visit the institution daily, or as often as is necessary or required, make up recipes when required for the sick, and perform such other duties in the line of his profession as the principal or executive committee may require. He shall report on the state of his department quarterly, or oftener, if required, and make any suggestions he deems proper regarding sanitary regulations and attention to the health of the pupils.

ARTICLE XII.

Of the Pupils.

I. Every pupil who has not been vaccinated before being received into the institution shall be vaccinated without delay.

II. Pupils honorably dismissed from the institution shall receive a certificate signed by the principal.

III. No pupil shall be excused from recitation, attendance in the chapel, or during the hours of study, except by permission in writing from the principal, and no pupil shall be absent from the institution without his leave in writing.

IV. Pupils shall not be allowed to retain any pocket money, but, on admission, shall deliver the same to the principal, who shall cause it to be credited on the books of the institution, and returned in such sums as he may deem advisable.

ARTICLE XIII.

Of the Steward, Matron and Housekeeper.

The board of trustees shall appoint a steward, a matron, and a housekeeper, who, with such assistants as may be needed, shall discharge the duties appropriate to their respective offices, under the general direction of the principal.

ARTICLE XIV.

Of the Accountant and Supervisor.

I. The board of trustees shall appoint an accountant and a supervisor. The accountant shall keep a complete record of the financial transactions of the institution. He shall submit to the treasurer a statement of the condition of the various accounts once in every three months, or whenever requested by the board or executive committee. This office may be filled by a professor or teacher of the institution.

II. The supervisor shall have charge of the boys, out of school, and during the hours of study, under the direction of the principal, and shall perform such other duties as he may prescribe. This office may be filled by a professor or teacher of the institution.

ARTICLE XV.

Of Examinations.

There shall be an annual examination of the pupils on the last day of the term, and on such days as the trustees may, from time to time, appoint.

ARTICLE XVI.

Of the Vacation.

There shall be a vacation from the last Wednesday of June to the third Wednesday in September, and no other vacation unless otherwise directed by the board.

ARTICLE XVII.

The trustees may, at any time, at a regular quarterly meeting, alter, amend or add to these by-laws.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

I. The institution provides for pupils in all respects, traveling expenses, and, in the case of State and pay pupils, clothing excepted, at the rate of \$300 per annum. Clothing will be furnished by the institution, if desired, at an additional charge. "Payments must be guaranteed. Day pupils will be received at a charge of \$100 per annum, including books and stationery, payable semi-annually in advance."

II. The regular time of admission is at the commencement of the term, which begins the first Wednesday of September. Pupils are received at no other time, except in extraordinary cases.

III. No deduction will be made from the annual charge in consequence of absence on any account whatever, except sickness, nor for the vacation.

IV. Satisfactory security will be required for the punctual payment of bills, and the suitable clothing of the pupils. In the case of pupils supported by their parents or friends a bond may be required, the form of which is annexed to this report.

V. The selection of pupils over twelve years of age, to be supported at the public expense, is made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction at Albany, to whom communications on this subject can be addressed.

Parents having deaf-mute children under twelve years of age and over six may secure their admission to the institution as county pupils by the certificate of an overseer of the poor or supervisor of the county.

VI. Should objection exist to the admission of any individual, the board reserve to themselves, or their officers, a discretionary power to reject the application.

The above terms are to be understood as embracing the entire annual expense to which each pupil is subjected. Stationery and necessary school books are furnished by the institution. No extra charge is made, in case of sickness, for medical attendance, medicine or other necessary provisions.

It is suggested to the friends of deaf-mute children, that the names of familiar objects may be taught them with comparative ease before their admission, and that the possession of such knowledge in any degree materially facilitates their subsequent advancement. To be able to write an easy hand, or at least to form letters with a pen, is likewise a qualification very desirable. In reference to this subject, it is recommended that the words which constitute writing lessons, or *copies*, preparatory to admission, should be such as have been previously made intelligible to the learner.

In the case of each pupil entering the institution, it is desirable to obtain written answers to the following questions. Particular attention to this subject is requested :

1. Name of pupil in full.
2. Residence, town, county, State.

3. When was he born ?
4. Where was he born ?
5. Was he born deaf ?
6. At what age was hearing lost ?
7. By what disease or accident did he become deaf ?
8. Is the above the physician's opinion ?
9. Is the deafness total or partial ?
10. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness, and, if so, by whom and with what result ?
11. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction ?
12. Is there any ability to articulate or read on the lips ?
13. Is he cleanly or otherwise in his habits ?
14. Has he had any acute disease or received any bodily injury ?
15. Is he laboring under any bodily infirmity, defective vision, eruption, malformation of limbs, glandular swelling, rupture, epilepsy, chorea or palsy ?
16. Has he shown any signs of mental imbecility, idiocy, or insanity ?
17. Has he ever used ardent spirits, opium or tobacco ?
18. Has he ever been vaccinated or had the small-pox ?
19. Has he had the scarlet fever ?
20. Has he had the measles ?
21. Has he had the mumps ?
22. Has he had the whooping cough ?
23. Has he shown marked taste for any particular trade or business, or been accustomed to regular employment ?
24. Are there any other cases of deafness in the family, among relatives or ancestors ?
25. What is the name of the father ?
26. Where was he born ?
27. What is the name of the mother ?
28. Where was she born ?
29. What is the name and post-office address of the correspondent ?
30. What is the occupation of the father ?
31. Have either of the parents died ?
32. Has a second connection been formed by marriage ?
33. Were the parents related before marriage — *e. g.*, cousins ?
34. What are the names and ages of their children ?
35. What has been the pecuniary condition of the parents ? Indigent ? Easy circumstances ? Affluent ?
36. Has he any special mark or peculiarity of appearance ?
37. Color, color of eyes, stature, color of hair ?
38. By whom is this information given ?

VII. Application regarding the admission or dismissal of pupils, and correspondence with reference to their support, health, education, and all matters pertaining to them, should be addressed to the principal of the institution.

E. B. NELSON,
Rome, N. Y.

LAWS AND BLANK FORMS

RELATING TO THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

CHAPTER 325, LAWS OF 1863.

As amended by chapter 213, entitled "An act relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes."

PASSED April 29, 1875.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever a deaf-mute child, under the age of twelve years, shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this State, or shall be liable to become such charge, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor of the town, or of the supervisors of such county, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution of the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 2. Any parent, guardian or friend of a deaf-mute child within this State, over the age of six years and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the overseers of the poor of any town, or to any supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing, by satisfactory affidavit or other proof, that the health, morals or comfort of such child may be endangered, or not properly cared for, and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, or in the Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in the city of Buffalo, or in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes in the city of Rome, or in any institution in the State for the education of deaf-mutes.

§ 3. The children placed in said institution, in pursuance of the foregoing sections, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided that such expense shall not exceed \$300 each, per year, until they attain the age of twelve years, unless the directors of the institution to which the child has been sent shall find that such child is not a proper subject to remain in said institution.

§ 4. The expenses for the board, tuition and clothing for such deaf-mute children, placed as aforesaid in said institutions, not ex-

ceeding the amount of \$300 per year, above allowed, shall be raised and collected as are other expenses of the county from which such children shall be received ; and the bills therefor, properly authenticated by the principal, or one of the officers of the institution, shall be paid to said institution by the said county ; and its county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to *pay the same on presentation*, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 13.

AN ACT in relation to the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome.

PASSED February 4, 1876 ; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome, is hereby authorized to receive deaf and dumb persons, between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years, eligible to appointment as State pupils, and who may be appointed to it by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction is authorized to make such appointment to the aforesaid institution, and, in his discretion, to date back the first thirty appointments to the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHAPTER 335.

AN ACT relating to the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome, New York.

PASSED May 21, 1880 ; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent of Public Instruction to continue at the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome, New York, for a period not exceeding three years, for the purpose of pursuing a course of studies in the higher branches of learning, such pupils, not exceeding twelve in number, as may have completed their full term of instruction and who may be recommended by the trustees of said institution.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

APPLICATION

FOR THE ADMISSION OF COUNTY PUPILS.

To be made and retained by the Supervisor or Overseer of the Poor.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County of , } ss. :

....., of the town of....., in said county,
hereby certifies that he is the.....of....., a deaf-
mute child, residing in said town, and who was born on the.....
day of....., 18 , and that in consequence of the want of
education, the health, morals and comfort of said child may be en-
dangered or not properly cared for; and the undersigned hereby
makes application for the said child to be placed in the Central New
York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, for support and education, pursu-
ant to chapter 325 of the Laws of 1863, as amended by chapter 213
of the Laws of 1875.

Dated....., 18 .

.....

CERTIFICATE.

*To be granted by Supervisor or Overseer of the Poor, and sent to
the Institution.*

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County of , } ss. :

I have this day selected....., of the town of.....
county of....., son [or daughter] of....., who was
born on the.....day of....., 18 , as a county pupil,
in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, for the term
of... ..years, from the.....day of.....18 , to
the.....day of.....18 , (he being then twelve years
of age), to be educated and supported therein, during that period, at
the expense of the county of....., in conformity with the
provisions of chapter 325, Laws of 1863, as amended by chapter 213
of the Laws of 1875.

Dated....., 18 .

..... }
..... of the town of
.....

FORM OF APPLICATION.

*To be sent to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany,
in case of candidates for admission twelve years of age or over.*

The undersigned.....of the town of.....in the county
of....., do hereby certify that.....of said town, is
deaf and dumb. The said.....was.....years of age
on the.....day of.....18 ; is of good moral character,

free from disease, and possesses intellectual faculties capable of instruction.

The names of the parents of the said.....are.....and the said parents have resided in this State for the last three years. They respectfully apply for the appointment of said.....as a State pupil in the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes; and I would recommend the application to the favorable consideration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The parents are unable to provide the said.....with clothing.*

Dated....., 18 .

..... }
 } of the town of
 }

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany.

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we.....ofin the county of.....and State of.....and.....ofin the county of.....and State of.....are held and firmly bound unto.....the treasurer of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, and his successors in office, in the sum of.....dollars, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals. Dated at.....this.....day of.....A. D....

Whereas.....of.....in the county ofand State ofhas been or is about to be admitted as a pupil in the institution aforesaid:

Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such that if the above-named obligors shall well and truly pay during the continuance of the said.....as such pupil the sum of three hundred dollars per annum for....board and tuition, semi-annually in advance, and shall also pay on demand all sums charged to the account of said.....for money or necessary articles furnished to said.....; and shall also pay interest on each bill, from and after the time it shall become due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in {[L. s.]
 presence of {[L. s.]

SITUATION OF THE INSTITUTION.

The institution is located very centrally in the State, at Rome, in Oneida county and is directly accessible from all points on the New York Central and Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroads; from points on the Utica & Black River railroad to Utica, and thence by the Central; from southern central points by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad to Utica or Syracuse, thence by the Central to Rome; also via the Delaware & Hudson Canal railroad from Clinton.

The Institution buildings are situated on Madison street, on a plot of six and a-half acres, in a healthy vicinity, about twenty minutes' walk from the depot.

[Assem. Doc. No. 22.] 8

INVENTORY.

Articles.	Number.	Estimated value.
Aprons.....	25	\$13 75
Augurs.....	3	1 50
Adzes.....	2	2 00
Eaton's Arithmetic.....	9	6 48
Fish's Arithmetic.....	25	26 25
Progressive Primary Arithmetic.....	7	2 10
Robinson's Rudiments Arithmetic.....	25	6 25
Stoddard's Arithmetic.....	19	4 75
Primary Arithmetic.....	9	1 80
Buildings.....	5	45, 075 00
Baskets (bu).....	5	5 00
Blankets.....	345	862 50
Bedsteads (wooden).....	15	75 00
Bread-board.....	1	50
Broiler.....	1	75
Boilers (copper).....	2	4 00
Bread tins.....	9	1 35
Bowls.....	46	6 00
Bureaus.....	22	66 00
Bowls (wash).....	7	3 50
Brooms.....	23	5 75
Baskets.....	10	2 00
Brushes.....	4	1 00
Bristles.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	75
Beeswax.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	20
Button clinch.....	1	60
Button fasteners.....	5 boxes	75
Buttons.....	7 gross	70
Bronze kid skin.....	1	80
Brace screws.....	2 pair	5 00
Benches and fixtures.....	4	20 00
Brace-bit (common).....	1	1 00
Board nails.....	12 lbs.	48
Blind staples.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	30
Bits.....	23	4 60

Articles.	Number.t	Estimated value.
Bits (screwdrivers).....	5	\$0 50
Bits (gouges).....	2	30
Baskets (waste paper).....	3	1 50
Book-keeping book.....	1	65
Beds (iron).....	224	1, 800 00
Brass (old).....	50 lbs.	1 50
Bushing (1½ inch).....	1	22
Bushing (2 inch).....	2	32
Coal scuttles.....	8	10 00
Comfortables.....	205	358 75
Counterpanes.....	26	23 40
Cookie cutters.....	3	30
Cullender.....	1	25
Canisters (tea).....	2	1 00
Chairs.....	222	129 50
Clocks.....	7	35 00
Castor.....	1	2 00
Carpets.....	10	125 00
Chambers.....	45	15 75
Channel openers.....	6	60
Channel nails.....	2 papers	70
Cold chisels.....	2	50
Compasses.....	14	9 80
Channel cutter.....	1	50
Channel gouge.....	1	20
Clamps.....	4	1 40
Counter peg breaks and feet.....	2	3 00
Chisels, firmer, gouges, etc.....	21	6 30
Counter sinker.....	1	30
Claw hammers.....	3	1 50
Clip.....	1	1 00
Crayons.....	6½ boxes	65
Conversational tube.....	1	7 50
Chain.....	17½ inch	20
Couplings (1¼ inch).....	2	32
Couplings (1 inch).....	6	72
Couplings (¾ inch).....	2	20
Couplings (½ inch).....	3	24
Couplings (⅜ inch).....	3	18
Couplings (¼ inch).....	6	36
Couplings (⅛ inch).....	6	36
Couplings (1½ inch hose).....	2	1 00
Cap (1½ inch).....	1	25
Cap (1¼ inch).....	1	18
Caps (¼ inch).....	3	18
Clamps (tinned) ..	10	50
Chandelier bodies (4 arms).....	2	1 00

Articles.	Number.	Estimated values.
Couch....	1	\$3 00
Dish pans.....	6	2 40
Dripping pans.....	6	3 50
Dripper (tin).....	1	25
Dishes (vegetable).....	10	4 00
Dust-pans.....	8	1 60
Die blocks.....	2	50
Die mallet.....	1	50
Draw knives.....	2	1 00
Desks (pupils).....	125	375 00
Desks (teachers).....	11	66 00
Eggbeater.....	1	20
Erasers.....	56	2 80
Edge iron heater.....	1	50
Edge irons.....	16	4 80
Edge bead.....	1	25
Eyelets.....	1 box	15
Expansive bits.....	2	3 75
Envelopes.....	2 boxes	4 00
Eye-letters.....	2	90
Elbows (2 inch).....	1	50
Elbows ($1\frac{3}{4}$ inch).....	2	40
Elbows (1 inch).....	12	2 16
Elbows ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch).....	1	10
Elbows ($\frac{3}{8}$ inch).....	2	16
Elbows ($\frac{1}{8}$ inch).....	12	06
Furnace hooks.....	2	1 00
Furnace scrapers.....	2	1 00
Funnel.....	1	10
Forks.....	123	10 00
Fruit dish.....	1	50
Flat irons.....	29	8 70
Fudge wheels.....	3	75
Files.....	12	3 00
Foot measure.....	1	50
Fillister plane.....	1	2 00
Flue blower.....	1	1 50
Flue scraper.....	1	1 00
Fire axes.....	6	6 00
Grater.....	1	10
Griddles.....	3	1 20
Gauge trimmers.....	4	1 20
Gum targacanth.....	1 lb.	20
Glazing tools and boards.....	....	2 00
Glue.....	1 lb.	30
Gauges.....	6	1 50
Grammars (Kerl's).....	17	12 24

Articles.	Number.	Estimated value.
Geographies (Appleton's Elementary).....	43	\$25 80
Geographies (Monteith's Introductory).....	25	10 00
Grindstone.....	1	1 50
Galvanized wire.....	30 lbs.	3 00
Hatchet.....	1	50
Holy Bible.....	1	2 00
Hammers.....	47	14 10
Heel shaves.....	6	3 00
Head blocks and stand.....	5	3 50
Heel dies.....	1 set	17 50
Hammer handles.....	3	30
Hand screws.....	1 pair	1 25
Heater.....	1	50
Hand saws.....	11	13 75
Histories (Goldsmith's England).....	9	12 60
History (Dickenson's England).....	1	75
Histories of U. S. (Swinton's).....	43	40 85
Histories of U. S. (Goodriche's child's).....	21	13 65
Histories of Human Body (Part 1).....	23	50 75
Histories (Natural).....	14	14 00
Hoe.....	1	50
Hose (linen, 1½ inch).....	450 feet	112 50
Hose (rubber, 1½ inch).....	100 feet	20 00
Hose nozzles.....	9	6 75
Hose nippers.....	2	20
Iron rails.....	5 lbs.	45
Iron bevels.....	2	1 20
Iron squares.....	2	1 50
Iron weights.....	75 lbs.	1 50
Ink stands.....	4	2 00
Indelible ink.....	1 doz.	2 50
Jugs.....	2	50
Ink.....	½ bottle	10
Iron soldering bench.....	1	4 00
Iron (old).....	100 lbs.	2 00
Kettles (iron).....	7	10 50
Knife (chopping).....	1	25
Kettles (tea).....	2	2 00
Knives.....	100	9 25
Knives (carving).....	7	7 00
Knives (trimming).....	4 doz.	6 00
Knee straps.....	20	5 00
Knife guards.....	7	84
Knife strops.....	11	2 20
Knives (putty).....	2	40
Lamps (bracket).....	158	126 40
Lamps (hand).....	15	15 00

Articles.	Number.	Estimated value.
Lanterns	4	\$1 60
Lamp bells	5	1 00
Lifter (pie)	1	15
Looking glasses	15	13 50
Last hooks	8	1 20
Lap irons	14	7 00
Leather cement	1 bottle	15
Leather pieces, scraps and cuttings	50	5 00
Lasts (old)	80 pair	16 00
Lot assorted glass, putty and oil		11 00
Lot odd upper patterns		2 00
Letter presses	2	20 00
Letter paper (about)		5 00
Language Lessons (Peet's)	64 copies	50 00
Language Lessons (Swinton's)	25 copies	10 00
Lumber (pine)	240 feet	8 50
Lumber (hemlock)	408 feet	5 92
Lead pencils	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ doz.	16
Ladders	3	1 00
Lamp bench	1	1 00
Lead (old)	200 lbs.	10 00
Lock nut ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch)	1	05
Leather packing	2 lbs.	25
Lap boards	2	1 50
Mattresses	270	1, 250 00
Milk pails (large)	2	3 00
Meat platters	10	4 00
Molasses	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	27 00
Mugs	3	30
Mallet	1	50
Miter machine	1	2 00
Moulding planes	17	8 50
Match safe	1	25
Maps	8	20 60
Night-dresses	184	72 00
Napkins	120	17 50
Nippers	17	5 10
Nail-setts	2	20
Nail boxes		1 00
Nozzle ($\frac{3}{4}$ inch)	1	75
Oil tanks	2	24 00
Old rasps	6	90
Oil cans	6	2 40
Oil whetstones	3	25
Office furniture		200 00
Pails (wooden)	1 doz.	2 50
Pail (galvanized)	1	1 00

Articles.	Number.	Estimated value.
Pillow cases.....	519	\$223 55
Potato masher.....	1	25
Pails (tin)	2	40
Pots (coffee).....	2	3 00
Pots (tea).....	2	2 50
Pail (flour).....	1	40
Plates.....	142	11 80
Plates (butter).....	79	3 16
Pitchers	34	17 00
Pillows	225	393 75
Pans.....	12	3 00
Pegging awls.....	9 doz.	90
Pegging hafts.....	3½ doz.	5 25
Peg setts	5	1 25
Pincers... ..	28	11 20
Peg cutter (hand).....	1	50
Paper bottom patterns	2 sets	2 50
Punches.....	2	65
Pegs.....	8 qts.	40
Planes	11	8 25
Pen-holders.....	33	50
Pens (steel).....	2 boxes	2 50
Pencils (slate).....	22 boxes	5 50
Part III (Dr. Peet's).....	10 copies	11 20
Pokers	4	1 00
Physiology, Introductory	14	3 50
Physiology, Steele's.....	25	9 00
Pipe (lead).....	100 lbs.	10 00
Pipe (iron, 1 inch).....	67 feet	3 50
Pipe (iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch).....	10 feet	50
Pipe (iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch).....	7½ feet	35
Plug (1 inch).....	1	10
Plug ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch)	1	10
Rocking chairs	11	22 00
Rakes	10	2 50
Rolling pin	1	25
Ranges.....	3	350 00
Rahn files	21	5 25
Rasps	25	6 25
Rahn knife	1	25
Rolling-machine	1	22 00
Ratchet brace-bit.....	1	2 25
Ratchet brace-bit (damaged)	1	1 00
Rulers	13	3 25
Rubber hose ($\frac{3}{4}$ inch).....	50 feet	6 00
Return bends (1 inch)	6	1 50
Shovels (snow)	15	6 00

Articles.	Number.	Estimated value.
Shovels (scoop)	4	\$1 25
Shovels (common)	2	90
Shovel (small)	1	45
Sled	1	2 00
Spreads	142	142 00
Sheets	704	352 00
Sauce pans	3	75
Stone jars	4	1 00
Spider	1	40
Sifter (flour)	1	50
Steamer	1	25
Sugar boxes	2	1 00
Stools	179	84 00
Stoves	15	175 00
Spoons (large)	3	65
Soup tureens	2	2 00
Saucers	119	4 95
Steel	1	30
Salt boxes	10	75
Salts (individuals)	12	50
Syrup cups	5	2 00
Stands	13	26 00
Sieve	1	40
Soap dishes	12	1 20
Slop pails	33	16 50
Spool box	1	2 00
Sewing machines	4	115 00
Sewing tables	2	5 00
Sewing hafts (common)	61	1 22
Sewing hafts (patent)	20	3 00
Sewing awls	12½ doz.	2 25
Soap stone heelers	15	2 20
Scratch bones	5	50
Stamps	2	25
Skivers	20	1 00
Sponges	61	3 05
Sticks (long)	17	5 95
Shoulder sticks	20	5 00
Screw drivers	6	2 10
Stitch wheels	3	75
Steel nails	5 papers	50
Shoe benches	24	36 00
Setts new lasts (bottom patterns)	4 }	27 00
Setts new lasts (upper patterns)	3 }	
Steel shanks	2 doz.	70
Shears	1 pair	25
Splitting machine	1	4 50

Articles.	Number.	Estimated value.
Sand paper.....	4 sheets	\$0 08
Shoe stretcher.....	1	1 25
Stoves, pipe, zinc and tin in shoe shop.....	....	12 00
Sand stones.....	2	24
Saw vise.....	1	50
Saw sett.....	1	25
Saw sett (large).....	1	75
Screws.....	40 doz.	2 40
Spoke shave.....	1	50
Spirit level.....	1	1 25
Step ladders.....	3	5 50
Slates (small).....	124	18 60
Slates (large) and frames.....	169	700 00
Saws (little).....	2	80
Stories of the Gospel.....	28	11 20
Scripture lessons (Dr. Peet's)	85	21 25
Soil pipe cleaner.....	1	50
Sprinkler.....	1	75
Solder.....	15 lbs.	3 75
Steam packing.....	10 lbs.	1 00
Scales.....	1 pair	150 00
Toilet sets	10 sets	20 00
Towel racks.....	6	6 00
Towels.....	498	99 60
Table cloths.....	45	90 00
Tins (pie).....	12	1 80
Tables (small).....	6	15 00
Tables (large)	24	120 00
Traps (mouse).....	3	75
Tea spoons.....	95	6 75
Table spoons	30	6 25
Tumblers	12	65
Tubs (wash).....	11	55
Tool chests.....	3	12 00
Tool tray	1	25
Thumb jacks.....	2 pair	1 00
Try squares	5	1 25
T's ($\frac{3}{4}$ inch).....	2	30
T ($\frac{3}{8}$ inch).....	1	10
T's ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch)	4	36
Universal ironplane	1	5 00
Union ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inch).....	1	50
Union (1 inch).....	1	40
Vases.....	2	30
Wheel-barrows.....	5	5 00
Watering pot	1	25
Wash-stands	3	3 00
Wash-boards	5	1 50

Articles.	Number.	Estimated value.
Wringers	2	\$20 00
Welt trimmers	6	3 00
Welt slit	1	25
Water whetstone	1	25
Wooden horses	6	1 50
Wooden bevel	1	25
Wrenches	2	60
Wardrobe	2	40 00
Work-bench	1	7 00
Wicking (asbestos)	1 ball	50
Watchman's clock	1	75 00
Miscellaneous articles (such as, nails, screws, rivets, acid, sal-ammoniac, resin, paints, oil and brushes in boiler room)		5 13

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 23.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 13, 1886.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
January 13, 1886. }

To the Legislature:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Adjutant-General of the State.

DAVID B. HILL.

[Assem. Doc. No. 23.] 1

REPORT.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, *December 31, 1885.* }

Hon. DAVID B. HILL, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief :*

SIR — I have the honor to submit the annual report of this Department for the year 1885.

During the year six new companies have been organized, three to fill vacancies in the Twelfth and Sixty-fifth Regiments, and three separate companies, the Thirty-second located at Hoosac Falls, an important manufacturing town, and the Thirty-fifth and Forty-second at the frontier towns of Ogdensburgh and Niagara Falls.

Applications for the formation of organizations at various other places have been denied, there being no apparent necessity for the establishment and maintenance of troops at such points.

There has been but one disbandment during the year, that of Company "H," Forty-seventh Regiment, and the National Guard as it now exists comprises the

FIRST DIVISION.

Consisting of the First and Second Brigades and First and Second Batteries.

First Brigade.

Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiments.

Second Brigade.

Seventh, Eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

Consisting of the Third and Fourth Brigades and Third Battery.

Third Brigade.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments, Seventeenth Separate Company.

Fourth Brigade.

Twenty-third, Thirty-second and Forty-seventh Regiments.

THE THIRD DIVISION.

Consisting of the Fifth and Sixth Brigades and Fourth Battery.

Fifth Brigade.

Tenth Battalion, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Thirty-second Separate Companies.

Sixth Brigade.

Third, Ninth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies, and

THE FOURTH DIVISION.

Consisting of the Seventh and Eighth Brigades, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Batteries.

Seventh Brigade.

First, Second, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Separate Companies.

Eighth Brigade.

Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments, Eighth, Thirteenth and Forty-second Separate Companies.

Showing from the latest returns a total strength of 12,510 officers and enlisted men, not including officers on the Supernumerary List.

The Guard is improving in discipline and efficiency, and increasing in numbers, and has never been in a more serviceable and effective condition.

Each and every organization has been inspected and mustered during the year by Brigadier-General Philip H. Briggs, Inspector-General, and his assistant, Colonel Thomas H. McGrath. The report of General Briggs, submitted herewith, is a full and com-

plete record of the present standing of the Guard, and an exhibit of the thorough and personal interest in his duties, characteristic of this zealous and able officer.

Brigadier-General Charles F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, has supervised the rifle practice of the Guard during the current year. His thorough knowledge of the requirements of this Department, and the able manner in which he has performed his duty, is practically shown in the improvement of the troops in this important branch of military instruction. I most respectfully invite your attention to his accompanying report.

The Commission appointed to prepare Rules and Regulations for the government of the National Guard has concluded its labors, and the Regulations have been published and issued, to take effect on January 1, 1886, and new books and blanks to conform thereto have been prepared under my supervision, by Colonel Phisterer, for the use of the Guard.

The balance of the appropriation made by the Legislature of 1884 for the purchase of State service uniforms having been entirely expended early in the year by the board constituted for that purpose, and the Guard generally provided with the prescribed dress, further purchases of uniforms for recruits and for furnishing organizations not previously supplied have been made from the general fund appropriated for the maintenance of the Guard.

The overcoats worn by the Guard have now been in use eight years, and are nearly worn out. Many of them are unserviceable, and all are shabby in appearance, and during the coming year it will be necessary that new and serviceable overcoats be purchased for a considerable portion of the force.

The arms of the Guard are in serviceable condition, but a change in the calibre of the Remington rifle in use to conform to that of the piece used by the United States army becomes more apparent each year, and the recommendation of the Adjutant-General of the army in his recent report, that a general act of Congress should be passed in the approaching session providing for immediate exchange of all obsolete arms in the hands of the militia of the several States for improved Springfield rifles, calibre forty-five, is a step in the right direction, which I most heartily indorse. A bill to carry out this recommendation has been introduced in Congress, and I would respectfully suggest that action be taken by the Legislature to urge the Senators and Representatives from this State to use their efforts to further its passage.

The belts, bayonet scabbards, cartridge boxes and canteens having become by constant use much impaired, and many of them having been reported by the Inspector-General as unserviceable, a Board consisting of Major-General Edward L. Molineux, Second Division, Brigadier-General Philip H. Briggs, Inspector-General, and Colonel Josiah Porter, Twenty-second Regiment, has been appointed to select the most suitable style of infantry equipments for the use of the Guard, and upon the report of the Board, and approval of its proceedings, immediate purchase will be necessary to fill requisitions now on file and awaiting action, when after thorough inspection they are found to be absolutely needed.

During the session of the last Legislature appropriations were made for the erection of armories at Elmira and Walton, and for the completion and furnishing and fitting of those at Brooklyn, Troy, and the drill hall at Buffalo.

Within the past month the board of supervisors of the county of Chemung have selected a site for the armory at Elmira, but the title has not yet been vested in the State, and consequently no action has been taken toward erecting a building.

Within the same period a site has been provided for the armory at Walton; and a deed of the property forwarded to these headquarters; upon examination the abstract of title was found imperfect, and the papers have been returned for correction, and no steps will be taken to build the armory until the title to the land is perfected.

The armories at Brooklyn, Troy and Buffalo have been practically completed, fitted and furnished during the year, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of the Legislature.

The report of Brigadier-General Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, to which your attention is respectfully invited, contains a statement of the condition of the arsenals and armories generally throughout the State.

The claims of the State against the General Government for expenditures incurred in raising troops during the late civil war have been successfully prosecuted for the past ten years by the late Brevet Brigadier-General J. B. Stonehouse, and through his exertions there has been collected from the United States the sum of \$513,061.08. The total amount paid by the United States Government up to the present time is \$4,004,460.59.

The claims collected by General Stonehouse were originally disallowed and payment refused, but his indefatigable industry and research developed additional evidence, and from time to time the amount referred to above was substantiated and paid.

There is yet an unsettled balance of \$1,097,413.20, of which probably not more than \$125,000 can be collected without action being taken by Congress to modify the stringent regulations of the Treasury Department regarding claims against the United States.

General Stonehouse had prepared papers within the last few months and presented them for the consideration of the proper accounting officers of the treasury, with fair prospects of a favorable decision. At the time he was stricken down, he was in Washington presenting explanations and taking the proper steps to secure the allowance of claims amounting to about \$30,000.

The death of this valuable and faithful officer has been deplored by all who knew him, and suitable tributes to his worth and memory have been published and recorded, yet in this particular branch of his duties, perhaps more than in any other, his loss will be severely felt, owing to his thorough knowledge of the special and peculiar details required to successfully prosecute, and his large experience in the methods of obtaining satisfactory evidence to substantiate, the suspended claims of the State against the General Government.

Proper steps should be taken to protect the interests of the State and continue the unfinished transactions of General Stonehouse, and to properly present to the accounting officers of the treasury all new proofs that can be adduced to facilitate the collection of these claims.

The Department of Volunteer Records, in charge of Colonel Frederick Phisterer, assisted by Mr. Gilbert C. Rice, is constantly growing in the volume of its work. During the current year nearly five thousand applications from the various National Departments, from officers and enlisted men of the late volunteer forces, and from the widows, children, parents and heirs of deceased soldiers, have been received and answered. It is to be regretted that the records of this department are incomplete, and that in many cases no satisfactory information can be given. Applications made to the General Government, for copies of the necessary muster-rolls of organizations of New York volunteers in the army of the United States during the late civil war, have been denied from time to time, for the reason that the constant use of the records precludes the possibility of copies being made. Unless Congress passes a law directing that copies

of the rolls referred to are furnished to the States, with the necessary appropriation to carry the law into effect, our records cannot be completed for years to come.

The Bureau of Military Statistics, containing the flags and other relics and mementoes of the civil war, becomes each year more of an attraction to the thousands who visit the Capitol. The contents are properly cared for by a competent keeper; a complete catalogue is kept for the guidance and convenience of visitors, and all that is lacking to render the Bureau, originally established at great cost and involving several years of energetic exertion, to be what it was designed for, are more extensive quarters, suitable for the proper arrangement of the records and relics.

The State Camp of Instruction opened on the 13th of June and closed on the 1st of August, covering a period of fifty days, and being of one week longer duration than any previous season. The whole tour of duty was marked by increased interest over former years on the part of officers and men, resulting in good work and showing great improvement in drill, discipline and general efficiency.

The troops that served in camp were the

Twenty-third Regiment, Colonel Rodney C. Ward, from June 13 to June 20, 1885.

Seventh Regiment, Colonel Emmons Clark, from June 20 to June 27, 1885.

Ninth Regiment, Colonel William Seward, Jr., from June 27 to July 4, 1885, and with it the Fortieth and Forty-first Separate Companies.

Seventy-first Regiment, Colonel E. A. McAlpin, from July 4 to July 11, 1885, and with it the Fifth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Separate Companies.

Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Alfred C. Barnes, from July 11 to July 18, and with it Companies A and B, Tenth Battalion.

Forty-seventh Regiment, Colonel E. F. Gaylor, from July 18 to July 25, 1885, and with it the Eleventh, Seventeenth, Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth Separate Companies.

Twenty-second Regiment, Colonel Josiah Porter, from July 25 to August 1, 1885.

Aggregating four thousand five hundred and eighty-six officers and men.

Your official visits to the camp during each week of its continuance

were a marked feature, highly gratifying and encouraging to those of your officers intrusted with its management and showed an active interest in the camp on the part of the Commander-in Chief which aroused an enthusiasm among the troops on duty which greatly added to the success of the season.

The accompanying reports on the camp, of Brigadier-General Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance and Acting Quartermaster and Commissary-General of Subsistence; of Brigadier-General Joseph D. Byrant, Surgeon-General; of Brigadier-General G. B. Rich, Paymaster-General; of the commanding officers of the different organizations; of Colonel Frederick Phisterer, the Post-Adjutant, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Closson, Fifth United States Artillery, who was detailed by the War Department to visit the camp, as also the general reports of Brigadier-General Philip H. Briggs, Inspector General, and Brigadier-General Charles F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, present the details of the work performed; of the instruction of the organizations, and a history of the camp for the season of 1885, which passed without an untoward incident to mar its record or detract from the purpose for which it was established, as a school for the officers and soldiers of the National Guard.

The duties connected with the camp pertaining to the Inspector-General, Brigadier-General Philip H. Briggs; to the Chief of Ordnance, Brigadier-General Daniel D. Wylie; to the Surgeon-General, Brigadier-General Joseph D. Bryant; to the Paymaster-General, Brigadier-General G. B. Rich, and to the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, Brigadier-General Charles F. Robbins, were ably and faithfully performed by those officers and their assistants, as were also the duties of Post-Adjutant.

In compliance with your recommendations the last Legislature passed an act authorizing the purchase of a suitable site for camps of instruction for the National Guard, appointing the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General and Chief of Ordnance, commissioners for that purpose, and appropriating the sum of \$30,000 for the purchase of the property and the improvements necessary.

In the performance of its duty under the law, the commission, with your approval, selected the site near Peekskill, recommended by you in your message. This site had already been occupied, under a lease, for four camping seasons, and its advantages for that purpose thereby been fully demonstrated and practically tested. That

portion of the site known as the McCoy farm was purchased and deeded to the State for \$13,000, the sum stipulated in the original lease made in 1882, for which the ground named could be purchased by the State before the expiration of the renewal of the lease of May 1, 1885. The lease of the portion of the site used as a rifle range and for other camp purposes contained no stipulation for purchase, and as the price asked by the owners was greater than the commissioners were willing to pay, and no price could be agreed upon, application was made to the Supreme Court and three commissioners of appraisal appointed as provided by the act of the Legislature. The decision of the commission appointed by the court was that \$5,000 was a fair valuation of said property, which, meeting with the views of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature and with your approval, was accepted on their part, and the proper steps are being taken to vest the title in the State. It being necessary that a portion of the ground should be graded, in order to increase the size of the parade ground, which has heretofore been too limited in space to manœuvre the troops, also to provide for a permanent supply of pure drinking water and a system of drainage, the services of Chas. E. Fowler, Esq., Chief Engineer, were engaged by the commissioners, and under his direction a topographical map of the premises prepared, estimates made of the work to be done, and contracts entered into for grading the grounds and driving wells, laying pipes, etc., for the water system. The system of drainage, however, cannot be carried out until additional means are provided, and I would respectfully recommend that application be made to the Legislature for a further appropriation to complete this important improvement, as well as to repair and improve the buildings and roads.

Of the \$30,000 appropriated for the purchase, etc., of the camp site, there has been expended and expenditures incurred as follows :	
For the purchase of the McCoy farm.....	\$13, 000 00
Amount awarded by commission appointed by Supreme Court, as valuation of additional land required,	5, 000 00
Legal and engineering services, including fees of commissioners appointed by court.....	1, 876 58
Expended and contracted for on account of water supply and grading.....	8, 854 95
	<hr/>
	\$28, 731 53
	<hr/>

Leaving a balance of \$1,268.47 to apply on further improvements,

an amount manifestly insufficient to provide for the drainage system and construction of permanent roads and necessary repairs to buildings.

The great importance of better provision for the defense of our sea coast is attracting much attention. In his recent message to Congress, the President of the United States says: "The Board on Fortifications or Other Defenses, appointed in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, will in a short time present their report; and it is hoped that this may greatly aid the legislation so necessary to remedy the present defenseless condition of our sea coasts."

No State of the Union has greater need of reliable protection than New York, with its great sea board cities where lie concentrated much of the wealth and many of the elements of the prosperity of the nation, comparatively defenseless and at the mercy of foreign powers whose iron clad navies are potent forces for successful attack and wholesale destruction. As considerable time must necessarily elapse before any work contemplated by the Government can be completed, therefore it is evident that the instruction of the National Guard in the duties required to man the fortifications that now exist, should be continued in order that the best defense possible may be made if occasion require, with the means available.

Upon application to the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, the same facilities were given to the State troops as were granted last year, and the course of instruction was continued by the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, detachments of which organization proceeded to Fort Wadsworth, from time to time during the season, and under the instruction of officers of the Fifth United States Artillery, practiced with heavy guns and were practically and theoretically instructed in sea coast defense duties. This action on the part of the regiment was most commendable, as it was voluntary and proceeded from a desire to improve in the work commenced last season, and the undertaking was rendered a success by the able assistance of Colonel Closson, and Lieutenants Babbitt and Whistler of the Fifth United States Artillery. The report of Colonel James H. Jones, which accompanies this, and to which attention is called, gives a more detailed statement of the work performed by his command.

It is a matter of congratulation that the Guard has not been called

upon during the year to suppress outbreaks or quell disturbances, and as long as it exists as a reliable and effective force, the probability of disorders occurring is greatly diminished, and the cost of maintaining such a force is a low premium for the valuable insurance and protection that it affords to all.

For the first time in many years death has invaded the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief. On the 13th of July last, Brigadier-General, Myndert D. Mercer, Quartermaster-General, after a short illness, died at his home in Waterloo, Seneca county. By his death the members of your Staff lost a true and genial friend, and one who will ever be remembered. Appropriate action on his death was taken by this office.

On the 1st of January, 1883, when I entered upon the discharge of the duties of Adjutant-General, the total strength of the National Guard was reported as 11,739; since then it has steadily increased in numbers notwithstanding there has been going on a continual process of weeding out deadwood and unserviceable material, and its numbers now are 12,510. At the date named but five organizations were provided with the State service uniform; to-day the whole Guard, with the exception of two organizations that have not adopted it, have been furnished therewith. The three past seasons of encampment have been very successful, each showing a manifest improvement over the prior year in attendance and beneficial results. The camp has become a permanent institution and the site has been purchased by the State. A new Military Code was passed by the Legislature of 1883 and new regulations have been prepared by a commission appointed for that purpose.

The general result of the work of the administration for the past three years is shown in the well-established and reliable force existing for the protection of our citizens and the maintenance of the law, a result largely due to the encouragement and support of the Commander-in-Chief, the energetic and able efforts of the excellent officers in charge of the active staff departments, and the ready and cheerful co-operation of the officers and members of the National Guard.

In closing I desire to express my acknowledgments to the officers and clerks connected with this office, for the faithful aid they have rendered.

To Colonel John S. McEwan, Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Frederick Phisterer, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel

E. B. Ten Broeck, Chief Clerk, and to Major H. P. Stackpole, Messrs. G. C. Rice, Thomas A. Stuart and P. H. Dailey, the Messenger, I am indebted for the able and constant devotion they have shown in the discharge of every duty assigned to them.

In terminating my official relations with you as Commander-in-Chief and with the National Guard of the State, permit me to express my sincere thanks for the confidence that you have reposed in me, and to the officers and members of the National Guard for their reliable support in carrying out the measures that have resulted so well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General.

APPENDICES ACCOMPANYING THIS REPORT.

- A. Register of Commissioned Officers of the National Guard and Recapitulation of the Military Force of the State.
- B. Reports of Departmental and Commanding Officers on service, at State Camp of Instruction, and Report on Water Supply at the Camp.
- C. General Orders issued in 1885.
- D. Report of the Inspector-General for 1885.
- E. Report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1885.
- F. Report of the Surgeon-General for 1885.
- G. Report of the Paymaster-General for 1885.
- H. Report of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice for 1885.
- I. Reports of Division Commanders for 1885.
- K. Statement of Disbursements.

OFFICIAL REGISTER

OF THE

NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF NEW YORK,

DECEMBER 31, 1885.

Errors and omissions should be immediately reported to the Adjutant-General by the officers concerned.

Only the highest brevet rank is given, and that only when the officer has not attained the full rank.

The numbers placed after the staff officers of divisions and brigades on pages 20 to 25, indicate their personal rank in their respective division and brigade staffs.

The numbers placed after the names of general, and departmental staff, officers on pages 26 to 47, indicate the number of the division or brigade with which they are on duty.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

DAVID B. HILL, OF ELMIRA,

Governor of the State.

Head-quarters, Albany.

Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Dec. 31, 1885.

Major-General John G. Farnsworth, Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General Philip H. Briggs, Inspector-General.

Brigadier-General Horatio C. King, Judge-Advocate-General.

Brigadier-General Austin Lathrop, Quartermaster-General.

Brigadier-General Joseph D. Bryant, Surgeon-General.

Brigadier-General G. Barrett Rich, Paymaster-General.

Brigadier-General George S. Field, Engineer-in-Chief.

Brigadier-General Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance.

Brigadier-General Charles F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Colonel Charles H. Utley, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Clarence H. Frost, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Thomas Carswell Miles, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Robert Townsend, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel William R. Cassidy, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Lewis B. Gillett, Military Secretary.

Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Jan. 1, 1886.

Major-General Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Artillery.

Brigadier-General Charles F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Brigadier-General Joseph D. Bryant, Surgeon-General.

Brigadier-General George S. Field, Engineer-in-Chief.

Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance.

Brigadier-General Frank M. Freeman, Quartermaster-General.

Brigadier-General William M. Ivins, Judge-Advocate-General.

Brigadier-General Emil Schaefer, Inspector-General.

Brigadier-General Lloyd S. Bryce, Paymaster-General.

Brigadier-General Ralph Brandreth, Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Colonel John V. L. Pruyn, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Hugh O'Donoghue, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Albert B. Hilton, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Edmund L. Judson, 2d, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Charles E. Walker, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel John F. Gaynor, Aide-de-Camp.

The National guard, consisting of seven batteries of artillery, fifteen regiments, one battalion, and forty-two separate companies of infantry, organized in eight brigades and four divisions.

FIRST DIVISION.

Head-quarters, 155 Mercer street, New York city.

Major-General ALEXANDER SHALER, Commanding.

Colonel Henry A. Gildersleeve, Assistant Adjutant-General (1).

Colonel Carl Jussen, Inspector (2).

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Mitchell, Judge-Advocate (4).

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward T. Wood, Quartermaster (6).

Lieutenant-Colonel Hilbert B. Masters, Commissary of Subsistence. (8).

Lieutenant-Colonel Cyrus Edson, Surgeon (7).

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin S. Church, Engineer (9).

Lieutenant-Colonel William DeLancy Boughton, Ordnance Officer (5).

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph L. Follett, Chief of Artillery (10).

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Harrison Sanford, Inspector of Rifle Practice (3).

Major Lawson B. Bell, Aide-de-Camp (11).

Major Frank Sheldon Collins, Aide-de-Camp (12).

Major Frank M. Kelley, Aide-de-Camp (13).

And First and Second Brigades, and First and Second Batteries of Artillery.

First Brigade.

Head-quarters, 48 Pine street, New York city.

Brigadier-General WILLIAM G. WARD, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Olyphant, Assistant Adjutant-General (1).

Major Francis Egerton Webb, Inspector (9).

Major Henry L. Sprague, Judge-Advocate (3).

Major Edmund C. Stanton, Quartermaster (7).
 Major Herbert P. Brown, Commissary of Subsistence (8).
 Major Francis Wisner Murray, Surgeon (5).
 Major William Fellowes Morgan, Engineer (6).
 Major John Elliot Cowdin, Ordnance Officer (4).
 Major Lloyd Aspinwall, Jr., Inspector of Rifle Practice (2).
 Captain Walter Trimble, Aide-de-Camp (10).
 Captain Leon F. d'Oremieulx, Aide-de-Camp (11).
 And Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiments of Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Head-quarters, Room 19, No. 17 William street, New York city.

Brigadier-General LOUIS FITZGERALD, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hampden Robb, Assistant Adjutant-General (1).
 Major R. Dickinson Jewett, Inspector (7).
 Major Stephen H. Olin, Judge-Advocate (2).
 Major Auguste P. Montant, Quartermaster (8).
 Major Wendell Goodwin, Commissary of Subsistence (9).
 Major Robert V. McKim, Surgeon (4).
 Major Charles Lawrence Perkins, Jr., Engineer (3).
 Major Paul Dana, Ordnance Officer (6).
 Major Francis R. Appleton, Inspector of Rifle Practice (5).
 Captain W. Emlen Roosevelt, Aide-de-Camp (10).
 Captain Frank M. Freeman, Aide-de-Camp (11).
 Captain J. Bryant Lindley, Assistant in Quartermaster's Department on duty with 2d brigade (12).
 And Seventh, Eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments of Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Head-quarters, 49 Court street, Brooklyn.

Major-General E. L. MOLINEUX, Commanding.

Colonel William J. Denslow, Assistant Adjutant-General (1).
 Lieutenant-Colonel Albert E. Lamb, Judge-Advocate (3).
 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Arthur, Quartermaster (4).
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Foord, Commissary of Subsistence (8).
 Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander J. C. Skene, Surgeon (6).
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Y. Culyer, Engineer (2).
 Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Cowan, Ordnance Officer (5).

Major George R. Herbert, Chief Signal Officer (13).

Captain Howland D. Perrine, Assistant Signal Officer (14).

Lieutenant-Colonel David S. Babcock, Jr., Chief of Artillery (9).

Lieutenant-Colonel Gustave A. Roullier, Inspector of Rifle Practice (7).

Major Robert Herbert, Aide-de-Camp (10).

Major Henry W. B. Howard, Aide-de-Camp (11).

Major Harry S. Kingsley, Aide-de-Camp (12).

And Third and Fourth Brigades, and the Third Battery of Artillery.

Third Brigade.

Head-quarters, 49 Court street, Brooklyn.

Brigadier-General JAMES McLEER, Commanding.

Major Richard M. Johnson, Inspector (5).

Major William C. Beecher, Judge-Advocate (1).

Major Gustave A. Jahn, Commissary of Subsistence (3).

Major James Watt, Surgeon (2).

Major Howard Ackerman, Ordnance Officer (4).

Major Heywood C. Broun, Inspector of Rifle Practice (6).

Captain Fritz Brosé, Aide-de-Camp (7).

Captain Frank H. Romaine, Aide-de-Camp (8).

And Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments of Infantry and the Seventeenth Separate Company.

Fourth Brigade.

Head-quarters, 49 Court street, Brooklyn.

Brigadier-General WM. H. BROWNELL, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles N. Manchester, Assistant Adjutant-General (1).

Major Morris B. Farr, Inspector (8).

Major William W. Goodrich, Judge-Advocate (4).

Major Clifford L. Middleton, Quartermaster (6).

Major Charles F. Guyon, Commissary of Subsistence (7).

Major Joel W. Hyde, Surgeon (2).

Major Richard H. Poillon, Engineer (3).

Major Harrison B. Moore, Ordnance Officer (5).

Major George L. Fox, Inspector of Rifle Practice (9).

Captain Arthur Guthrie, Aide-de-Camp (10).

And Twenty-third, Thirty-second and Forty-seventh Regiments of Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Head-quarters, No. 1 First street, Troy.

Major-General JOSEPH B. CARR, Commanding.

Colonel Lee Chamberlain, Assistant Adjutant-General (1).
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Spencer Francis, Inspector (10).
Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Lawton, Judge-Advocate (8).
Lieutenant-Colonel James Kemp, Quartermaster (7).
Lieutenant-Colonel John Don, Commissary of Subsistence (4).
Colonel Matthew H. Burton, Surgeon (3).
Colonel David M. Greene, Engineer (2).
Lieutenant-Colonel John A. MacDonald, Ordnance Officer (6).
Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Gillis, Chief of Artillery (9).
Lieutenant-Colonel Harry M. Alden, Inspector of Rifle Practice (5).
Major William G. Carr, Aide-de-Camp (11).
Major Arthur McArthur, Aide-de-Camp (13).
Major Edward L. Gaul, Aide-de-Camp (14).
Major Charles H. Stott, Jr., Supernumerary Officer, attached to
duty with Staff as Aide-de-Camp (12).
And Fifth and Sixth Brigades, and Fourth Battery of Artillery.

Fifth Brigade.

Head-quarters, 42 Willett street, Albany.

Brigadier-General ROBERT SHAW OLIVER, Commanding.

Colonel Frederick Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant-General* (1).
Major Richard T. Lockley, Inspector (6).
Major Albert Hoysradt, Judge-Advocate (4).
Major Le Grand C. Tibbits, Quartermaster (7.)
Major Henry A. Allen, Commissary of Subsistence (5).
Major Samuel B. Ward, Surgeon (2).
Major Jacob H. Tremper, Jr., Engineer (3).
Major James O. Woodward, Ordnance Officer (8).
Captain Harry C. Cushman, Aide-de-Camp (9).
Captain Guy E. Baker, Aide-de-Camp (10).
And Tenth Battalion, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth,
Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth,
Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Thirty-second Separate Companies.

* Acting Assistant Adjutant-General State of New York, assigned to duty on staff of brigade as Assistant Adjutant-General, S. O. No. 7, A. G. O., series 1883.

Sixth Brigade.

Head-quarters, Utica.

Brigadier-General SYLVESTER DERING, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin R. Robson, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General (1).

Major Louis T. Sherrill, Inspector (7).

Major Charles J. Everett, Judge-Advocate (2).

Major J. Emory Eaton, Quartermaster (5).

Major Frederick B. Spriggs, Commissary of Subsistence (6).

Major Marshall O. Terry, Surgeon (3).

Major Walter F. Randall, Engineer (8).

Major Dexter E. Pomeroy, Inspector of Rifle Practice (4).

Captain William L. Watson, Aide-de-Camp (9).

And Third, Ninth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Head-quarters, 476 Main street, Buffalo.

Major-General WILLIAM F. ROGERS, Commanding.

Colonel Edward H. Rounds, Assistant Adjutant-General (2).

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. DeLaney, Quartermaster (4).

Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Lewis, Commissary of Subsistence (7)

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles N. Palmer, Surgeon (3).

Lieutenant-Colonel Louis H. Knapp, Engineer (5).

Lieutenant-Colonel Abram B. Lawrence, Ordnance Officer (6).

Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Sourwine, Chief of Artillery (8).

Major Frank T. Moulton, Aide-de-Camp (9).

Major William H. Bradish, Aide-de-Camp (10).

Major Alan H. G. Hardwicke, Aide-de-Camp (11).

Colonel Douglass Cornell, Supernumerary Officer, attached to duty with staff (1).

And Seventh and Eighth Brigades, and Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Batteries of Artillery.

Seventh Brigade.

Head-quarters, Syracuse.

Brigadier-General EDMUND O. BEERS, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward M. Hoffman, Assistant Adjutant-General (1).

Major John T. Sadler, Inspector (2).

Major Hosea H. Rockwell, Judge-Advocate (4).

Major Oscar J. Brown, Quartermaster (9).

Major Edson J. Stearns, Commissary of Subsistence (8).

Major Robert P. Bush, Surgeon (5).

Major W. Arthur McKinney, Engineer (3).

Major Julian S. Denton, Ordnance Officer (6).

Major James Bacon, Inspector of Rifle Practice (7).

Captain David W. Munson, Aide-de-Camp (10).

Captain Charles L. Hart, Aide-de-Camp (11).

And First, Second, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Separate Companies.

Eighth Brigade.

Head-quarters, 474 Main street, Buffalo.

Colonel THOMAS S. WAUD, 65th Regiment, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Clifton, Assistant Adjutant General (1).

Major Herbert P. Bissell, Judge-Advocate (8).

Major Edward S. Warren, Quartermaster (3).

Major William G. Vought, Commissary of Subsistence (7).

Major Roswell Park, Surgeon (5).

Major Edmund Hayes, Engineer (4).

Major Harlow C. Palmer, Ordnance Officer (2).

Captain William A. Bird, Jr., Signal Officer (11).

Major Edward M. Bell, Inspector of Rifle Practice (6).

Captain Frederick A. Jewett, Aide-de-Camp (9).

Captain Roger W. Gilbert, Aide-de-Camp (10).

And Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments of Infantry, and the Eighth, Thirteenth and Forty-second Separate Companies.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Major-Generals.</i> Joseph B. Carr (3), January 23, 1867.....	Colonel 2d N. Y. vols., May 10, 1861; Brigadier-Gen'l U. S. vols., Sept. 7, 1862; mustered out Aug. 24, 1865; Brevet Major-Gen'l U. S. vols., March 13, 1865.	Second Lieutenant 24th Regt., Aug. 4, 1851; First Lieutenant, June 3, 1854; Captain, Sept. 15, 1854; Major, Aug. 4, 1858; Colonel, June 4, 1860; entered N. Y. vols., May 10, 1861. Major-Gen'l January 23, 1867.	N. Y.
Alexander Shaler (1), January 23, 1867.....	Major, 7th Regt., mustered in April 26, 1861, mustered out June 3, 1861; Lieutenant-Col. 1st U. S. Chasseurs (65th N. Y. vols.), June 11, 1861; Colonel July 17, 1862; Brigadier-Gen'l U. S. vols., May 26, 1863; mustered out Aug. 24, 1865; Brevet Major-Gen'l U. S. vols., July 27, 1865.	Private, 5th Co., Washington Grays, 3d Regt. Art. (now 8th Regt.), April 29, 1845; Corporal Oct. 13, 1845; transferred to Co. H, Aug. 27, 1847; First Sergeant, Sept. 3, 1847; transferred to 2d Co., 7th Regt., Nov. 9, 1848; Sergeant, Jan. 25, 1849; First Sergeant, June 28, 1849; First Lieutenant, Aug. 30, 1849; Captain March 18, 1850; Major, 7th Regt., Dec. 13, 1860; vacated office by entering in U. S. service; Colonel of 1st Regt., Hudson Brigade, N. J. militia, from Sept., 1854, to 1859, while Captain in 7th Regt.; Major-Gen'l, Jan. 23, 1867.	Conn.
William Findlay Rogers (4), Jan. 21, 1879...	Colonel 21st N. Y. vols., May 15, 1861; honorably discharged May 18, 1863; Brevet Brigadier-Gen'l U. S. vols., March 13, 1865.	Private, City Guard, Philadelphia, 1st Regt., Penn. militia, 1844; Sergeant, 1845; discharged Oct. 1846; private, Co. D, Buffalo City Guard, Dec. 1846; Sergeant, 1847; First Sergeant, 1848; Second Lieutenant, 65th militia, July 23, 1849; First Lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1850; Adjutant June 25, 1851; Captain, Dec. 26, 1853; Captain 74th Regt., July 24, 1854; Colonel, 74th Regt., May 16, 1864; Brigadier-Gen'l, 31st Brigade (now 8th), April 4, 1865; Major-General, 8th (now 4th), Div., Jan. 21, 1879.	Penn.
E. L. Molineux (2), May 15, 1884.....	Private 7th Regt., N. Y. militia, April 26 to June 13, 1861; Lieutenant-Col 159th N. Y. vols., Sept. 27, 1862; Colonel Nov. 25, 1862; mustered out Aug. 4, 1865; Brevet Major-Gen'l U. S. vols., March 13, 1865.	Private, Co. G, 13th N. Y. S. militia, June 30, 1854; Private, 7th N. Y. S. militia, April 26 to June 13, 1861; Inspector, 11th Brigade, S. N. Y., Feb. 17, 1862; Lieutenant-Col., 23d Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., July 14, 1862, to Sept. 27, 1862; Brigadier-General, 11th Brigade, June 10, 1879; resigned June 24, 1881; Major-Gen'l, 2d Division, May 15, 1884.	Eng.

Brigadier-Generals.

Sylvester Dering (6), May 12, 1863.....	.....	Adjutant, 45th Regt., Dec. 1, 1862; Brigadier-General, May 12, 1863.	N. Y.
William Green Ward (1), Dec. 24, 1866.....	With 12th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., mustered in as Lieutenant-Col. for three months from April 21 to Aug. 9, 1861; as Colonel for three months from June 7, 1862; prisoner of war Sept. 11, 1862; exchanged Jan. 12, 1863; as Colonel for thirty days from June 13 to July 23, 1863.	Private Co. K, 12th Regt., March 8, 1854; Corporal, June 5, 1855; Sergeant, Sept. 1, 1855; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 26, 1855; Adjutant, Jan. 27, 1857; Supernumerary in Aug., 1859; Private, Co. C, 22d Regt., Oct., 1859; Captain Co. F, 12th Regt., Feb. 2, 1860; Major, May 25, 1860; Lieutenant-Col., Dec. 15, 1860; Colonel, Oct. 26, 1861; Brigadier-General, Dec. 24, 1866.	N. Y.
William H. Brownell (4), Sept. 5, 1881.....	.....	Private Co. E, 47th Regt., Oct. 12, 1869; Corporal, Nov. 20, 1871; Sergeant, July 24, 1872; Second Lieutenant, May 13, 1873; First Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1874; Captain, Oct. 10, 1874; Major, Dec. 23, 1874; Lieutenant-Col., Dec. 29, 1875; Colonel, Sept. 5, 1877; Brigadier-General, Sept. 5, 1881.	N. Y.
Louis Fitzgerald (2), March 28, 1882.....	Sergeant, Co. C, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. militia, in U. S. service from April 19 to June 3, 1861; First Lieutenant 11th N. Y. vols., June 2, 1861; Captain, July 21, 1861; resigned Sept. 1, 1861; Adjutant 40th N. Y. vols., Jan. 24, 1862; Captain, May 26, 1862; Provost Marshal and Aide-de-Camp, Kearney's & Birney's 1st Division; Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Foster, 18th Army Corps; discharged July 6, 1864; Major and later Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Regt. militia, district of Vicksburg, Miss., and discharged in Feb., 1865.	Private Co. C, 7th Regt., Dec. 30, 1857; Corporal, Jan. 4, 1860; Sergeant, Feb. 4, 1860; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1861; First Lieutenant, Co. E, Dec. 6, 1861; vacated office by enlisting in N. Y. vols., Jan., 1862; First Lieutenant, Co. E, 7th Regt., Oct. 14, 1865; Adjutant, 7th Regt., May 1, 1867; Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 9, 1876; Brigadier-General, March 28, 1882.	N. Y.
Robert Shaw Oliver (5), January 10, 1883....	Second Lieutenant, 5th Mass. Vol. Cavalry, Sept. 27, 1864; Aide-de-Camp, Cavalry Brigade, 3d Div., 25th A. C., Feb. 3, 1865; Assistant Adjutant-General of 3d Division, Sept. 3, 1865; Second Lieutenant, 17th U. S. Infantry, Feb. 23, 1866; First Lieutenant 8th U. S. Cavalry, March 7, 1867; Captain, 8th Cavalry, Oct. 31, 1869; resigned Oct. 31, 1869.	Colonel 10th Regt., Aug. 25, 1873; resigned July 6, 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General of 9th Brigade, July 11, 1878; Inspector-General S. N. Y., Jan. 1, 1880; resigned Dec. 31, 1882; Brigadier-General, 5th Brigade, Jan. 10, 1883.	Mass.

GENERAL OFFICERS — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Brigadier-Generals—(Continued).</i> Edmund O. Beers (7), Oct. 25, 1884.....	Captain 50th N. Y. Vol. Engineers, Sept. 16, 1861; Major, Feb. 27, 1863; honorably discharged Oct. 26, 1864; Brevet Lieutenant-Col. United States volunteers.	Private, Elmira Guards, May 6, 1847; Corporal, June 21, 1853; disbanded Nov., 1854; Private Southern Tier Rifles, 1857; disbanded 1861; Private, Co. D 110th Battalion (now 30th Separate Company), Oct. 1, 1861; Captain, Oct. 2, 1874; Brigadier-General 7th Brigade, Oct. 25, 1884.	N. Y.
James McLeer (3), Oct. 13, 1885.....	Private Co. C, 14th N. Y. S. militia (84th vols.), April 18, 1861; disch'd as Sergeant (loss of left arm), July 27, 1863; Brevet Captain N. Y. S. vols.	Private Co. C, 14th Regt., April 18, 1861; discharged as Sergeant July 27, 1863; First Lieutenant, Co. C, 14th Regt., May 27, 1865; Quartermaster, 14th Regt., Sept. 9, 1867; Major, Aug. 16, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 7, 1870; Col., June 6, 1873; Brig.-Gen'l 3d Brigade, Oct. 13, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Adjutant-General—Major-General.</i> John G. Farnsworth, January 1, 1883.....	Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. vols., April 14, 1862; Chief Quartermaster, 4th Army Corps, July, 1862; Inspector in Quartermaster Department, August, 1863; Depot Quartermaster, Wheeling, W. Va., Feb., 1864; Chief Quartermaster, Department W. Virginia, with local rank of Colonel, Nov., 1864; honorably discharged Oct. 23, 1865; Brevet Colonel U. S. vols.	Private, Co. B, 76th Regt., May 27, 1858; discharged April 17, 1860; Private Co. A, fall of 1860; Colonel 10th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., Sept. 21, 1868; resigned May 29, 1871; Adjutant-General, Jan. 1, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Adjutants-General—Colonel.</i> John S. McEwan, January 1, 1880.....	First Lieutenant, 113th N. Y. vols., Aug. 8, 1862; Captain, 7th N. Y. vol. art., late 113th vols., Jan. 16, 1864; resigned June 1, 1866; Brevet Col., N. Y. vols.; Second Lieut., 4th U. S. Art., Aug. 17, 1867; resigned Dec. 15, 1872; Brevet Captain U. S. Army.	Private, Co. A, 10th Regt., 1861; Major, 10th Regt., July 23, 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 27, 1879; Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, Jan. 1, 1880.	Scot.

Frederick Phisterer, January 1, 1880.....	Private, Company A, 3d U. S. Artillery, Dec. 6, 1855; Corporal, Oct. 12, 1858; Sergeant, July 10, 1860; honorably discharged Dec. 6, 1860; Sergeant Major, 18th U. S. Inf., July 31, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 30, 1861; First Lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1862; Captain, Feb. 15, 1866; transferred to 26th U. S. Inf., July 28, 1866; transferred to 7th U. S. Inf., March 3, 1869; honorably discharged Aug. 4, 1870.	Captain Governor's Guard, O. N. G., Aug. 27, 1877; resigned Jan. 27, 1879; Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., Jan. 1, 1880.	Ger.
<i>Assistant Adjutants-General of Divisions—Colonels.</i>			
Lee Chamberlain (3), November 5, 1869.....	.....	Adjutant, 97th Regt., Dec. 14, 1864; Major, June 7, 1866; Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster, 3d Division, Dec. 28, 1868; Colonel and Assistant Adj. Gen'l, Nov. 5, 1869.	N. Y.
Henry A. Gildersleeve (1), October 5, 1874..	Captain, 150th N. Y. vols., Sept. 17, 1862; Major, March 2, 1865; honorably discharged June 8, 1865; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. vols., March 13, 1865. First Lieutenant, 6th N. Y. vols., May 25, 1861; Captain, Dec. 24, 1861; transferred to 91st Regt., June 12, 1863; Major, July 4, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 2, 1865; discharged July 3, 1865; Brevet Colonel U. S. vols.	Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adj. Gen'l, April 8, 1870; Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st Div., Oct. 5, 1874.	N. Y.
William Judd Denslow (2), Nov. 24, 1884...	.....	Private, Company A, 7th Regt., Aug. 15, 1858; discharged May 25, 1861; Private, Company D, 13th Regt., Aug. 14, 1871; Inspector, 5th Brigade, May 20, 1874; Assistant Adjutant-General, 2d Division, April 5, 1875; Assistant Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., May 12, 1879; commission expired Dec. 31, 1879; Major, 15th Battalion, June 9, 1880; Supernumerary, Oct. 18, 1880; Assistant Adjutant-General 5th (now 3d) Brigade, May 16, 1881; Brevet Colonel, April 16, 1883; Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, 2d Division, Nov. 24, 1884.	Conn.
Edward Hurd Rounds (4), July 7, 1885.....	.....	First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 14th Brigade, Dec. 2, 1880; Captain and Quartermaster, April 16, 1881; Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 14th (now 8th) Brigade, July 19, 1881; Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 4th Division, May 20, 1884; Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, 4th Division, July 7, 1885.	Conn.
<i>Assistant Adjutants-General of Brigades—Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>			
Benjamin R. Robson, Jr. (6), Mar. 23, 1870.	.....	Quartermaster, 16th Regt., July, 1, 1863; Assistant Adjutant-General, March 23, 1870.	N. Y.
Charles N. Manchester (4), June 16, 1879...	Private, 1st R. I. Cavalry, fall of 1861; Second Lieut., Sept. 27, 1861; Capt., June 21, 1862; Maj., 2d R. I. Cavalry, Jan. 19, 1863; Lieut.-Col., June 22, 1863; resigned July 11, 1863.	Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, 11th (now 4th) Brigade, June 16, 1879.	R. I.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Assistant Adjutants-General of Brigades —</i> <i>Lieutenant-Colonels — (Continued).</i> Robert Olyphant (1), December 18, 1880; Brevet Brigadier-General, March 22, 1880.	Private, Company H, 7th Regt., Nov. 13, 1871; Corporal, Oct. 9, 1876; Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief, Jan. 1, 1877; Brigadier-General and General Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dec. 24, 1879; discharged Dec. 31, 1879; Major and Inspector, 1st Brigade, March 11, 1880; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, Dec. 18, 1880. Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-Gen., May 7, 1883. First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 14th Brigade, April 16, 1881; Captain and Quartermaster, July 19, 1881; Major and Quartermaster, 8th Brigade, April 23, 1883; Lieutenant-Col. and Assistant Adjutant-General, April 22, 1884.	N. Y.
J. Hampden Robb (2), May 7, 1883. Charles Clifton (8), April 22, 1884.	Private, Co. D, 110th Battalion, Oct. 1, 1874; Second-Lieut., April 7, 1877; First Lieut., 30th Separate Co., Nov. 29, 1881; Lieut.-Col. and Assist. Adj.-Gen., 7th Brig., Dec. 6, 1884.	Penn. N. Y.
Edward M. Hoffman (7), Dec. 6, 1884.		N. Y.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

<i>Inspector-General — Brigadier-General.</i> Philip H. Briggs, Jan. 1, 1883.	Sergeant, 13th Militia, in 3 months' service in 1861; Captain, Company E, 13th N. G., in 3 months' service in 1862, and 30 days' service in 1863.	Private, 13th Regiment, July 16, 1858; Corporal, fall of 1859; Sergeant, spring of 1860; Second Lieutenant, Company E, December 17, 1861; Captain, May 26, 1862; honorably discharged April 17, 1866; Captain, Company C, 13th Regiment, February 3, 1868; Major, June 18, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 8, 1869; Colonel, December 1, 1875; Assistant Inspector-General, Colonel, March 17, 1877; Inspector-General, December 24, 1879; resigned December 31, 1879; Inspector-General, January 1, 1883.	N. Y.
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Assistant Inspector-General — Colonel.
Thomas H. McGrath, Feb. 7, 1884.....

Assistant in the Department — Major.
John F. Gaynor, March 27, 1885.....

Inspectors of Divisions — Colonel.
Carl Jussen (1), Oct. 5, 1874.....

Lieutenant-Colonel.
Charles Spencer Francis (3), May 1, 1884.....

Inspectors of Brigades — Majors.
Louis T. Sherrill (6), October 8, 1883.....

R. Dickinson Jewett (2), Nov. 17, 1883.....

Richard T. Lockley (5), Feb. 6, 1884.....

Corporal, 13th National Guard, three months' service in 1862; Sergeant, 13th National Guard, thirty days service 1863.

Private, Company D, 23d Regt., Wis. Vols., Aug. 14, 1862; Sergeant same day; Sergeant Major, May, 1863; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Aug. 2, 1863; discharged July 4, 1865.

Private, Company I, 23d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., June 18, 1863, thirty days; mustered out July 22, 1863.

Private, 13th Regt. Militia, Nov. 22, 1861; Corporal, May 28, 1862; Sergeant, June 20, 1863; First Sergeant, June 8, 1864; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 11, 1865; First Lieutenant, February 4, 1868; Captain, September 25, 1873; honorably discharged Feb. 19, 1874; Major, and Assistant in Inspector-General's Department, June 24, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 9, 1879; resigned March 1, 1880; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant in Inspector-General's Department, January 1, 1883; Assistant Inspector-General, Feb. 7, 1884.

Major, and Assistant in Inspector-General's Department, March 27, 1885.

Major and Aide-de-Camp, 1st Division, October 14, 1868; Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster, January 1, 1873; Colonel and Division Inspector, October 5, 1874.

Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 3d Div., October 15, 1877; Major and Aide de-Camp, Dec. 22, 1877; Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief, Jan. 1, 1880; discharged Dec. 31, 1882; Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector, 3d Division, May 1, 1884.

Private, Co. I, 23d Regt., Oct. 27, 1862; Corporal, Sept. 9, 1864; Sergeant, January 5, 1864; Second Lieut., March 28, 1865; Captain and Ordnance Officer, 21st Brigade, July 22, 1867; Major and Engineer, December 14, 1872; Major and Inspector, 6th Brigade, October 8, 1883.

Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., October 2, 1878; Corporal, April 21, 1880; Sergeant, Jan. 19, 1881; Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, 2d Brig., May 8, 1882; Major and Commissary of Subsistence, April 23, 1883; Major and Inspector, November 17, 1882.

Private, Company B, 10th Regiment, October 1, 1864; Company Quartermaster Sergeant, May 1, 1870; discharged February 5, 1873; Quartermaster-Sergeant, 10th Regiment, Oct. 22, 1873; Sergeant Major, January 7, 1875; Adjutant, September 10, 1875; discharged July 9, 1877; Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, 5th Brigade, January 31, 1883; Major and Quartermaster, 5th Brigade, April 23, 1883; Inspector, February 6, 1884.

N. Y.

N. Y.

Ger.

N. Y.

N. Y.

N. Y.

N. Y.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Inspectors of Brigades—Majors (Cont'd).</i> John T. Sadler (7), December 6, 1884.....	Corporal, Co. D, 110th Battalion, Oct. 1, 1874; Sergeant, March 3, 1876; First Sergeant, April 7, 1877; Second Lieut. 30th Separate Company, Nov. 29, 1881; Major and Inspector, 7th Brigade, December 6, 1884.	N. Y.
Richard M. Johnson (3), December 8, 1884..	Second Regt., Infantry, Conn. N. G., May 9, 1870, to April 22, 1872; Private 23d Regt., March 19, 1872; Sergeant, May 14, 1872; First Sergeant, Jan. 6, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1880; First Lieutenant, Co. D, Dec. 11, 1882; Major and Inspector, 3d Brigade, December 8, 1884.	Conn.
Morris B. Farr (4), January 19, 1885.....	Private, 3d Company, 7th Regt., Aug. 3, 1864; honorably discharged June 10, 1872; Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Sept. 9, 1878; Major and Inspector, July 19, 1885.	N. Y.
Francis Egerton Webb (1), Nov. 14, 1885....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., Oct. 1, 1880; Corporal, Nov. 9, 1881; First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 1st Brigade, Dec. 14, 1882; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, April 23, 1883; Major and Inspector, 1st Brigade, November 14, 1885.	N. Y.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

<i>Judge-Advocate-General—Brigadier-General.</i> Horatio Collins King, January 1, 1883.....	Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. vols., Aug. 19, 1862; Major and Chief Quartermaster, 1st Cav. Div., Army Shenandoah, Feb. 20, 1865; honorably discharged Oct. 22, 1865; Brevet Colonel U. S. vols.	Major, 13th Regt., May 17, 1878; Major and Judge-Advocate, 11th (now 4th) Brigade, June 28, 1879; Judge-Advocate-General, Jan. 1, 1883.	Me.
<i>Judge-Advocates of Divisions—Lieutenant-Colonels.</i> George P. Lawton (3), January 1, 1880.....	.....	Private, 6th Separate Company, Jan. 29, 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge-Advocate, 3d Division, Jan. 1, 1880.	N. Y.
Edward Mitchell (1), September 24, 1881....	.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge-Advocate, Sept. 24, 1881.	N. Y.
Albert E. Lamb (2), November 21, 1881.....	.....	.....	N. Y.

<i>Judge-Advocates of Brigades—Majors.</i>			
Charles J. Everett (6), January 14, 1878.....	.....	.....	N. Y.
William C. Beecher (3), July 22, 1880.....	.....	Major and Judge-Advocate, 5th (now 3d) Brigade, July 22, 1880.	
Stephen H. Olin (2), April 24, 1882.....	.....	Major and Judge-Advocate, April 24, 1882.	Conn.
William W. Goodrich (4), January 2, 1883..	.....	Captain and Quartermaster, 5th Brigade, Dec. 18, 1871; re- signed April 22, 1874; Major and Judge-Advocate, 4th Bri- gade, Jan. 2, 1883.	N. Y.
Albert Hoysradt (5), January 31, 1883.....	.....	Judge-Advocate, 5th Brigade, Jan. 31, 1883.	N. Y.
Henry L. Sprague (1), December 13, 1883...	.....	Judge-Advocate, 1st Brigade, Dec. 13, 1883.	N. Y.
Hosea H. Rockwell (2), December 6, 1884..	.....	Adjutant, 110th Batt., N. G. S. N. Y., Feb. 12, 1872; In- spector Rifle Practice, April 30, 1875; Judge-Advocate, 20th Brigade, June 26, 1877; Supernumerary, Dec. 8, 1877; Ma- jor and Judge-Advocate, 7th Brigade, Dec. 6, 1884.	Penn.
Herbert P. Bissell (8), August 25, 1885.....	.....	.....

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

<i>Quartermaster-General—Brigadier-General.</i>			
Austin Lathrop, July 14, 1885.....	.....	Brigadier-General and Commissary-General of Subsistence, Jan. 1, 1883; Quartermaster-General, July 14, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant in Quartermaster's Department— Captain.</i>			
J. Bryant Lindley, June 1, 1885.....	.....	On duty with 2d Brigade, S. O. No. 83, A. G. O., Aug. 22, 1885.	
<i>Quartermasters of Divisions—Lieutenant Colonels.</i>			
James Kemp (3), December 22, 1877..	.....	Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Jan. 1, 1873; Major and Aide-de- Camp, Oct. 15, 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster, 3d Division, Dec. 22, 1877.	N. Y.
Charles A. De Laney (4), May 3, 1881....	.....	Musician, Company D, 74th Regt., discharged ———; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 31st Brigade, Sept. 1, 1875; Major and Aide-de-Camp, 8th Division, May 28, 1879; Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster, 4th Division, May 3, 1881.	N. Y.
Edward T. Wood (1), December 16, 1882...	.....	Quartermaster, 1st Division, Dec. 16, 1881.	N. Y.
Henry Arthur (2), November 24, 1884.....	.....	Major and Aide-de-Camp, 2d Division, April 5, 1875; resigned May 22, 1880; Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster, 2d Division, Sept. 19, 1881; resigned May 14, 1884; Lieuten- ant-Colonel and Quartermaster, 2d Division, Nov. 24, 1884.	Ire.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Quartermasters of Brigades — Majors.</i>			
J. Emory Eaton (6), April 23, 1883.....	Captain and Quartermaster, 4th Brigade, 6th Division, July 5, 1880; Major and Quartermaster, 6th Brigade, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.
Le Grund Cannon Tibbits (5), Feb. 6, 1884..	Major and Inspector, 5th Brigade, Jan. 31, 1883; Major and Quartermaster, Feb. 6, 1884.	N. Y.
Edward S. Warren (8), April 22, 1884.....	First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, Nov. 10, 1879; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 14th (now 8th) Brigade, Dec. 2, 1880; Major and Quartermaster, April 22, 1884.	N. Y.
Auguste P. Montant (2), May 14, 1884.....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., Sept. 5, 1879; Major and Quartermaster, 2d Brigade, May 14, 1884.	Fr.
Clifford L. Middleton (4), January 5, 1885..	Private, Co. G, 13th Regt., June 1, 1870; Corporal, May 7, 1873; transferred with Company to 23d Regt., Jan. 2, 1874; First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 11th Brigade, Jan. 15, 1880; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 4th Brigade, Feb. 27, 1882; Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, Feb. 19, 1883; Major and Commissary of Subsistence, April 23, 1883; Major and Quartermaster, Jan. 5, 1885.	N. Y.
Oscar J. Brown (7), February 26, 1885.....	Major and Quartermaster, 7th Brigade, February 26, 1885.	N. Y.
Edmund C. Stanton (1), June 22, 1885.....	1st Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 1st Brig., May 19, 1880; resigned July 22, 1880; Captain and Assistant Signal Officer, 1st Brig., Nov. 1, 1884; Major and Quartermaster, 1st Brig., Jan. 22, 1885.	Conn.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

<i>Commissary-General of Subsistence—Brigadier-General.</i>
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<i>Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence — Colonel.</i>			
Peter C. Doyle, July 21, 1883.....	Quartermaster Sergeant, 21st N. Y. vols., May 20, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861; First Lieutenant, May 6, 1862; Captain, Sept. 9, 1862; honorably discharged May 18, 1863; Brevet Major, N. Y. vols.	Aide-de-Camp, 31st Brigade, April 4, 1865; Assistant Adjutant-General, May 1, 1867; resigned Feb. 26, 1868; Engineer, 14th Brigade, June 11, 1878; resigned April 24, 1880; Colonel and Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, July 21, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Commissaries of Subsistence of Divisions — Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>			
John Don (3), January 1, 1873.....	.....	Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 3d Division, March 2, 1872; Lieut.-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence, Jan. 1, 1873.	Scot.
John Foord (2), November 24, 1884.....	.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence, 2d Div., Nov. 24, 1884.	Scot.
Hilbert B. Masters (1), December 8, 1884...	Private, Co. F, 8th N. Y. S. M., April 15, 1861; mustered in U. S. service, April 25, 1861; mustered out Aug. 2, 1861; First Lieutenant, 55th N. Y. vols. (Garde La Fayette), Nov. 23, 1861; Adjutant, Aug. 20, 1862; Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. vols., Sept. 10, 1862; mustered out Aug. 25, 1865; Brevet Major, U. S. vols., Aug. 23, 1865.	Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 1st Div., Dec. 7, 1878; Major and Aide-de-Camp, Sept. 10, 1881; Commissary of Subsistence, Dec. 8, 1884.	N. S.
George H. Lewis (4), July 7, 1885.....	.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence, 4th Division, July 7 1885.	Penn.
<i>Commissaries of Subsistence of Brigades — Majors.</i>			
Henry A. Allen (5), April 23, 1883.....	.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Regt., Feb. 23, 1877; Corporal Nov. 17, 1881; honorably discharged Sept. 26, 1882; Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, 5th Brigade, Jan. 31, 1883; Major, etc., April 23, 1883.	N. Y.
Frederick B. Spriggs (6), April 23, 1883.....	.....	Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Aug. 31, 1878; Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, Aug. 24, 1880; Major and Commissary of Subsistence, April 23, 1883.	Ger.
Gustave Adolph Jahn (3), April 23, 1883....	Corporal, Co. K, 13th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., June 20 to July 20, 1863.	Private, Co. K, 13th Regt., June 4, 1863; Corporal, June 20, 1863; First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, Aug. 8, 1877; Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, 3d Brigade, July 22, 1880; Major and Commissary of Subsistence, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.
Edson J. Stearns (7), Oct. 6, 1884.....	.....	Private, Co. I, 85th Regt., Feb., 1864; First Lieutenant, Oct., 1865; resigned March, 1867; Private, Co. B, 51st Regt., March 7, 1881; discharged March, 1882; Captain, 40th Separate Co., Nov. 2, 1882; Major and Commissary of Subsistence, 7th Brigade, Dec. 4, 1884.	N. Y.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Commissaries of Subsistence of Brigades— Majors—(Continued).</i> Charles F. Guyon (4), January 5, 1885.....	Private, Co. G, 23d Regt., July 4, 1874; Corporal, Dec. 1, 1875; Sergeant, Dec. 5, 1879; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 4th Brigade, Oct. 20, 1884; Major and Commissary of Subsistence, Jan. 5, 1885.	N. Y.
Wendell Goodwin (2), February 28, 1885....	Provost Sergeant, 2d Brigade, Mass. Vol. Militia, from 1875 to 1877; Provost Marshal and Captain, from 1877 to 1879; Major and Commissary of Subsistence, 2d Brigade, July 28, 1885.	N. H.
William G. Vought (8), July 7, 1885.....	Major and Commissary of Subsistence, 8th Brigade, July 7, 1885.	N. Y.
Herbert P. Brown (1), August 10, 1885.....	Major and Commissary of Subsistence, 1st Brigade, Aug. 10, 1885.	N. Y.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

<i>Surgeon-General—Brigadier-General.</i> Joseph D. Bryant, January 1, 1883.....	.....	Major and Surgeon, 71st Regt., July 22, 1873; Surgeon-General, Jan. 1, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant in the Department—First Lieutenant.</i> Albert L. Beahan, February 21, 1885.....	.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Med. Dept., on duty with 2d Separate Co., S. O. No. 19, A. G. O., Feb. 28, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Surgeons of Divisions—Colonel.</i> Matthew H. Burton (3), April 21, 1876.....	.....	Surgeon, 24th Regt., Dec. 27, 1854; Surgeon, 10th Brigade, June 15, 1860; Colonel and Surgeon, 8d Division, April 21, 1876.	N. Y.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i> Charles Newell Palmer (4), Oct. 27, 1879.....	Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., 1864.	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, 66th Regt., Aug. 8, 1867; rendered Supernumerary, July 5, 1870; Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon, Oct. 27, 1879.	N. Y.

Cyrus Edson (1), January 6, 1883.....	Assistant-Surgeon, 12th Regt., June 22, 1882; Surgeon, 1st Div., Jan. 6, 1883.	N. Y.
Alexander J. C. Skene (2), Nov. 24, 1884....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon, 2d Division, Nov. 24, 1884.	Scot.
<i>Surgeons of Brigades—Majors.</i>		
Samuel B. Ward (5), July 11, 1878.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 7th Regt., June 1, 1872; resigned June 12, 1876; Major and Surgeon, 9th Brigade (now 5th), July 11, 1878.	N. Y.
Joel W. Hyde (4), August 1, 1879.....	First Lieutenant, Co. F, 8th Conn. Militia, Aug. 3, 1863; vacated by entry in vols., Oct., 1863; Major and Surgeon, 11th Brigade (now 4th), Aug. 1, 1879.	Conn.
Marshal O. Terry (6), March 18, 1880.....	Surgeon, March 18, 1880.....	N. Y.
James Watt (3), July 22, 1880; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 18, 1883.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 13th Regt., Dec. 9, 1870; Major and Surgeon, 5th (now 3d), Brigade, July 22, 1880.	Scot.
Robert V. McKim (2), March 5, 1883.....	Major and Surgeon, March 5, 1883.....	N. Y.
Roswell Park (8), May 6, 1884.....	Surgeon, 8th Brigade, May 6, 1884.....	Conn.
Robert P. Bush (2), Dec. 6, 1884.....	Captain, 110th Battalion, N. G. S. N. Y., Sept. 7, 1875; Major, Dec. 11, 1875; discharged November 28, 1878; Major and Surgeon, 7th Brigade, Dec. 6, 1884.	N. Y.
Francis Wisner Murray (1), Feb. 11, 1885....	Major and Surgeon, 1st Brigade, Feb. 11, 1885.....	N. Y.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

<i>Paymaster-General—Brigadier-General.</i>	First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 31st Brigade, Nov. 1, 1871; Captain and Quartermaster, June 15, 1872; Major and Engineer, March 21, 1873; Lieutenant-Colonel and Ordnance Officer, 8th Division (now 4th), Aug. 4, 1875; Brigadier-General and Paymaster-General, Jan. 1, 1883.	N. Y.
G. Barret Rich, January 1, 1883.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Regt., May 9, 1870; Corporal, Jan. 8, 1872; Sergeant, Dec. 2, 1872; 2d Lieut., Feb. 16, 1874; 1st Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1875; discharged Feb. 26, 1879; Col. and Assistant Paymaster-General, March 21, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Paymaster-General—Colonel.</i>	Private, 30th Separate Co., April, 1882; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant in Pay Department, July 27, 1885.	N. Y.
Edward B. Ten Broeck, March 21, 1885.....		
<i>Assistant in the Department—Lieut.-Colonel.</i>		
Joseph P. Eustace, July 27, 1885.....		

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Engineer-in-Chief—Brigadier-General.</i> George S. Field, January 1, 1883.....	.....	Brigadier-General and Engineer-in-Chief, Jan. 1, 1883.....	N. Y.
<i>Engineers of Divisions—Colonel..</i> David M. Greene (3), October 6, 1873.....	.....	Colonel and Engineer, Third Division, October 6, 1873.....	N. Y.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i> John Yapp Culyer (2), May 3, 1880.....	Third Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., May 21, 1861; Second Assistant En- gineer, Oct. 29, 1862; First Assistant Engineer, April 11, 1865; resigned September, 1869.	Major and Engineer, 5th Brigade, Jan. 27, 1877; Lieutenant- Colonel and Engineer, 2d Division, May 3, 1880.	N. Y.
Louis H. Knapp (4), June 3, 1882.....	.....	Major and Engineer, 14th Brigade, April 16, 1881; Lieuten- ant-Colonel and Engineer, 4th Division, June 3, 1882.	N. Y.
Benjamin S. Church (1), Dec. 8, 1884.....	.....	Captain and Engineer, 12th Regt., N. Y. S. Militia, Nov. 26, 1860; Major and Inspector, 2d Brigade, Dec. 17, 1864; Ma- jor and Engineer, Oct. 29, 1867; discharged Feb. 1, 1868; Lieutenant-Colonel and Engineer, 1st Div., Dec. 8, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Engineers of Brigades—Majors.</i> Richard H. Poillon (4), September 17, 1879. Charles Lawrence Perkins, Jr. (2), May 22, 1882..... Jacob H. Tremper, Jr. (5), Jan. 31, 1883....	Second Lieutenant, 23d U. S. Inf., June 12, 1871; resigned Aug. 1, 1874.	Major and Engineer, 11th (now 4th) Brigade, Sept. 17, 1879. Major and Engineer, May 22, 1882..... Private, Co. B, 20th Battalion, Sept., 1874; Corporal; Com- missary of Subsistence and Captain, 8th Brigade, Feb. 11, 1875; Captain and Ordnance Officer, April 28, 1877; Major and Inspector Rifle Practice, Nov. 13, 1877; Supernumerary, Dec. 17, 1881; Major and Engineer, 5th Brigade, Jan. 31, 1883.	N. Y. Eng. N. Y.
Edmund Hayes (8), April 22, 1884..... W. Arthur McKinney (7), December 6, 1884.	..... .....	Major and Engineer, 8th Brigade, Aug. 22, 1884. Private, Battery G, June, 1875; First Sergeant; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1878; First Lieutenant, March 30, 1880; discharged Jan. 30, 1882; Major and Engineer, 7th Brigade, Oct. 6, 1884.	Me. N. Y.

Walter F. Randall (6), May 1, 1885.....	Private, 33d Separate Co., May 29, 1879; Quartermaster Sergeant, July 1, 1879; Major and Engineer, 6th Brigade, May 1, 1885.	Ill.
William Fellowes Morgan (1), June 22, 1885.	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., Jan. 3, 1883; Corporal, March 12, 1884; Major and Commissary of Subsistence, 1st Brigade, April 29, 1884; Major and Engineer, 1st Brig., June 22, 1885.	N. Y.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Chief of Ordnance (Commissary-General)— Brigadier-General. Daniel D. Wylie, January 2, 1883.....	Private, Co. I, 8th Regt., N. Y. State Militia, April 25, 1861, to Aug. 2, 1861, and May 29, 1862, to Sept. 9, 1862.	N. J.
Assistant Chief of Ordnance—Colonel. Joshua M. Varian, Jr., March 8, 1882.....	Private, Co. C, 8th Regt., Dec. 15, 1861; Captain and Engineer, 8th Regt., Aug. 14, 1863; Captain and Paymaster, 3d Brigade, Dec. 22, 1866; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 3d Brigade, May 16, 1867; discharged Oct. 9, 1869; Aide-de-Camp, 3d Brigade, Feb. 7, 1870; Major and Inspector, May 16, 1877; discharged March 26, 1880; Colonel and Assistant Chief of Ordnance, March 8, 1882.	N. Y.
Assistants in Ordnance Dept.—Colonel. Joseph G. Story, January 1, 1883.....	Private, Co. A, 23d Regt., II. G. S. N. Y., June 18, 1863, to July 22, 1863.	N. Y.
Ordnance Officers of Divisions—Lieutenant-Colonels. John A. McDonald (3), April 28, 1876	Lieutenant-Colonel and Ordnance Officer, 3d Division, April 28, 1876.	
William DeLancey Boughton (1), June 23, 1882.....	Captain and Aide-de-Camp, First Division, Dec. 24, 1877; Major and Aide-de-Camp, Dec. 7, 1878; Lieutenant-Colonel and Ordnance Officer, June 23, 1882.	N. Y.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Ordnance Officers of Divisions—Lieutenant-Colonels—(Continued).</i> Abram B. Lawrence (4), January 2, 1883....	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 130th N. Y. vols., July 28, 1862; Captain and Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. vols., Feb. 29, 1864; Major and Quartermaster, Aug. 6, 1864; Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, 24th Army Corps and Army of the James, March 23, 1865; honorably discharged March 13, 1866; Brevet Colonel U. S. vols.	Captain, 4th (later 13th) Separate Company, May 18, 1876; rendered supernumerary, Feb. 21, 1882; on duty with 4th Div., as Acting Assistant Inspector, April 13, 1882; Lieutenant Colonel and Ordnance Officer, Jan. 2, 1883.	N. Y.
John F. Cowan (2), November 24, 1884.....	Captain, 71st Regt., Nov. 10, 1880; resigned Sept. 7, 1883; Lieutenant-Colonel and Ordnance Officer, 2d Division, Nov. 24, 1884.	Pa.
<i>Ordnance Officers of Brigades—Majors.</i> Harlow C. Palmer (8), April 23, 1883.....	First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 14th Brig., June 9, 1879; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Oct. 29, 1879; Captain and Ordnance Officer, Dec. 2, 1880; Major and Ordnance Officer, 8th Brigade, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.
Harrison B. Moore (4), April 23, 1883.....	Private, Co. I, 47th Regt., July, 1862; discharged 1864; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 47th Regt., Feb. 7, 1877; resigned June 26, 1878; Captain and Quartermaster, 11th (now 4th) Brigade, June 26, 1879; Captain and Ordnance Officer, 4th Brigade, Feb. 19, 1879; Major and Ordnance Officer, April 23, 1883.	Me.
Paul Dena (2), May 7, 1883	Major and Ordnance Officer, May 7, 1883.	N. Y.
John Eliot Cowdin (1), February 6, 1884.....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., Nov. 9, 1881; Major and Ordnance Officer, 1st Brigade, Feb. 6, 1884.	Mass.
Julius S. Denton (7), December 6, 1884.....	Private, 30th Separate Co., Sept. 13, 1877; Major and Ordnance Officer, 7th Brigade, Dec. 6, 1884.	N. Y.
Howard Ackerman (3), December 8, 1884....	Second Lieut., 13th Regt., Feb. 19, 1879; First Lieut. and Aide-de-Camp, 5th Brig., July 22, 1880; Capt. and Aide-de-Camp, 3d Brig., Nov. 25, 1881; Major and Insp. of Rifle Practice, July 16, 1883; Major and Ord. Officer, Dec. 8, 1884.	N. Y.

James O. Woodward (5), May 13, 1885.....	Private, Co. B, 10th Regt., Aug. 10, 1880; Ordnance Sergeant, Aug. 10, 1880; honorably discharged Feb. 17, 1881; Aide-de-Camp, 5th Brig., First Lieutenant, Jan. 31, 1883; Captain, April 23, 1883; Major and Ordnance Officer, May 13, 1885.	N. Y.
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SIGNAL AND TELEGRAPH CORPS.

Chief Signal Officers—Major. George R. Herbert (2), Dec. 15, 1884.....	Second Lieutenant, 159th N. Y. vols., Sept. 27, 1862; on signal duty from Nov. 19, 1862; resigned May 7, 1865.	N. Y.
Signal Officers*—Captain. Howland D. Perrine (2), Dec. 29, 1884.....	Private, Co. A, 23d Regt., July 10, 1872; Quartermaster Sergeant of Co., Feb. 16, 1881; discharged July 1, 1884; Captain and Signal Officer, 2d Div., Dec. 29, 1884.	N. Y.
William A. Bird, Jr. (8), August 18, 1885....	Private, Co. F, 74th Regt., June 14, 1884; Sergeant, Nov. 7, 1884; Captain and Signal Officer, Aug. 18, 1885.	N. Y.

CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

CHIEF OF ARTILLERY — BRIGADIER GEN'L.
<i>Chiefs of Artillery of Divisions—Lieuten- ant-Colonels.</i> George H. Gillis (3), April 24, 1883.....	Private, July, 1861, 77th N. Y. vols.; Sergeant, Nov. 23, 1861; Sergeant Major, Feb. 18, 1862; Private, May 10, 1862; Sergeant, Sept. 17, 1862; Sergeant-Major, Dec. 20, 1862; 2nd Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1863; honorably discharged Dec. 13, 1864; Brevet Captain, U. S. vols.; Brevet Captain, N. Y. S. vols.	Second Lieutenant, Saratoga Howitzer Battery, Nov. 17, 1866; battery failed to complete its organization; First Lieutenant, 22d Separate Co., March 12, 1878; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 3d Division, July 12, 1881; Lieutenant- Colonel and Chief of Artillery, April 24, 1883.	N. Y.
David S. Babcock, Jr. (2), Nov. 24, 1884....	.....	First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 11th Brigade, June 17, 1878; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Nov. 24, 1879; Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, 4th Brigade, Feb. 27, 1882; Captain and Quartermaster, Feb. 19, 1883; Major and Quar- termaster, April 23, 1883; Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Artillery, 2d Division, Nov. 24, 1884.	China

* Chapter 268, Laws of 1885.

CHIEF OF ARTILLERY—(Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Chiefs of Artillery of Divisions—Lieutenant-Colonels—(Continued).</i> Joseph L. Follett (1), May 14, 1885.....	Private, Co. G, 1st Regt. Mo. vol. Inf., April 23, 1861; regiment changed to 1st Mo. Light Art., Oct., 1861; Corporal, Sergeant and First Sergeant; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1863; Captain, July 20, 1865; mustered out July 28, 1865; served two years in 4th U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Major U. S. vols., July 25, 1865. Served in the English Army.	First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, 14th Regt., Sept. 1, 1884; Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Artillery, 1st Div., May 14, 1885.	N. J.
Daniel Sourwine (4), Sept. 22, 1885.....		First Lieutenant, Light Battery M, Dec. 1, 1876; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 8th Div., Nov. 28, 1879; Major and Aide-de-Camp, 4th Div., April 22, 1881; Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence, 4th Div., Jan. 2, 1883; Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Artillery, June 6, 1884; resigned July 1, 1884; reappointed Sept. 22, 1885.	Eng.

DEPARTMENT OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

<i>General Inspector of Rifle Practice—Brigadier-General.</i> Charles F. Robbins, January 1, 1883.....	With 7th N. G., in U. S. service 3 months, in 1862, 30 days in 1863.	Private, Company C, 7th Regiment, August, 1861; Corporal in 1862; Sergeant in 1863; First Sergeant in 1865; Second Lieutenant, December 13, 1867; First Lieutenant, February 17, 1871; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, May 15, 1875; honorably discharged November 25, 1881; General Inspector of Rifle Practice, January 1, 1883.	N. Y.
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<i>Assistant General Inspector of Rifle Practice—Colonel.</i>	Private, 96th Militia, 1844; First Lieutenant, 1844; Captain, 1845; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1845; discharged by reorganization of militia, 1847; Captain of Military District, 1847; honorably discharged 1847; Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 8th Brigade, Jan. 19, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 5th Division, July 12, 1875; Supernumerary, Dec. 17, 1881; Colonel and Assistant General Inspector of Rifle Practice, Jan. 1, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant in Department—Colonel.</i>	.....	Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 8th Division, Oct. 9, 1879; Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 14th Brigade, Oct. 10, 1879; Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 8th (now 4th) Division, May 3, 1881; Colonel and Assistant in Department of Rifle Practice, Jan. 8, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Assistants in the Department—Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>	.....	Private, Co. H, 7th Regt., May 13, 1872; First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 3d Brigade, Sept. 13, 1876; Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, May 4, 1877; Captain and Quartermaster, Aug. 28, 1877; Captain and Ordnance Officer, Nov. 25, 1878; Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Oct. 11, 1880; honorably discharged March 31, 1882; Lieutenant-Col. and Assist. in Depart. of Rifle Practice, June 12, 1883..	N. Y.
<i>Inspectors of Rifle Practice of Divisions—Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>	.....	Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 3d Div., Oct. 15, 1874.	N. Y.
Harry M. Alden (3), October 15, 1874 .....	.....	Private, Co. H, 7th Regt., Nov. 12, 1868; Corporal, Oct. 9, 1872; Sergeant, Nov. 14, 1876; Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Feb. 20, 1877.	N. Y.
E. Harrison Sanford (1), February 20, 1877.	.....	Second Lieutenant, 1st Separate Company, 2d Division (now 17th Separate Company), July 17, 1876; Captain, June 20, 1878; Major and Inspector, 11th (now 4th) Brigade, Feb. 2, 1880; Lieutenant-Col. and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 2d Division, Nov. 24, 1884.	N. Y.
Gustave A. Roullier (2), November 24, 1884.	.....	Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 6th Brigade, March 23, 1880.	N. Y.
<i>Inspectors of Rifle Practice of Brigades—Majors.</i>	.....	Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 2d Brigade, May 26, 1882; Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.
Dexter E. Pomeroy (6), March 23, 1880.....	.....	
Francis R. Appleton (2), April 23, 1883.....	.....	

DEPARTMENT OF RIFLE PRACTICE — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Inspectors of Rifle Practice of Brigades — Majors — (Continued).</i>			
Lloyd Aspinwall, Jr. (1), October 25, 1883.	Private, Company K, 7th Regt., Oct. 20, 1880; First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 1st Brigade, Nov. 30, 1881; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Dec. 14, 1882; Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Oct. 25, 1883.	N. Y.
Edward M. Bell (8), May 27, 1884.	..	Major and Commissary of Subsistence, 8th Brigade, May 6, 1884; Inspector of Rifle Practice, May 27, 1884.	N. Y.
James Bacon (7), December 6, 1884.	Private, 30th Separate Co., Oct. 4, 1881; Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 7th Brigade, December 6, 1884.	N. Y.
Heywood C. Broun (3), December 8, 1884.	Private, Company F, 23d Regt., April 2, 1872; transferred to Company D, April 10, 1879; Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 3d Brigade, December 8, 1884.	Eng.
George L. Fox (4), January 19, 1885.	Private, 23d Regt., July 3, 1878; Corporal, February 4, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Company F, June 13, 1882; Inspector, December 8, 1884; Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 4th Brigade, January 19, 1885.	N. Y.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

<i>Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief —Colonels.</i>			
Charles H. Utley, January 1, 1883.	.....	First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 31st (late 14th) Brigade, March 14, 1874; Captain and Quartermaster, June 8, 1875; Major and Engineer, October 6, 1876; Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence, 8th (now 4th) Division, May 28, 1879; Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief, January 1, 1883.	N. Y.
Clarence H. Frost, January 1, 1883.	.....	Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 5th Division, July 21, 1875; Major and Aide-de-Camp, May 18, 1880; Supernumerary, Dec. 17, 1881; Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Jan. 1, 1883.	N. Y.

Thomas Carswell Miles, January 1, 1883.....	Private, 1st Regt. Pa. Resv's, June 16 to Sept. 21, 1863; Midshipman, U. S. Navy, Oct. 15, 1863; resigned May 8, 1865.	Private, 5th Regt., Maryland N. G., August 2, 1867; Color Corporal; discharged, July 6, 1868; Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, January 1, 1883.	Penn.
Robert Townsend, January 1, 1883.....	.....	Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, January 1, 1883	N. Y.
William R. Cassidy, January 1, 1883.....	.....	Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, January 1, 1883	N. Y.
Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., January 1, 1883.....	.....	Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, January 1, 1883	N. Y.
<i>Aides-de-Camp to Major-Generals of Divisions — Majors.</i>			
Wm. G. Carr (3), January 1, 1880.....	.....	.....	.....
Robert Herbert (2), March 15, 1880; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, March 12, 1883 .....	.....	Private, Company E, 13th Regt., March 7, 1870; Quartermaster Sergeant of Company; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 2d Division, April 5, 1875; Major and Aide-de-Camp, March 15, 1880.	Can.
Charles H. Stott, Jr. (3), May 18, 1880.....	.....	.....	.....
Arthur McArthur (3), July 11, 1881.....	.....	Private, 6th Separate Company, February 14, 1877; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, April 7, 1880; Major and Aide-de-Camp, 3d Division, July 11, 1881.	N. Y.
Frank T. Moulton (4), April 23, 1883.....	.....	Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 4th Division, June 6, 1882; Major and Aide-de-Camp, April 23, 1883.	Mass.
Lawson B. Bell (1), April 23, 1883.....	.....	Private, Company D, 7th Regt., December 5, 1870; Corporal December 8, 1876; Aide-de-Camp and First Lieutenant, 2d Brigade, April 10, 1880; Supernumerary, September 11, 1880; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 1st Division, June 23, 1882; Major and Aide-de-Camp, April 23, 1883.	La.
Edward L. Gaul (3), April 24, 1883.....	Captain's clerk, U. S. Navy, April, 1861, to Feb. 1862; Captain Company A, 159th N. Y. vols., Sept. 11, 1862; Major, April 14, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 10, 1864, discharged for disability, June 2, 1864.	Major and Aide-de-Camp, 3d Division, April 24, 1883.	N. Y.
William H. Bradish (4), May 17, 1884.....	.....	Musician, 15th Separate Company, August 31, 1876; transferred, Private, Company B, 74th Regt., February 10, 1880; Corporal, Oct. 7, 1881, First Sergeant, Feb. 6, 1882; discharged Aug. 1, 1882; Company Quartermaster Sergeant, Aug. 4, 1882; First Lieutenant, April 27, 1883; Major and Aide-de-Camp, 4th Division, May 17, 1884.	N. Y.
Alan H. G. Hardwicke (4), June 3, 1884.....	.....	Private Company G, 23d Regt., Oct. 6, 1876; dropped Aug. 6, 1877; Major and Aide-de-Camp, 4th Division, June 3, 1884.	Eng.
Frank Sheldon Collins (1), Oct. 22, 1884.....	.....	.....	.....

AIDES-DE-CAMP — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Aides-de-Camp to Major-Generals of Divisions—Majors—(Continued).</i>			
Henry W. B. Howard (2), Nov. 22, 1884.....	.....	Private, 23d Regt., June 7, 1875; Sergeant, Aug. 12, 1878; discharged Dec. 10, 1882; Major and Aide-de-Camp, 2d Division, Nov. 22, 1884.	N. Y.
Harry S. Kingsley (2), November 24, 1884..	.....	Major and Aide-de-Camp, 2d Division, Nov. 24, 1884.	N. Y.
Frank M. Kelley (1), May 30, 1885.....	Private, Co. H, 44th N. Y. vols., Sept. 27, 1861; Sergeant, Sept. 27, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1862; discharged March 18, 1864.	Private, Co. I, 7th Regt., Oct. 19, 1865; Corporal, March 10, 1870; discharged Jan. 25, 1873; Major and Aide-de-Camp, 1st Div., May 30, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Aides-de-Camp to Brigadier-Generals of Brigades—Captains.</i>			
Harry C. Cushman (5), January 31, 1883.....	.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Regt., Feb. 10, 1879; Corporal, Co. A, 10th Battalion, June 22, 1882; First Sergeant, Jan. 19, 1883; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 5th Brigade, Jan. 31, 1883.	N. Y.
Frederick A. Jewett (8), April 23, 1883.....	.....	First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 14th Brigade, Sept. 6, 1881; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 8th Brigade, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.
W. Emlen Roosevelt (2), April 23, 1883.....	.....	Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, 2d Brigade, April 24, 1882; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.
William L. Watson (6), April 23, 1883. ....	.....	.....	N. Y.
Frank M. Freeman (2), April 23, 1883.....	.....	Private, Co. F, 7th Regt., May 2, 1879; First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 3d (now 2d) Brigade, Dec. 27, 1881; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.
Walter Trimble (1), October 25, 1883.....	.....	Private Co. K, 7th Regt., Nov. 9, 1881; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 1st Brigade, Oct. 25, 1883.	N. Y.
Roger W. Gilbert (8), April 22, 1884.....	.....	Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 8th Brigade, April 22, 1884.	N. Y.
David W. Munson (7), December 6, 1884 ...	.....	Private, 76th Regt., July, 1864; 2d Lieut., Aug. 19, 1864; 1st Lieut., June 13, 1865; disch'd, 1867; Private, Co. D, 110th Batt., Oct. 1, 1874; Q. M. Serg. Oct. 15, 1878; disbanded Nov. 22, 1878; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 7th Brig., Dec. 6, 1884.	N. Y.
Charles L. Hart (7), December 6, 1884.....	.....	Private, 30th Sep. Co., Oct. 1, 1874; Serg., April 2, 1878; Quartermaster Serg., June 1, 1878; First Serg., Dec. 6, 1881; Captain and Aide de-Camp, 7th Brigade, Dec, 6, 1884.	N. Y.

Arthur Guthrie (4), January 19, 1885.....	.....	Private, 47th Regt., Sept. 2, 1870; Corporal, Sept. 9, 1872; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Jan. 16, 1873; First Sergeant, June 5, 1873; Second Lieutenant, April 20, 1874; First Lieutenant, Dec. 3, 1874; Captain, Nov. 27, 1877; discharged March 31, 1880; Captain, Co. E, 23d Regt., June 7, 1881; resigned March 15, 1884; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 4th Brigade, Jan. 19, 1885.	N. Y.
Fritz Brosé (3), January 26, 1885.....	.....	Private, Co. D, 23d Regt., Jan. 5, 1880; Corporal, Feb. 20, 1882; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 3d Brigade, Jan. 26, 1885.	N. Y.
Frank Hall Romaine (3), April 20, 1885.....	.....	Captain and Aide-Camp, 3d Brigade, April 20, 1885.....	N. Y.
Guy E. Baker (5), September 1, 1885.....	.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Battalion, Nov. 10, 1884; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 5th Brigade, Sept. 1, 1885.	W. I.
Leon F. d'Oremieulx (1), Nov. 14, 1885.....	.....	Captain and Aide-de-Camp, 1st Brigade, Nov. 14, 1885	N. Y.

MILITARY SECRETARY.

Lewis W. Gillett, January 6, 1885.....	Volunteer in Company D, 110th Battalion, during the railroad strike in 1877; Private, Company D, 10th Battalion, Aug. 21, 1877; Major and Aide-de-Camp, 7th Division, Aug. 14, 1880; Supernumerary, Dec. 6, 1880; assigned to duty with 4th Division, as Acting Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice, July 8, 1882; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant in Rifle Practice Department, April 4, 1883; Colonel and Military Secretary, Jan. 6, 1885.	N. Y.
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ARTILLERY.
FIRST BATTERY.
Armory at 334-340 West 44th Street, New York City.
(Attached to the First Division.)

Louis Wendel, December 15, 1882.....	.....	First Lieutenant, Battery K (now 1st Battery), Sept. 27, 1881; Captain, Dec. 15, 1882.	Ger.
Robert B. Moss, March 25, 1884.....	.....	Private, Co. B, 4th Regt., N. G. S. N. J., April 16, 1878; First Lieutenant, June 4, 1878; retired Dec. 5, 1879; Private, 2d Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., April 11, 1883; First Lieutenant, 1st Battery, March 25, 1884.	Penn.

ARTILLERY — FIRST BATTERY — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> Charles Nagel, April 5, 1883	Private, Company D, 11th Regt., July 4, 1866; Sergeant, Sept. 18, 1871; Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1872; honorably discharged, May 28, 1874; Private, 1st Battery, Jan. 26, 1883; Second Lieutenant, April 5, 1883.	Ger.
John T. Griffith, March 25, 1884	Private, 1st Battery, April 25, 1883; Veterinary Sergeant, July 1, 1883; Second Lieutenant, March 25, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon.</i> Emil A. Bracklow, January 11, 1884.....	Assistant Surgeon, 1st Battery, January 11, 1884	N. Y.

SECOND BATTERY.

Armory, Broadway, corner of West 45th street, New York city.
(Attached to the First Division.)

<i>Captain.</i> Ferdinand P. Earle, April 5, 1881.....	.....	Private, Company B, 7th Regt., October 23, 1862; honorably discharged, October 29, 1869; Captain, 2d Battery, April 5, 1881.	Conn.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> David Wilson, November 28, 1884 .....	.....	Private, 2d Battery, September 1, 1869; Corporal, Jan. 2, 1870; Sergeant, June 12, 1871; Quartermaster Sergeant, Nov. 9, 1874; First Sergeant, April 21, 1875; Second Lieutenant, May 17, 1883; First Lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1884.	Ire.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> William Henderson, October 7, 1884	Served 8 years in U. S. Signal Corps..	Private, 2d Battery, Jan. 20, 1881; Guidon Sergeant, Jan. 7, 1882; First Sergeant, Aug. 31, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 7, 1884.	N. Y.
George E. Pasco, January 27, 1885.....	.....	Private, 2d Battery, Oct. 26, 1875; Quartermaster Sergeant, March 10, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1885.	N. Y.

THIRD BATTERY.
Armory 759-765 Dean street, Brooklyn.
(Attached to the Second Division.)

.....	Private, Gatling Gun Battery, 11th Brigade, April 13, 1877; Sergeant, Sept. 29, 1879; First Lieutenant, June 20, 1881; Captain, May 22, 1882.	Ger.
.....	Private, Gatling Battery, November 15, 1875; Corporal, Feb. 17, 1876; Sergeant, March 4, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Company D, 13th Regt., December 10, 1879; First Lieutenant, November 30, 1880; First Lieutenant, 3d Battery, September 2, 1882.	N. Y.
.....	Private, 3d Battery, July 12, 1880; Corporal, January 30, 1883; Second Lieutenant, March 11, 1884.	N. Y.
.....	Private, Company C, 22d Regt., March 21, 1877; Corporal, May 19, 1881; Sergeant, July 5, 1882; honorably discharged December 14, 1883; Private, 3d Battery, December 31, 1883; Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1884.	Ire.
.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, 3d Battery, July 30, 1883.	N. J.

FOURTH BATTERY.
State Armory at Troy.
(Attached to the Third Division.)

.....	Private, Battery B (now 4th Battery), Nov. 19, 1873; Bugler, Sept. 28, 1879; First Lieutenant, April 17, 1882.	N. Y.
.....	Private, Co. A, 25th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., May 31, 1862; discharged, Sept. 8, 1862; Private Co. A, 24th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., June 28, 1863; Corp., Oct. 4, 1865; First Serg., Feb. 8, 1862.	N. Y.

ARTILLERY -- FOURTH BATTERY -- (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenants -- (Continued).</i> Samuel Sexton, September 17, 1885.....	In Quartermaster's Department Army of the Cumberland, from Oct., 1863, to Jan., 1865. Private, 4th N. Y. vol. Artillery, Aug. 20, 1862; discharged at close of war.	7, 1866; First Lieut., July 2, 1866; First Lieut., Battery B, April 13, 1867; First Lieut. and Aide-de-camp, 10th Brig., Jan. 19, 1871; Capt'n and Quarterm'r, 10th Brig., Jan. 29, 1871; Major and Engineer, Oct. 15, 1872; Brevet-Lieut.-Col., June 26, 1876; Supernum'y, Dec. 8, 1877; Private, Bat'y F, July 1, 1878; First Serg't, same date; 2d Lieut., Jan. 20, 1879; resigned, June 28, 1881; Private, 4th Battery, June 9, 1884; First Serg't, July 19, 1884; First Lieut., Feb. 9, 1885.	N. Y.
Gilbert W. Jewett, July 19, 1880.....	Private, 4th N. Y. vol. Artillery, Aug. 20, 1862; discharged at close of war.	Private, 4th Battery, February 20, 1882; Sergeant June 5, 1882; Second Lieutenant, February 9, 1885; First Lieutenant, September 17, 1885.	N. Y.
J. Wesley Craver, Sept. 17, 1885.....	Private, Batt'y B, 3d Div., Aug. 30, 1865; 2d Lieut., Dec. 12, 1872; 1st Lieut., Mar. 23, 1877; discharged Dec. 28, 1878; 2d Lieut., 4th Battery, Sept. 17, 1885.	First Sergeant, 4th Battery; Second Lieutenant, July 19, 1880.	N. Y.

FIFTH BATTERY.
Armory at Syracuse.
(Attached to the Fourth Division).

Michael Auer (Cavalry), April 6, 1870, with rank as Captain in Artillery, September 2, 1881; Brevet Major, February 29, 1876.	Private, Co. B, 12th N. Y. vols., May 13, 1861; First Sergeant, May 13, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1862; First Lieutenant, Oct. 27, 1862; honorably discharged May 17, 1863; Captain, 15th N. Y. vol. Cavalry, July 24, 1863; Major, Aug. 30, 1864; honorably discharged March 6, 1865.	Private, Company H, 51st Regt., 1856; Private, Washington Artillery; Private, Co. D, 51st Regt.; Private, Co. E, 51st Regt.; Captain, Troop "C," 2d Battalion of Cavalry, April 6, 1870; transferred to Artillery Sept. 2, 1881.	Swit.
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<i>First Lieutenants.</i> Edwin J. Luff, January 31, 1882.....	Private, 26th N. Y. vol. Battery, Oct. 4, 1862; Corporal and Sergeant; honorably discharged Sept 12, 1865.	Private, 5th Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., Oct. 17, 1881; First Lieutenant, Jan. 31, 1882.	Eng.
Almeron D. Hayes, May 29, 1853.....	Private, Co. H, 157th N. Y. vols., Aug. 18, 1862; Corporal; honorably discharged Aug. 2, 1865.	First Lieutenant, May 29 1883.....	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> William H. Gadow, June 20, 1883.....	.....	Private, December 4, 1877, Separate Troop C, 6th Division; Corporal, February 9, 1881; Sergeant, April 11, 1882; First Sergeant, December 16, 1882; Second Lieutenant, June 20, 1883.	Ger.
John N. Bates, March 25, 1885.....	.....	Private, 5th Battery, March 19, 1879; Quartermaster Sergeant, Aug. 29, 1882; First Sergeant, July 24, 1883; Second Lieutenant, March 25, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—Major and Surgeon.</i> Gregory Doyle, June 1, 1872.....	.....	Surgeon, 51st Regt., June 1, 1872; rendered Supernumerary Dec. 17, 1881; assigned to duty with Battery May 10, 1883.	Ira.

SIXTH BATTERY.
Armory on Dickinson street, Binghamton.
(Attached to the Fourth Division.)

<i>Captain.</i> Laurel L. Olmsted, November 13, 1874.....	Third Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy, Nov. 24, 1860; discharged July, 1863.	Private, 6th Battery, March 20, 1870; First Lieutenant, March 30, 1870; Captain, Nov. 13, 1874.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John N. Underwood, August 22, 1881.....	Private, Co. G, 2d N. Y. vol. Art., Aug. 4, 1862; Sergeant; honorably discharged May, 1865.	Private, 6th Battery, Jan. 1, 1872; Sergeant, July 5, 1875; First Sergeant, Sept. 27, 1877; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1878; First Lieutenant, Aug. 22, 1881.	Conn.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John H. Gross, June 10, 1881.....	Private, 6th N. Y. vol. Cavalry, Nov. 5, 1861; Corporal; discharged Aug. 9, 1865.	Private, 6th Battery, March 19, 1880; Sergeant, June 7, 1881; Second Lieutenant, June 10, 1881.	N. Y.

ARTILLERY.

SEVENTH BATTERY.

Armory, Buffalo.

(Attached to the Fourth Division.)

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> Garret Breier, April 25, 1884.....	Co. K, 160th N. Y. vols., Sept. 16, 1862 as drum.; Corporal, Jan., 1863; honorably discharged Nov. 25, 1865.	Private, Co. H, 65th Regt., May 8, 1866; Corporal, 1867; Sergeant, 1868; First Sergeant, 1869; discharged ———; Private, Battery "A," Sept. 27, 1875; Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1875; First Lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1876; Captain, April 25, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> William M. Weisbeck, May 11, 1883.....	Private, Battery "A," Sept. 27, 1875; Corporal, Sept. 1, 1876; Sergeant, May 13, 1880; discharged Nov. 4, 1880; Private, June 3, 1881; First Sergeant, Sept. 20, 1881; Second Lieutenant, May 11, 1883.	N. Y.
Gustav Klein, July 1, 1884.....	Private, 7th Battery, Aug. 23, 1878; Corporal, Oct. 28, 1882; Sergeant, Dec. 18, 1883; Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1884.	Ger.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—First Lieutenant.</i>

INFANTRY.
SEVENTH REGIMENT.
(Ten Companies.)
Second Brigade, First Division.
Armory, Fourth avenue and Sixty-seventh street, New York city.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Colonel.</i> Emmons Clark, June 21, 1864.....	Captain, Co. B, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. militia, from April 19 to June 3, 1861; from May 26 to Sept. 5, 1862; from June 17 to July 21, 1863.	Private, Company B, 7th Regt., January 22, 1857; First Sergeant, April 5, 1858; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 20, 1859; First Lieutenant, June 14, 1860; Captain, Dec. 26, 1860; Colonel, 7th Regt., June 21, 1864.	N. Y.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> George Moore Smith, March 5, 1881.....	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. militia, from May 2 to June 3, 1861; as First Sergeant and Second Lieut. from May 26 to Sept. 5, 1862; as Second Lieut. from June 17 to July 21, 1863.	Private, Company B, 7th Regt., April 20, 1861; First Sergeant, Sept. 13, 1861; Second Lieutenant, June 5, 1862; First Lieutenant, June 30, 1864; Captain, Company G, December 31, 1864; Major, 7th Regt., April 8, 1870; Lieutenant-Colonel, March 5, 1881.	Me.
<i>Major.</i> Richard Allison, April 30, 1881.....	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. militia, from April 19 to June 3, 1861; and as First Sergeant from May 26 to Sept. 5, 1862; Captain, 127th N. Y. vols., August 30, 1862; mustered out with regiment, July 17, 1865.	Private, Company B, 7th Reg., April 19, 1861; First Sergeant, May 31, 1862; discharged Aug. 30, 1862; Private, Company B, 7th Regt., Oct. 1, 1865; Captain, Company A, Oct. 9, 1867; discharged Dec. 8, 1876; Captain, Company A, Dec. 6, 1878; Major, 7th Regt., April 30, 1881.	N. Y.
<i>Adjutant—First Lieutenant.</i> George W. Rand, November 16, 1882.....	Private, Company F, 7th Regt., Nov. 30, 1869; Corporal, Nov. 14, 1871; Sergeant, Oct. 4, 1872; First Sergeant, Nov. 7, 1873; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1874; First Lieutenant, May 23, 1876; Adjutant, Nov. 16, 1882.	N. H.
<i>Quartermaster—First Lieutenant.</i> John F. Long, June 2, 1884.....	Private, Company F, 7th Regt., Oct. 13, 1868; Left General Guide, Dec. 5, 1881; Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, Nov. 17, 1882; Quartermaster, June 2, 1884.	N. Y.

INFANTRY—SEVENTH REGIMENT—(Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Commissary of Subsistence—First Lieutenant.</i>				
Walter G. Schuyler, July 31, 1885.....	.....	.....	Private, Company B, 7th Regt., Sept. 4, 1871; Corporal, April 3, 1876; Company Quartermaster Sergeant, Oct. 7, 1878; Commissary of Subsistence, July 31, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Surgeon—Major.</i>				
Daniel M. Stimson, April 23, 1883.....	.....	.....	Major and Surgeon, 10th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., October 1, 1868; honorably discharged, July 26, 1871; Captain and Surgeon, 7th Reg., Nov. 15, 1878; Major and Surgeon, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—Captain.</i>				
Moreau Morris, May 1, 1884.....	.....	.....	Surgeon and Major, 7th Regt., July 4, 1871; honorably discharged, Nov. 8, 1878; Assistant Surgeon and First Lieutenant, June 11, 1881; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, May 21, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain—Captain.</i>				
Sullivan H. Weston, October 16, 1864.....	.....	.....	Chaplain, Oct. 16, 1864.....	Me.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice—Captain.</i>				
William H. Palmer, May 21, 1883.....	.....	Acting Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Navy, October 15, 1864; honorably discharged, October 15, 1865.	Private, Company F, 7th Regt., Nov. 9, 1875; Quartermaster Sergeant, 7th Reg., Jan. 3, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 3, 1879; First Lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1882; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, May 1, 1883.	Mass.
<i>Captains.</i>				
Don Alonzo Pollard, April 5, 1866.....	C	As Private, Company C, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. militia, from April 19 to June 3, 1861; First Sergeant, same company, from May 26 to Sept. 5, 1862; and June 17 to July 21, 1863.	Private, Company C, 7th Regt., May 2, 1860; Corporal, Aug. 7, 1861; First Sergeant, Dec. 28, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 30, 1863; First Lieutenant, August 29, 1864; Captain, April 5, 1866.	N. Y.
<i>Captain.</i>				
William H. Kipp, October 8, 1866.....	D	As Private, Company D, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. militia, April 19 to June 3, 1861; Corporal and Sergeant, from May 26 to September 5, 1862; and Second Lieutenant, from June 17 to July 21, 1863.	Private, Company D, 7th Regt., Oct. 21, 1857; Corporal, May 29, 1862; Sergeant, July 4, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 16, 1862; First Lieutenant, Dec. 30, 1863; Adjutant, 7th Regt., June 3, 1866; Captain, Company D, 7th Regt., Oct. 8, 1866.	N. Y.

William C. Casey, April 23, 1873.....	I	As Private, Company H, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. militia, May 26 to Sept. 5, 1862; as First Sergeant, from June 17 to July 21, 1863.	Private, Company II, 7th Regt., Oct. 4, 1861; First Sergeant, March 9, 1863; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 11, 1864; First Lieutenant, August 10, 1868; Captain, Company I, April 23, 1873.	N. Y.
James C. Abrams, September 29, 1875.....	G	As Private in Company H, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. militia, from April 19 to June 3, 1861; and from June 17 to July 21, 1863.	Private, Company H, 7th Regt., Oct. 8, 1860; Corporal, Jan. 9, 1865; Sergeant, Oct. 9, 1865; First Sergeant, April 8, 1867; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1868; First Lieutenant, Jan. 9, 1873; Captain, Company G, Sept. 29, 1875.	N. Y.
Henry S. Steele, June 3, 1878.....	B	Private, Company B, 7th N. Y. S. militia, mustered in May 26, and mustered out Sept. 5, 1862; Corporal, Company B, June 17 to July 21, 1863.	Private, Company B, 7th Regt., May 26, 1862; Corporal, June 20, 1863; Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1866; Adjutant, 7th Regt., Nov. 10, 1866; Second Lieutenant, Company B, 7th Regt., Feb. 25, 1867; First Lieutenant, Oct. 3, 1867; honorably discharged, Oct. 1, 1869; Private, Company B, 7th Regt., Oct. 1, 1869; Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1870; First Sergeant, April 23, 1873; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 4, '73; First Lieutenant, May 3, 1875; Captain, June 3, 1878.	N. Y.
Daniel Appleton, January 13, 1879.	F	.....	Private, Company F, 7th Regt., Oct. 31, 1871; Corporal, April 8, 1873; Sergeant, Nov. 7, 1873; First Sergeant, March 9, 1875; Second Lieutenant, May 23, 1876; Captain, Jan. 13, 1879.	N. Y.
George B. Rhoads, October 25, 1880.....	E	.....	Private, Company E, 7th Regt., Sept. 7, 1866; Corporal, January 19, 1869; Sergeant, July 7, 1871; First Sergeant, Oct. 5, 1877; Second Lieutenant, May 20, 1879; Captain, Oct. 25, 1880.	N. Y.
Augustus W. Conover, March 31, 1882.....	A	.....	Private, Company B, 7th Regt., March 3, 1870; Corporal, Dec. 19, 1872; Sergeant, May 3, 1875; First Lieutenant, June 3, 1878; Adjutant, 7th Regt., May 24, 1881; Captain, Company A, March 31, 1882.	N. Y.
Andrew Mills, October 20, 1884.....	H	.....	Private, Company H, 7th Regt., June 12, 1871; Corporal, April 9, 1877; Sergeant, March 10, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1880; Captain, Oct. 20, 1884.	N. Y.
Louis E. Lefferts, December 3, 1884.....	K	.....	Private, Company K, 7th Regt., Oct. 6, 1875; Corporal, Oct. 11, 1878; First Sergeant, Jan. 19, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1882; Captain, Dec. 3, 1884.	N. Y.
E. Graham Haight, Jan. 17, 1877.....	G	.....	Private, Company G, 7th Regt., Dec. 13, 1867; Corporal, Nov. 13, 1868; Private, Dec. 13, 1870; Sergeant, Dec. 18, 1876; First Lieutenant, Jan. 17, 1877.	N. Y.
John A. Tacknuberry, Feb. 9, 1880.....	H	.....	Private, Company H, 7th Regt., Nov. 9, 1863; Corporal, Aug. 10, 1868; Sergeant, Aug. 14, 1871; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 29, 1876; First Lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1880.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — SEVENTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenants — (Continued).</i> George A. Jones, June 6, 1881.....	B	.....	Private, Company B, 7th Regt., Aug. 6, 1866; Corporal, Jan. 4, 1871; Sergeant, Oct. 9, 1872; First Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1873; Second Lieutenant, May 2, 1875; First Lieutenant, June 6, 1881.	N. Y.
John W. McDougall, May 17, 1882.....	C	.....	Private, Company I, 71st Regt., Feb. 8, 1865; discharged Feb. 19, 1872; Private, Company C, 7th Regt., April 5, 1872; Corporal, Oct. 4, 1872; Sergeant, Jan. 2, 1874; First Sergeant, Feb. 14, 1877; First Lieutenant, May 17, 1882.	N. Y.
Willard C. Fisk, May 29, 1882.....	A	.....	Private, Company G, 7th Regt., March 24, 1874; transferred to Company A, Nov. 25, 1876; Sergeant, March 31, 1879; Second Lieutenant, April 13, 1881; First Lieutenant, May 29, 1882.	N. Y.
J. Egmont Schermerhorn, Dec. 8, 1882.....	K	.....	Private, Company K, 7th Regt., Nov. 26, 1873; Corporal, April 7, 1875; Sergeant, March 22, 1876; First Sergeant, Jan. 28, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 19, 1881; discharged April 20, 1882; Second Lieutenant, May 4, 1882; First Lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1882.	N. Y.
Frank Pawling, June 7, 1883	F	.....	Private, Company F, 7th Regt., Oct. 31, 1871; Corporal, June 6, 1876; Sergeant, Nov. 24, 1876; First Sergeant, Nov. 7, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 15, 1882; First Lieutenant, June 7, 1883.	N. Y.
James Thoru Harper, Jan. 10, 1884	I	.....	Private, Company I, 7th Regt., Nov. 6, 1876; Corporal, April 7, 1879; Sergeant, Nov. 9, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1882; First Lieutenant, Jan. 10, 1884.	N. Y.
Harry D. Cooper, Oct. 13, 1884	D	.....	Private, Company D, 7th Regt., Dec. 13, 1875; Corporal, Dec. 26, 1879; Sergeant, April 4, 1881; First Sergeant, May 15, 1883; First Lieutenant, Oct. 13, 1884.	N. J.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> James B. Dewsen, Oct. 15, 1872.....	G	.....	Private, Company G, 7th Regt., April 8, 1870; Corporal, Sept. 22, 1871; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1872.	Mass.

James E. Ware, June 6, 1881	B	.....	Private, Company B, 7th Regt., Aug. 4, 1864; Corporal, July 7, 1869; Sergeant, Sept. 4, 1871; First Sergeant, Oct. 2, 1876; Second Lieutenant, June 6, 1881.	N. Y.
Victor W. Voorhees, May 29, 1882.....	A	.....	Private, Company A, 7th Regt., Oct. 10, 1873; Corporal, Jan. 31, 1876; Sergeant, March 7, 1881; First Sergeant, Feb. 27, 1882; Second Lieutenant, May 29, 1882.	N. Y.
Bradish J. Smith, June 7, 1883	F	.....	Private, Company F, 7th Regt., April 6, 1872; Corporal, Oct. 3, 1873; Sergeant, Nov. 24, 1876; Private, June 28, 1878; Sergeant, Nov. 7, 1879; Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1883.	N. Y.
Edgar E. Sage, Jan. 10, 1884.....	I	.....	Private, Company I, 7th Regt., Oct. 7, 1875; Corporal, Dec. 4, 1876; Sergeant, May 10, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 10, 1884.	N. Y.
Frederick C. McLewee, Feb. 25, 1884.....	C	.....	Private Company F, 22d Regt., March 14, 1872; Corporal, Dec. 9, 1873; honorably discharged July 9, 1877; Private, Company C, 7th Regt., July 11, 1877; Corporal, June 19, 1878; Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1880; First Sergeant, May 17, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1884.	N. Y.
Charles E. Lydecker, Oct. 24, 1884.....	H	.....	Private, Company H, 7th Regt., April 3, 1874; Corporal, Feb. 14, 1881; First Sergeant, Sept. 11, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1884.	N. Y.
Eugene T. Kirtland, Dec. 3, 1884	K	.....	Private, Company K, 7th Regt., Nov. 7, 1879; Corporal, Jan. 26, 1881; Sergeant, Oct. 26, 1881; First Sergeant, Dec. 20, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 3, 1884.	N. Y.
Austin E. Allen, March 27, 1885.....	D	.....	Private, Company D, 7th Regt., Oct. 25, 1881; Corporal, April 6, 1883; Sergeant, Sept. 28, 1883; Second Lieutenant, March 27, 1885.	N. J.

INFANTRY — (Continued).

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

(Eight Companies.)

Second Brigade, First Division.

Armory located at 281 Ninth avenue New-York city.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
George D. Scott, October 18, 1869..... <i>Colonel.</i>	..	As Sergeant, Co. F, 8th N. Y. S. militia, April 25 to August 2, 1861; as Second and First Lieutenant, May 29 to Sept. 9, 1862; as First Lieutenant, June 29, 1863, to July 23, 1863.	Private, Co. F, 8th Regt., July 27, 1856; Corporal, 1860; Sergeant, Jan. 10, 1862; First Sergeant, Feb. 27, 1862; First Lieutenant, Sept. 24, 1862; Captain, Dec. 30, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regt., Dec. 27, 1866; Colonel, Oct. 18, 1869.	N. Y.
Francis A. Schilling, Dec. 14, 1870; Brevet-Colonel, Dec. 16, 1879..... <i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>	..	First Lieutenant, 55th N. Y. vols., rank from August 29, 1861; honorably discharged Dec. 23, 1862.	Private, 20th Regt. militia, Oct., 1851; left district in July, 1853; Private, 55th Regt. militia, May 27, 1859; Corporal, March 1, 1860; Sergeant, Feb., 1861; First Lieutenant, 55th N. Y. S. militia, Aug. 29, 1861; vacated office by entry in volunteer service, Jan. 26, 1862; First Lieutenant, 55th N. G. S. N. Y., June 21, 1863; Captain, Sept. 2, 1864; Major, July 7, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 14, 1870; Supernumerary, Dec. 18, 1875; on active duty as Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regt., Dec. 16, 1879. Major, 8th Regt., Feb. 2, 1883.....	Fr.
Archibald D. Russell, February 2, 1883..... <i>Major.</i>	N. Y.
James O. Johnston, April 6, 1874..... <i>Adjutant—First Lieutenant.</i>	..	As Captain, 8th N. Y. S. militia, from April 25 to August 2, 1861; and from May 29 to Sept. 9, 1862.	Private, Co. A, 8th Regt., Oct. 27, 1854; Corporal, Jan. 2, 1857; Sergeant, March 6, 1857; Second Lieutenant, May 21, 1858; First Lieutenant, Oct. 11, 1858; Captain, Feb. 6, 1861; transferred to 9th Regt., Dec. 16, 1864; discharged March 12, 1867; Adj., 8th Regt., April 6, 1874.	Me.

<i>Quartermaster—First Lieutenant.</i> George L. Wentworth, May 11, 1880 .....	.....	Private, Co. A, 8th Regt., Oct. 20, 1865; Sergeant in 1866; Hospital Steward, 8th Regt., Dec. 4, 1869; Quartermaster Sergeant, April 8, 1870; Sergeant Major, May 9, 1873; Quartermaster and First Lieutenant, May 11, 1880. Private, 8th Regt., March 13, 1871; Commissary of Subsistence, Jan. 20, 1881.	N. Y.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence—First Lieutenant.</i> Philip Milligan, January 20, 1881.....	.....		Ire.
<i>Surgeon—Major.</i> Charles E. Bruce, April 23, 1883.....	.....	Assistant Surgeon and First Lieutenant, April 28, 1879; Captain and Surgeon, Aug. 15, 1881; Major and Surgeon, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—Captain.</i> Samuel Hemmingway, May 21, 1884.....	.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Aug. 15, 1881; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, May 21, 1884.	N. J.
<i>Chaplain—Captain.</i> Wesley R. Davis, April 23, 1879.....	.....	Chaplain, 8th Regt., April 23, 1879.....	Md.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice—Captain.</i> Edward Barker, May 3, 1875; Brevet Major, Dec. 16, 1879.....	As Sergeant, Co. F, 8th Regt., from April 25 to August 2, 1861; as First Sergeant, from June 29 to July 23, 1863.	Private, Co. F, 8th Regt., Dec. 28, 1857; Sergeant, Jan. 10, 1862; First Sergeant, Dec. 30, 1862; First Lieutenant, Jan. 21, 1867; Captain, Oct. 11, 1869; discharged April 7, 1874; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, May 3, 1875.	Eng.
<i>Captains.</i> George Gustow, April 7, 1881.....	D	Private, Co. F, 55th Regt., July, 1873; Corporal, April 7, 1874; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1875; Supernumerary, Jan. 20, 1876; Private, Co. D, 8th Regt., Feb. 1, 1876; Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1876; First Lieutenant, March 23, 1880; Captain, April 7, 1881. Second Lieutenant, Co. B, 8th Regt., June 12, 1882; Captain, Dec. 26, 1882.	N. Y.
Theodore Roosevelt, December 26, 1882.....	B	First Lieutenant, Co. G, 8th Regt., March 1, 1883; Captain, Co. H, July 12, 1883.	N. Y.
Henry Chauncey, Jr., July 12, 1883.....	H		R. I.
Andrew A. Oates, April 13, 1885.....	G	Private, Co. G, 8th Regt., Nov. 11, 1874; Sergeant, Aug. 7, 1878; First Sergeant, July 14, 1880; First Lieutenant, Nov. 19, 1883; Captain, April 13, 1885.	
E. Austin Oothout, May 5, 1885.....	H	Second Lieutenant, Co. H, 8th Regt., Oct. 27, 1884; Captain, May 5, 1885.	
<i>First Lieutenants.</i> Leon H. Cormier, April 7, 1881	D	Private, Co. D, 8th Regt., June 15, 1876; Corporal, March 20, 1877; Sergeant, March 25, 1879; Second Lieutenant, March 23, 1880; First Lieutenant, April 7, 1881.	Fr.

INFANTRY — EIGHTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenants—(Continued).</i> Thomas M. Young, December 6, 1883	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 8th Regt., Jan. 21, 1875; Corporal, May 4, 1876; Sergeant, May 6, 1880; First Sergeant, June 26, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1883; First Lieutenant, Dec. 6, 1883.	Penn.
Thomas E. Frazer, January 28, 1884.....	C	.....	Hospital Steward, 8th Regt., Oct. 10, 1881; First Lieutenant, Co. C, Jan. 28, 1884.	N. Y.
William H. Dewar, October 27, 1884.....	H	.....	Private, Co. H, 8th Regt., May 8, 1876; Sergeant, March 31, 1884; First Lieutenant, Oct. 27, 1884.	....
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> Stephen Steiniger, April 7, 1881	D	.....	Private, Co. F, 55th Regt., latter part of 1867; discharged Jan. 8, 1876; Private, Company D, 8th Regt., Feb. 15, 1876; Second Lieutenant, April 7, 1881.	N. Y.
John McCauley, November 19, 1883.....	G	.....	Private, Co. G, 8th Regt., July 8, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 19, 1883.	Ire.
Frank R. Pentz, December 6, 1883.. ..	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 8th Regt., Nov., 1872; Corporal, March 15, 1875; Sergeant, Oct. 5, 1876; First Sergeant, May 2, 1878; honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1879; re-enlisted as First Sergeant, March 20, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 6, 1883.	N. J.
George W. Baldwin, April 28, 1884.....	C	.....	Private, Co. C, 8th Regt., Feb. 20, 1879; Corporal, Feb. 1, 1883; Sergeant, Sept. 11, 1883; Quartermaster Sergeant, Feb. 28, 1884; Second Lieutenant, April 28, 1884.	N. Y.
Horace Lee Washington, June 22, 1885.....	E	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 8th Regt., June 22, 1885.	D. C.

NINTH REGIMENT.

(Ten Companies.)

First Brigade and First Division.

Armory located at 221 West 26th street, New York city.

<i>Colonel.</i> William Seward, Jr., April 17, 1882.....	..	Corporal, Company E, 7th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., service in 1861, from April 19 to June 3; Sergeant, and First Lieutenant in 1862, from May 25 to September 5; and in 1863 First Lieutenant from June 16 to July 20.	Private, Company E, 7th Regt., Oct. 1, 1858; Corporal; Sergeant; First Lieutenant, June 3, 1862; honorably discharged Oct. 1, 1863; Adjutant, 9th Regt., Sept. 22, 1866; Major, June 8, 1868; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, 3d Brigade, April 1, 1870; Colonel, 9th Regt., April 17, 1882.	N. Y.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Thomas B. Rand, Feb. 5, 1884.....	..	Captain, Company C, 33d Mass. vols., July 21, 1862, honorably discharged June 29, 1865.	Sergeant, Company B, 2d Battalion, Mass. vol. Militia (Boston light infantry), April 10, 1859; discharged Sept. 1860; Major, 9th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., June 1, 1882; Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 5, 1884.	N. H.
<i>Major.</i> Clifford A. H. Bartlett, Feb. 5, 1884.....	..	.....	Private, Company C, 7th Regt., Oct. 4, 1871; Corporal; Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on staff of Commander-in-Chief, Jan. 1, 1875; commission expired Dec. 31, 1879; Adjutant, 9th Regt., June 25, 1883; Major, Feb. 5, 1884.	Mass.
<i>Adjutant — First Lieutenant.</i> Yellott D. Dechert, April 28, 1884.....	..	.....	Private, Company I, 7th Regt., May 8, 1883; Adjutant, 9th Regt., April 28, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.</i> W. Romeyn Vermilye, June 7, 1882.....	..	With 7th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., service in 1861 from April 19 to June 3; in 1862, from May 25 to Sept. 5; and in 1863, from June 16, to July 20.	Private, 5th Company, 7th Regt., fall of 1858; dropped as Sergeant in 1864; in Company B, 2d Battalion, N. G. S. N. J., in 1869, from private to Captain; Judge-Advocate of the Battalion and resigned in 1878, and taken up in Company H, 7th Regt.; First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 3d Brigade, Dec. 27, 1881; Captain and Commissary Subsistence, Dec. 27, 1881; commission expired and appointed Commissary Subsistence, 9th Regt., June 7, 1882.	N. Y.
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> Stephen W. Root, Nov. 27, 1876.....	..	Wardmaster on board of hospital transp't, Daniel Webster, from May to August, 1862.	Major and Surgeon of Regt., Nov. 27, 1876.....	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i> Alvah H. Doty, May 21, 1884....	..	.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 4, 1880; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, May 21, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain.</i> Edward A. Reed, March 1, 1879.....	..	.....	Chaplain, March 1, 1879	N. Y.

INFANTRY — NINTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.</i> G. Henry Withaus, March 1, 1879.....	..	.....	Private, Company B, 9th Regt., Nov. 1, 1877; Captain and Inspector Rifle Practice, March 1, 1879.	N. Y.
<i>Captains.</i> Solomon E. Japha, July 12, 1875.....	E	.....	Private, Company E, 9th Regt., Sept. 30, 1871; Sergeant, Aug. 4, 1873; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 26, 1873; Capt'n, July 12, 1875.	N. Y.
James A. Mulligan, May 20, 1876; Brevet Major, January 11, 1882.....	K	.....	Private, Company K, 9th Regt., April 12, 1870; Corporal, May 23, 1870; Quartermaster Sergeant, Aug. 18, 1870; Second Lieutenant, March 27, 1871; First Lieutenant, Sept. 22, 1873; Captain, May 20, 1876.	Conn.
George T. Lorigan, January 11, 1883.....	A	Private, Company G, 8th N. Y. S. militia, June 10, 1861; discharged August 2, 1861.	Private, Co. H, 9th Regt., April 20, 1861; discharged June 10, 1861; Private, Co. G, 8th Regt., June 10, '61; disch'd Aug. 2, 1861; Private, Co. D, 8th Regt., Mar. 4, 1862; Second Lieut., Jan. 16, '66; First Lieut., Jan. 30, '66; dis. Nov. 28, '68; First Lieut., Co. F, 8th Regt., June 23, '79; Capt., Co. A, 9th Regt., Jan. 11, 1883.	N. Y.
Howard F. Kennedy, June 9, 1884	C	.....	Private, Company C, 9th Regt., June 30, 1870; Co. Quartermaster Serg't, July, '70; Regt. Com. Serg't, Oct. 26, '72; First Sergeant, Co. C, '72; Second Lieut., Dec. 3, '74; First Lieut., Dec. 13, '75; honorably discharged, March 7, '78; Capt., Co. C, 9th Regt., June 9, 1884.	N. Y.
Noah L. Cocheu, June 23, 1884.....	B	Second Lieutenant, Company H, 53d N. Y. vols., from Oct. 2, 1861; First Lieutenant from Oct. 2, 1861; mustered out March 21, 1862; Private Company F, 2d N. Y. vol. cav.; Second Lieutenant, 102d N. Y. vols., August 30, 1863; First Lieutenant, 102d N. Y. vols., Nov. 16, 1863; discharged June 28, 1864; Brevet Captain, N. Y. vols.	Captain, Company I, 13th N. G. S. N. Y., Sept. 18, 1872; discharged Jan. 16, 1878; Captain, Company B, 9th N. G. S. N. Y., June 23, 1884.	N. Y.

James Richard Byrd, Feb. 17, 1885	G	Private, Company G, 6th N. Y. vol. cav., Dec. 19, 1863; Sergeant, Sept. 1, 1864; Ordnance Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1864; honorably discharged, Aug. 15, 1865.	Private, Company F, 22d Regt., Oct. 4, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Company G, 9th Regt., July 12, 1883; Cap't, Feb. 17, 1885.	N. Y.
William Wolcott Marks, Nov. 10, 1885.....	F	.....	Private, Company F, 9th Regt., May 8, 1877; Company Quarterm'r Sergt., Feb. 1878; Second Lieut., Jan. 3, 1882; First Lieutenant, June 11, 1885; Captain, Nov. 10, 1885.	N. Y.
William R. Clough, March 10, 1882.....	H	Private, Company G, 50th Mass. vols., Aug. 18, 1862; discharged, Aug. 24, 1863.	First Lieutenant, Company H, 9th Regt., March 10, 1882.	N. H.
Franklin Bartlett, April 4, 1884.....	E	.....	First Lieutenant, Company E, 9th Regt., April 4, 1884.	Mass.
Theodore H. Swift, June 9, 1884.. ..	D	.....	Private, Company K, 9th Regt., June 9, 1883; Corporal, Sept. 10, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Company A, March 31, 1884; First Lieutenant, June 9, 1884; transferred to Company D, S. O. No. 69, A. G. O., July 27, 1885.	N. Y.
Joseph N. Billings, Nov. 12, 1884.....	K	.....	Private, Company K, 9th Regt., Nov. 3, 1880; Corporal, Jan. 5, 1881; Sergeant, July 12, 1882; Second Lieutenant, May 9, 1883; First Lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1884.	N. Y.
Franklin Coit, Nov. 20, 1884.....	B	.....	Private, Company K, 25th Regt., in 1864; Second Lieut., 23rd Regt., Nov. 13, 1868; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 56th Regt., Nov. 19, 1869; Supernumary, Feb. 2, 1870; Second Lieutenant, 13th Regt., June 16, 1870; First Lieutenant, March 8, 1871; resigned, Jan. 13, 1872; First Lieutenant, 9th Regt., Nov. 20, 1884.	N. Y.
John K. Imlay, May 18, 1885.....	C	Private, Company L, 83th N. Y. vols., March 10, 1862; transferred to Company H, 97th N. Y. vols., discharged, March, 1865.	Private, Company I, 9th Regt., Nov., 1868; Corporal, Feb., 1869; First Sergeant, April, 1870; Discharged, Dec., 1875; Private, Company C, 9th Regt., July 6, 1883; First Sergeant, July 13, 1883; First Lieutenant, Company C, May 18, 1885.	N. Y.
William E. Cook, Sept. 14, 1885.....	A	.....	Private, Company I, 1st Regt., N. G. Ill., Sept., 1880, three months; Second Lieutenant, Company A, 9th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., June 9, 1884; First Lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1885.	N. Y.
Robert Warrell, Nov. 10, 1885.....	F	.....	Private, Company F, 22nd Regt., Dec. 21, 1880; Second Lieut., June 11, 1886; First Lieut., Nov. 10, 1885.	N. Y.
Daniel A. Skinnell, March 10, 1882.....	H	.....	Private, Company H, 9th Regt., Dec. 6, 1867; Corporal, Oct., 1869; Second Lieutenant, March 10, 1882.	Mass.
Franklin T. Morgan, March 10, 1884.....	I	.....	Second Lieutenant, Company I, 9th Regt., March 10, 1884.	N. Y.
Theodore S. Croft, Nov. 12, 1884.....	K	Private, 38th N. Y. vols., July, 1862; discharged Sept., 1864.	Quartermaster Sergeant, Company K, 9th Regt., Sept. 7, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1884.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — NINTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Second Lieutenant — (Continued).</i>				
William H. Anketell, Nov. 20, 1884.....	B	.....	Private, Company B, 9th Reg., Sept. 7, 1877; Sergeant, April 7, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 20, 1884.	N. Y.
Wright H. Remsen, Jan. 21, 1885.....	C	.....	Private, Company C. 9th Reg., March 17, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 21, 1885.	N. Y.
Washington Willcocks, Feb. 17, 1885.....	G	.....	Private, Company G, 9th Regt., July 26, 1876; Sergeant, July 13, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 17, 1885.	N. Y.
John D. Walton, July 16, 1885.....	D	.....	Private, Company D, 9th Regt., Oct. 14, 1880; Corporal, Nov. 13, 1881; Sergeant, June 15, 1883; First Sergeant, Jan. 12, 1884; Second Lieutenant, July 16, 1885.	N. Y.
William H. Ehrmann, Nov. 10, 1885.....	F	.....	Private, Co. E, 9th Regt., Oct. 23, 1878; Corporal, Apr. 23, 1880; Gen. Guide, 9th Regt., May 21, 1881; Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, Oct. 15, 1883; 2d Lieutenant, Co. F, 9th Regt., Nov. 10, 1885.	Penn.

TENTH BATTALION.

(Four Companies.)

Fifth Brigade, Third Division.

Armory of Battalion, corner of Eagle street and Hudson avenue; of Company "A," Nos. 80 and 82, and of Company "B," Nos. 108 and 110 State street, Albany.

The designation of Company "K" changed to Company "C," October 1, 1884.

<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>				
William E. Fitch, Aug. 22, 1883 .....	.....	Private, 177th N. Y. vols., 10th N. G. S. N. Y., Oct. 11, 1862; First Sergeant, Oct. 11, 1862; honorably discharged, Sep. 10, 1863; State Brevet of Second Lieutenant, N. Y. vols.	Private, Co. E, 10th Regt., July 1, 1861; 1st Sergt., May 15, 1862; Private, Apr. 13, 1864; Adj., May 11, 1867; 1st Lieut., Co. E, Sept. 28, 1871; hon. disch'd Dec. 31, 1873; 1st Lieut., Co. E, Feb. 13, 1874; Capt., Feb. 20, 1875; hon'bly dis. May 5, 1876; Private, Co. H, 10th Regt., Oct. 30, 1880; disch'd by disbandm't Mar. 22, 1881; Private, Co. D, 10th Battal., May 29, 1882; disch'd March 1, 1883; Private, Co. D, June 1, 1883; Lieut.-Col., Aug. 22, 1883.	N. Y.

<i>Adjutant—First Lieutenant.</i> Norton Chase, Nov. 24, 1881 .....	.....	First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 10th Battalion, Nov. 24, 1881.	N. Y.
<i>Quartermaster—First Lieutenant.</i> Howard Batchelder, Oct. 23, 1883 .....	.....	Private, Company A, 10th Regt. May, 2, 1870; dropped Feb. 6, 1872; taken up Sep. 30, 1874; Corporal, May 6, 1878; Sergeant, Jan. 8, 1880; First Sergeant, Sep. 12, 1881; honorably discharged May 31, 1882; Private, Company D, 10th Battalion, June 1, 1882; Quartermaster, Oct. 23, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Surgeon—Major.</i> Lewis Balch, July 23, 1877 .....	.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 37th Regt., March 31, 1870; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 71st Regt., Nov. 7, 1871; Major and Surgeon, 71st Regt., Oct. 1, 1872; resigned July 3, 1873; Major and Surgeon, 10th Regt., July 23, 1877; Supernumerary, Feb. 17, 1881; assigned to duty with 10th Battalion, September 28, 1881.	N. Y.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice—First Lieutenant.</i> Charles H. Gaus, October 23, 1883 .....	..	Private, Co. H, 10th Regt., Oct. 30, 1880; discharged by disbandment, March 7, 1881; Private, Co. D, 10th Battalion, May 29, 1882; discharged March 1, 1883; Private, Co. D, 10th Battalion, June 1, 1883; First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Oct. 23, 1883.	Ohio.
<i>Captains.</i> Horatio P. Stacpole, December 19, 1877; Brevet Major, December 31, 1881	B	Private, Co. B, 10th Regt., May 6, 1867; Corporal, March 9, 1868; Quartermaster Sergeant, March 23, 1869; First Sergeant, April 16, 1870; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Dec. 16, 1871; resigned Feb. 20, 1873; First Lieutenant, Co. B, Feb. 28, 1876; Captain, Dec. 19, 1877; Brevet Major, Dec. 31, 1881.	N. Y.
Edgar V. Denison, May 10, 1883	D	Musician, 10th Regt., Feb. 1, 1864; discharged, 1872; Private, Co. B, 10th Regt., April 1, 1878; Corporal, Nov. 25, 1878; Ordnance Sergeant, 10th Battalion, Oct. 8, 1881; First Lieutenant, Co. D, 10th Battalion, Nov. 23, 1882; Captain, May 10, 1883.	N. Y.
James L. Hyatt, June 2, 1884	C	Private, Co. D, 10th Regt., Nov. 24, 1874; Corporal, Aug. 19, 1875; Quartermaster Sergeant, Dec. 14, 1875; Private, Oct. 18, 1876; Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, Feb. 17, 1877; Sergeant Major, April 6, 1880; discharged Feb. 17, 1881; Private, Co. D, 10th Battalion, Sept. 23, 1881; Sergeant Major, Oct. 8, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Co. D, March 23, 1882; First Lieutenant, May 10, 1883; Captain, Co. K, June 2, 1884.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — TENTH BATTALION — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captains—(Continued).</i>				
John H. Reynolds, June 18, 1884.....	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Regt., May 28, 1868; Corporal, March 8, 1869; 1st Sergt., April 12, 1869; Capt., Nov. 25, 1872; Brevet Major, Dec. 13, 1880; honorably discharged June 21, 1881; Private, Co. A, 10th Battalion, Feb. 13, 1882; discharged Feb. 20, 1883; Captain, Co. A, June 18, 1884. Private, Co. C, 4th Battalion, Mass. vol. militia, April 18, 1874; Corporal, Sept., 1874; Color Sergeant of Battalion, Aug., 1875; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 17, 1876; First Lieutenant, Sept. 19, 1876; discharged Nov. 22, 1876; Private, Co. A, 10th Battalion, March 15, 1881; Sergeant, June 22, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 6, 1882; First Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
Arthur W. Pray, September 16, 1885.....	A	.....	Private, Co. D, 10th Battalion, Nov. 18, 1882; Quartm'r Sergt., May 30, 1883; Sergeant, Mar. 20, 1884; 1st Lieut., Dec. 10, 1885.	Mass.
Albion J. Kiernan, December 10, 1885.....	D	.....	Private, Co. B, 10th Battalion, Dec. 13, 1880; Corporal, Jan. 13, 1882; Sergeant, May 22, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 11, 1884; First Lieutenant, Dec. 12, 1885.	N. Y.
Charles E. Read, December 12, 1885.....	B	.....	Private, Co. D, 10th Battalion, Oct. 16, 1883; First Sergeant, Oct. 20, 1883; Second Lieutenant, July 10, 1884. Musician, Co. F, 10th Regt., Dec. 26, 1877; Drum Major, Nov. 9, 1880; discharged March 22, 1881; Private, Co. D, 10th Battalion, Nov. 3, 1881; Corporal, Jan. 13, 1882; First Sergeant, March 1, 1883; discharged Aug. 6, 1883; Private, Co. K, 10th Battalion, Sept. 15, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 10th Battalion, Jan. 8, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
Anthime W. La Rose, July 10, 1884.....	D	.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Battalion, Jan. 3, 1881; Corporal, July 29, 1882; Sergeant, Feb. 1, 1883; First Sergeant, March 1, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1885.	N. Y.
Samuel D. Hyatt, January 8, 1885.....	C	Musician, Co. B, U. S. Recruits, June 14, 1877; discharged Nov. 21, 1877.	Private, Co. B, 10th Regt., Feb. 4, 1878; Corporal, Dec. 9, 1878; Sergeant, April 13, 1880; First Sergeant, March 20, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 12, 1885.	N. Y.
Albert J. Wing, September 16, 1885.....	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 10th Battalion, Jan. 3, 1881; Corporal, July 29, 1882; Sergeant, Feb. 1, 1883; First Sergeant, March 1, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1885.	N. Y.
Augustus K. Sangmaster, Dec. 12, 1885.....	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 10th Regt., Feb. 4, 1878; Corporal, Dec. 9, 1878; Sergeant, April 13, 1880; First Sergeant, March 20, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 12, 1885.	N. Y.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

(Nine Companies.)

First Brigade, First Division.

Armory located at corner of Grand and Ludlow streets, New York city.

Colonel. Albert P. Stewart, June 1, 1885.....	Private, Company K, 7th Regt., April 19, 1861, to June 3, 1861; Commissary Subsistence, 11th Regt., Nov. 21, 1872-73; Major, April 30, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 15, 1876; resigned April 10, 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 8, 1884; Colonel, June 1, 1885.	Private, Company K, 7th N. Y. S. militia, April 19, 1861, to June 3, 1861; Commissary Subsistence, 11th Regt., Nov. 21, 1872-73; Major, April 30, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 15, 1876; resigned April 10, 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 8, 1884; Colonel, June 1, 1885.	N. Y.
Lieutenant-Colonel. William P. Walton, Sept. 9, 1885.....	Second Lieutenant, Company D, 12th N. Y. vols., Feb. 3, 1862; honorably discharged for disability, Dec. 5, 1862.	Private, 37th N. Y. State militia, March, 1861; Corporal, May, 1861; dropped Feb. 3, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Company G, 1st Battalion N. G. S. N. Y., Dec. 8, 1873; Captain, Jan. 6, 1874; Supernumerary, Aug. 1875; Captain, Company F, 9th Regt., Aug. 17, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regt., Sept. 9, 1885.	N. Y.
Major. Frank A. Jones, Aug. 21, 1885.....	.....	Private, Company G, 7th Regt., Jany. 24, 1880; Major, 11th Regt., Aug. 21, 1885.	N. Y.
Adjutant — First Lieutenant. Philip Haselton Williams, Nov. 7, 1885.....	.....	Private, Co. F, 7th Regt., March 14, 1882; 1st Lieut. and Adjutant, 11th Regt., Nov. 7, 1885.	N. Y.
Quartermaster — First Lieutenant. Frederick Yung, Sept. 30, 1885.....	.....	Private, Company C, 55th Regt.; honorably discharged Dec. 5, 1872; Private, Separate Troop K, June, 1876; First Lieutenant, Company B, 11th Regt., Oct. 10, 1879; Quartermaster, Sept. 30, 1885.	Ger.
Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant. Albert E. Woolf, Nov. 21, 1885.....	.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 11th Regt., Nov. 21, 1885....	N. Y.
Surgeon — Major. Wolfgang Goetz, Nov. 19, 1883.....	.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, April 23, 1885; Major and Surgeon, Nov. 19, 1883.	Ger.
Assistant Surgeon — Captain. George William Collins, June 30, 1885.....	.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 11th Regt., June 30, 1883.	N. Y.
Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain. George Shrady, June 29, 1885.....	.....	Private, Company A, 7th Regt., Sept. 24, 1877; Second Lieut., 11th Regt., Jan. 2, 1883; 1st Lieut., April 18, 1883, resigned March 14, 1885; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, June 29, 1885.	.....
Chaplain — Captain. .....	.....	.....	.....

INFANTRY—ELEVENTH REGIMENT—(Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captains.</i> Frederick Klonz, Oct. 30, 1862; Brevet Major, June 29, 1877.....	D	In 11th Regt., N. Y. State militia, from May 28 to Sep. 16, 1862; and in 11th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., from June 16, 1863, to July 20, 1863.	Private, 11th Regt., 1857; Corporal, 1858; First Sergeant, 1859; First Lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1862; Captain, Oct. 30, 1862; retired April 19, 1881; on active duty from May 23, 1882. First Lieutenant, Company F, 11th Regt., Oct. 11, 1878; Captain, Company K, Sept. 30, 1880.	Ger.
George Loesser, Sept. 30, 1880.....	K	.....	Private, Co. I, 3d Cavalry, June 13, 1879; Corporal, Oct., 1880, discharged Sept. 18, 1881; Private, Co. G, 11th Regt., October 17, 1881; Captain, Co. H, March 13, 1883. Second Lieutenant, Battery A, 2d Division, Aug. 16, 1870; First Lieutenant, Dec. 5, 1871; Supernumerary, Dec. 18, 1875; assigned to active duty with 1st Battery April 7, 1883; rendered Supernumerary, Oct. 18, 1884; Captain, 11th Regt., Nov. 17, 1884.	Ger.
Bernhard Ranft, March 13, 1883.....	H	.....	Private, Co. I, 3d Cavalry, June 13, 1879; Corporal, Oct., 1880, discharged Sept. 18, 1881; Private, Co. G, 11th Regt., October 17, 1881; Captain, Co. H, March 13, 1883. Second Lieutenant, Battery A, 2d Division, Aug. 16, 1870; First Lieutenant, Dec. 5, 1871; Supernumerary, Dec. 18, 1875; assigned to active duty with 1st Battery April 7, 1883; rendered Supernumerary, Oct. 18, 1884; Captain, 11th Regt., Nov. 17, 1884.	Ger.
John Paine, Nov. 17, 1884.....	B	Private, General Mounted Service, U. S. A., Oct. 9, 1850; honorably discharged 1855; Second Lieuten- tenant, 42d N. Y. vols., June 28, 1861; First Lieut., Sept. 25, 1861; resigned June 23, 1862; Second Lieut., 11th N. Y. vol. Cavalry, Feb. 26, 1864; resigned Aug. 28, 1864. Private, Company C, 1st United States Artillery from May 22, 1869; discharged First Sergeant, July 22, 1874.	Private, 11th Regt., 1857; Corporal, 1858; First Sergeant, 1859; First Lieutenant, Feb. 19, 1862; Captain, Oct. 30, 1862; retired April 19, 1881; on active duty from May 23, 1882. First Lieutenant, Company F, 11th Regt., Oct. 11, 1878; Captain, Company K, Sept. 30, 1880.	Eng.
Francis Albrecht, May 11, 1885	A	.....	Private, Company A, 1st Regt., July 29, 1871; discharged July 23, 1875, by disbandment; First Lieutenant, Com- pany H, 11th Regt., Jan. 12, 1885; Captain, Company A, May 11, 1885. Second Lieutenant, 11th Regt., April 19, 1883; Captain, May 21, 1885.	Ger.
Theodore F. Schmidt, May 21, 1885	C	.....	Private, Company A, 25th Regt., June, 1874; Corporal, 1875; Sergeant, 1876; discharged 1879; Private 15th Battalion, 1879; Corporal, 1880; discharged by disband- ment, 1880; Private, 5th Regt., 1880; discharged by dis- bandment, 1881; Private, Company K, 11th Regt., June 12, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Company K, 11th Regt., Oct. 6, 1882; First Lieutenant, Company G, April 23, 1885; Captain, Company G, Oct. 5, 1885.	Ger.
Gustave Menzel, Oct. 5, 1885.....	G	.....	Private, Company A, 25th Regt., June, 1874; Corporal, 1875; Sergeant, 1876; discharged 1879; Private 15th Battalion, 1879; Corporal, 1880; discharged by disband- ment, 1880; Private, 5th Regt., 1880; discharged by dis- bandment, 1881; Private, Company K, 11th Regt., June 12, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Company K, 11th Regt., Oct. 6, 1882; First Lieutenant, Company G, April 23, 1885; Captain, Company G, Oct. 5, 1885.	Ger.

Charles F. Surbrug, Oct. 12, 1885.....	I	In United States Navy, 1868 to 1873	Private, Company C, 11th Regt., July 22, 1882; Sergeant, Feb. 20, 1885; First Sergeant, May 20, 1885; Second Lieutenant, Company I, Aug. 14, 1885; Captain, Oct. 12, 1885.	Ohio.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
Joseph Obermeyer, June 12, 1882.....	C	.....	Private, Company C, 11th Regt., Nov. 1, 1878; Corporal, January 21, 1880; Sergeant, August 4, 1880; First Sergeant, January 4, 1881; First Lieutenant, June 12, 1882.	Ger.
Robert Adolph, Oct. 20, 1884	K	.....	Private, Company K, 11th Regt., March 12, 1876; Corporal, December 12, 1877; Sergeant, Sept. 16, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1880; resigned Aug. 24, 1881; Private, Oct. 19, 1882; Quartermaster Sergeant, Feb. 8, 1883; First Lieutenant, Company K, Oct. 20, 1884.	Ger.
Richard de V. Parker, June 8, 1885.	A	General Service Clerk, U. S. A., Jan. 9, 1862, to May 31, 1862.	Private, Company I, 69th Regiment, Aug. 29, 1881; Adjutant, 11th Regt., Dec. 26, 1882; Supernumerary, Jan. 10, 1884; First Lieutenant, 11th Regt., June 8, 1885.	Ire.
Richard A. Denahan, Oct. 5, 1885.....	F	.....	Private, Company F, 9th Regt., October 13, 1875; First Lieutenant, Company F, 11th Regt., Oct. 5, 1885.	N. Y.
Charles H. Collins, Oct. 13, 1885.....	H	Second Lieutenant in Ottawa militia, Dominion of Canada.	First Lieutenant, Company H, 11th Regt., Oct. 13, 1885....	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
Julius Hochman, Oct. 22, 1884.....	D	.....	Private Company D, 11th Regt., March 30, 1878; Corporal, Oct. 6, 1878; Sergeant, June 5, 1879; First Sergeant, Oct. 16, 1882; Right General Guide, June 9, 1884; Second Lieutenant Company D, Oct. 22, 1884.	Hung.
Harold Christensen, June 8, 1885	A	.....	Private, Company A, 11th Regt., May 21, 1883; Corporal, Feb. 4, 1884; First Sergeant, May 5, 1885; Second Lieutenant, June 8, 1885.	Den.
Alfred E. Seliger, July, 10, 1885.....	C	Cadet, regular service, Prussia.	Second Lieutenant, Company A, 11th Regt., July 10, 1885.	Ger.
George W. Mooney, Sept. 28, 1885.....	..	.....	Private, Company F, 9th Regt., April 10, 1882; Corporal, Jan. 12, 1885; Second Lieutenant, Company F, 11th Regt., Sep. 28, 1885.	Eng.
George Fleischer, Oct. 13, 1885.....	H	.....	Private, Co. K, 71st Regt., March 12, 1885; 2d Lieut., 11th Regt., Oct. 13, 1885.	N. Y.
Eugene Gallert, Oct. 26, 1885.....	K	.....	Private, Co. B, 11th Regt., Aug. 27, 1879; 2d Lieut., Co. K, Oct. 26, 1885.	
Arthur E. Schumann, Nov. 27, 1885.....	....	.....	Second Lieutenant, 11th Regt., Nov. 27, 1885.....	Ohio.

INFANTRY.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

(Ten Companies; Company C organized June 3, 1885, G. O. No. 47, A. G. O.)
First Brigade, First Division.

Armory, Broadway corner Forty-fifth street, New York city.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Colonel.</i> James H. Jones, Dec. 12, 1883.....	Second Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Cavalry, June 15, 1868; First Lieut., Apr. 21, 1872; resigned Sept. 29, 1874.	Major, 12th Regiment, February 22, 1878; Lieutenant-Col., July 17, 1883; Colonel, December 12, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Heman Dowd, April 29, 1885.....	Capt., U. S. Mil. Acad. July 1, 1872; 2d Lieut., 3d U. S. Art., June 15, 1876; 1st Lieut. 3d U. S. Art., Nov. 1, 1881; resigned June 1, 1883.	Lieutenant-Colonel, Twelfth Regiment, April 29, 1885.....	N. Y.
<i>Major.</i> John Jackson Riker, Jan. 9, 1884.....	Private, Co. I, 7th Regt., May 26, 1878; First Lieut. and Aide-de-Camp, 1st Brig., Aug. 7, 1879; Captain and Aide-de-Camp, April 1, 1880; Major and Insp. of Rifle Pract., May 19, 1880; resigned Feb. 18, 1881; Capt. and Ordnance Officer, 1st Brig., Feb. 18, 1881; Major and Insp., Oct. 27, 1882; honorably discharged Oct. 25, 1883; Major, 12th Regiment, January 9, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Adjutant — First Lieutenant.</i> Arthur F. Schermerhorn, Feb. 11, 1884.....	Private, Co. K., 7th Regiment, Feb. 12, 1879; Corporal, January 26, 1881; Adjutant, 12th Regiment, Feb. 4, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.</i> Edward R. Powers, January 30, 1882.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 12th Regiment, Jan. 18, 1879; Quartermaster, January 30, 1882.	Mass.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieut.</i> Richard Deeves, August 15, 1883.....	Private, Co. B, 12th Regt., Dec. 12, 1881; Com. Serg., Dec. 15, 1881; Commissary of Subsistence, Aug. 15, 1883.	Ire.
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> Nelson H. Henry, January 23, 1885.....	Assistant Surgeon, 12th Regt., March 16, 1883; Capt. and Asst. Surg., May 21, 1884; Major and Surg., Jan. 23, 1885	N. Y.

<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i> Charles Lutellurs Lindley, January 23, 1885.	.....	.....	Captain and Asst. Surgeon, 12th Regt., Jany. 23, 1885.....	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain — Captain.</i> William B. Frisbee, July 1, 1882.....	.....	.....	Chaplain, 12th Regiment, July 1, 1882.....	Md.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.</i> Wm. Wheeler de Forest, Feb. 25, 1884.....	.....	.....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regiment, Feb. 20, 1878; Inspector of Rifle Practice, 12th Regiment, Feb. 25, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Captains.</i> Charles S. Burns, December 6, 1872.....	B	Private, Co. C, 79th N. Y. vols., May 3, 1861; disch'd on acct. of wounds Dec. 7, 1862; private, Co. E, 76th Regt., Penn. vols., Oct., 1864; discharged July 18, 1865.	Private, Company F, 12th Regiment, October 27, 1869; First Sergeant, November 3, 1869; Second Lieutenant, January 5, 1870; First Lieutenant, June 13, 1870; Captain, Company B, December 6, 1872.	Scot.
Henry C. Aspinwall, November 24, 1880.....	I	.....	Private, 22d Regt., Nov. 18, 1875; Corporal, Oct. 24, 1877; Co. Quarterm'r Sergt., April 28, 1879; Second Lieut., Co. B, 12th Regt., May 7, 1880; Capt., Co. I, Nov. 24, 1880.	Eng.
Wm. H. Kirby, Jr., June 20, 1882.....	G	.....	Private, Co. A, 12th Regt., May 1, 1865; Corporal, Oct. 1, 1866; Regimental Quarterm'r Sergt., May 31, 1867; Sergt. Major, Nov. 12, 1867; 2d Lieut., Co. G, Feb. 7, 1871; 1st Lieut., Jan. 25, 1876; Captain, June 20, 1882.	N. Y.
Washington Content, March 27, 1883.....	H	.....	Private, Co. A, 12th Regt., Nov. 15, 1880; Corporal, Dec. 16, 1880; Sergt., Jan. 21, 1881; 2d Lieut., Co. H, Sept. 6, 1881; 1st Lieut., March 14, 1882; Capt., March 27, 1883.	N. Y.
William H. Murphy, December 20, 1883....	F	Private, Co. A, 12th N. Y. S. Militia, from May 2 to Aug. 5, 1861; Sergt., from May 31 to October 12, 1862.	Private, Co. A., 12th Regt., April 19, 1861; Sergt., May, 1862; Private, Oct. 12, 1862; Sergt., Nov. 3, 1862; Sergt. Major, 12th Regt., Oct. 3, 1863; Adjutant; May 20, 1867; Captain, Co. F, Dec. 20, 1883.	Ire.
Clarence H. Eagle, December 28, 1883.....	E	.....	Private, Co. B, 7th Regt., Dec. 6, 1875; Corporal, April 7, 1879; Captain, Co. E, 12th Regt., Dec. 28, 1883.	N. Y.
Bleecker S. Barnard, August 1, 1884.....	D	.....	Private, Co. D, 22d Regt., May 9, 1878; Corporal, Jan. 21, 1881; Sergt., Feb. 15, 1882; First Sergt., April 6, 1883; 1st Lieut., Co. H, 12th Regt., Feb. 5, 1884; Captain, Co. D, Aug. 1, 1884.	N. Y.
Dean La Banta, July 15, 1885.....	C	Private, 76th Regt., Illinois vols., war of the Rebel'n, for 2 yrs. and 9 mos.	Private, Co. D, 12th Regiment, April, 1884; Second Lieutenant, August 1, 1884; Captain, July 15, 1885.	N. Y.
Howland Pell, August 25, 1885.....	A	.....	Private, Co. I, 7th Regt., June 7, 1875; honorably discharged Sept. 7, 1881; 2d Lieut., Co. E, 12th Regt., Feb. 8, 1884; 1st Lieut., Co. G, 12th Regt., June 3, 1884; Captain, Company A, Aug. 25, 1885.	N. Y.
John F. Boylan, October 26, 1885.....	F	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 12th Regiment, Nov. 19, 1883; First Lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1884; Captain, Oct. 26, 1885.	N. J.

INFANTRY — TWELFTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
Daniel Sidney Appleton, Dec. 28, 1883.....	B	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. B, 12th Regt., Nov. 24, 1882; First Lieutenant, December 28, 1883.	N. Y.
Nathaniel Pendleton Rogers, Jr., Jan. 5, 1884	E	.....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., Feb. 11, 1881; Corporal, Dec. 20, 1882; First Lieut., Co. E, 12th Regt., Jan. 5, 1884.	N. Y.
Samuel Parsons, April 7, 1885.....	H	.....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., Oct. 24, 1879; 2d Lieut., 12th Regt., Jan. 6, 1885; 1st Lieut., April 7, 1885.	N. Y.
Rufus Delafield, July 23, 1885.....	I	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. I, 12th Regiment, May 22, 1884; First Lieutenant, July 23, 1885.	N. Y.
J. Amory Haskell, October 13, 1885.....	A	.....	Second Lieutenant, 12th Regt., Dec. 8, 1884; First Lieutenant, October 13, 1885.	N. Y.
McCoskry Butt, October 28, 1885.....	E	.....	Private, 6th Sep. Co., Nov. 12, 1880; transferred to Co. K, 7th Regt., Jan. 30, 1883; 2d Lieut., 12th Regt., Feb. 27, 1885; 1st Lieut. Co. E, Oct. 28, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
Harrie Cozzens Appleton, Dec. 28, 1883.....	B	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. B, 12th Regt., Dec. 28, 1883.....	N. Y.
John Macauley, February 21, 1884.....	F	.....	Private, Co. H, 12th Regt., Dec. 1, 1869; Corporal, Oct. 5, 1870; 2d Lieut., Co. F, 12th Regt., Feb. 21, 1884.	Ire.
J. Morgan Wing, June 30, 1884.....	G	.....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., May 20, 1881; 2d Lieut., Co. K, 12th Regt., June 30, 1884; transf'd to Co. G, Nov. 14, 1885.	N. Y.
Edmund L. Knoedler, April 7, 1885.....	H	.....	Private, Co. K, 7th Regt., Oct. 15, 1881; 2d Lieut., 12th Regt., April 7, 1885.	N. Y.
Frederick F. Carey, July 23, 1885.....	I	.....	Private, Co. I, 12th Regt., July 23, 1885; 2d Lieut., 12th Regt., July 23, 1885.	N. Y.
Augustus Baus, October 28, 1885.....	D	.....	Second Lieut., Co. D, 12th Regt., Oct. 28, 1885.....	N. Y.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

(Ten Companies.)

Third Brigade, Second Division.

Armory at corner of Flatbush avenue and Hanson place, Brooklyn.

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<i>Colonel.</i> Alfred C. Barnes, March 28, 1884; Brevet Brigadier-General, April 16, 1884	Private, Company C, 7th Regt., April 19 to June 3, 1861; Sergeant, 23d Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., June 18 to July 22, 1863.	Private, Co. C, 7th Regt., Dec. 15, 1860; transferred to Company E, 23d Regt., November 20, 1862; Left General Guide, 23d Regt., Jan. 15, 1863; First Lieut., Company E, May 10, 1864; discharged December 26, 1867; Major, 23d Regt., Oct. 23, 1876; Brigadier-Gen. and General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y., January 1, 1880; honorably discharged Dec. 31, 1882; Colonel, 13th Regt., March 28, 1884.	Penn.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Edward Fackner, March 27, 1885 .....	..	Private, Company I, 12th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., June 19, to July 20, 1863.	Private, Company I, 12th Regt., June 19, 1863; honorably discharged July 20, 1863; re-enlisted, Company I, 12th Regt., July 15, 1865; Sergeant, Nov. 21, 1867; First Sergeant, Oct. 27, 1869; Second Lieutenant, June 23, 1871; First Lieutenant, Aug. 23, 1872; honorably discharged Feb. 11, 1873; Captain, 12th Regt., April 1, 1874; Cap't, 13th Regt., Aug. 12, 1881; Brevet Major, Oct. 26, 1881; Lieutenant-Colonel, March 27, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Major.</i> J. Fred. Ackerman, March 27, 1885 .....	..	.....	Private, 13th Regt., Nov. 28, 1870; Corporal, April 7, 1873; Private, April 7, 1876; Inspector of Rifle Practice, Feb. 28, 1877; honorably discharged, Dec. 3, 1879; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 13th Regt., July 22, 1880; Brevet Captain, Dec. 13, 1880; Major, March 27, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Adjutant — First Lieutenant.</i> George B. Davis, September 3, 1880 .....	..	.....	Private, Company F, 13th Regt., Sept. 26, 1872; Corporal, Dec. 10, 1872; Sergeant, Oct. 13, 1875; First Lieutenant, Company E, March 22, 1878; honorably discharged, Dec. 19, 1879; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Sept. 3, 1880.	N. Y.
<i>Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.</i> Charles Werner, April 15, 1885 .....	..	.....	Private, Company H, 13th Regt., Oct. 4, 1878; Company Quartermaster Sergeant, June 8, 1880; Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, June 3, 1881; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 13th Regt., April 15, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.</i> Lewis M. Reed, June 18, 1883 .....	..	.....	First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, 13th Regt., June 18, 1883.	N. J.

INFANTRY — THIRTEENTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> Charles E. De La Vergne, June 18, 1885.....	..	.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, 13th Regt., Nov. 23, 1883; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, May 21, 1884; Major and Surgeon, June 18, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i> Wm. B. Mathewson, June 18, 1885.....	..	.....	Private, Company D, 13th Regt., March 13, 1883; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, June 18, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain — Captain.</i> Henry Ward Beecher, Feb. 8, 1878.....	..	.....	Chaplain, February 8, 1878.....	Conn.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.</i> Theodore H. Babcock, March 10, 1881.....	..	.....	Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, March 10, 1881...	Conn.
<i>Captains.</i> William L. Watson, July 8, 1878.....	G	Private, Company G, 21st Wisconsin vols., Aug. 20, 1862; Sergeant, Second and First Lieutenant and Captain; honorably discharged June 8, 1865.	Private Company E, 7th Regt., Aug. 15, 1871; discharged August 15, 1878; Captain, Company G, 13th Regt., July 8, 1878.	N. Y.
William J. Collins, August 12, 1881.....	A	.....	Private, 13th Regt., Sept. 20, 1863; Corporal, Feb. 23, 1869; Sergeant, May 12, 1870; First Sergeant, Jan. 19, 1877; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 14, 1877; First Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1878; Captain, Aug. 12, 1881. Captain, 13th Regt., July 5, 1882.....	Scot.
Charles P. Kretschmar, July 5, 1882..... William H. Courtney, August 3, 1883.....	H F	..... Private, Company G, 113th N. Y. vols., later, 7th N. Y. vol. artillery, August 15, 1862; Corporal and Sergeant, 1862; First Sergeant, 1863; Second Lieutenant, February 16, 1864; First Lieutenant, December 1, 1864; Captain, March 8, 1865; mustered out August 1, 1865.	Captain, Company F, 13th Regt., August 3, 1883.....	Penn. Can.
James de Mandeville, Sept. 19, 1883.....	I	.....	Private, Company I, 22d Regt., May 11, 1883; Captain, Company I, 13th Regt., Sept. 19, 1883.	Can.

Richard P. Morle, October 3, 1884.....	K	.....	Second Lieutenant, Company F, 47th Regt., Oct. 6, 1873; Barba First Lieutenant, December 7, 1874; Captain, December 3, 1877; Captain, Company F, 13th Regt., July 20, 1880; discharged Sept. 8, 1882; Captain, Company K, 13th Regt., Oct. 3, 1884.	N. Y.
Charles O. Davis, October 21, 1884.....	D	.....	Private, 13th Regt., Oct. 6, 1880; Sergeant, Sept. 13, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 18, 1882; First Lieutenant, Company A, Jan. 21, 1884; Captain, Company D, Oct. 21, 1884.	N. Y.
William Kerby, May 22, 1885 ..	E	.....	Musician, Company K, 14th Regt., Sept., 1873; transferred to Company C, 23d Regt., Sept. 17, 1876; Second Lieutenant, Company E, 13th Regt., Oct. 27, 1880; First Lieutenant, June 17, 1881; Captain, May 22, 1885.	N. Y.
Samuel W. Smith, June 26, 1885.....	C	.....	Private, Company C, 23d Regt., May 24, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Company E, 13th Regt., Aug. 12, 1881; First Lieutenant, Company C, Jan. 21, 1884; Captain, June 26, 1885.	Me.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
A. Fuller Tomes, December 5, 1878.....	G	Private, 13th N. Y. S. militia, April 23, 1861, to August, 6, 1861.	Private, 13th N. Y. S. militia, April 20, 1861, to Aug. 6, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Company B, 13th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., Jan. 23, 1874; discharged, Sept. 23, 1876; First Lieutenant, Company G, 13th Regt., Dec. 5, 1878.	N. Y.
Russell Benedict, March 5, 1884.....	H	.....	Private, Company B, 13th Regt., Oct. 29, 1879; Left General Guide, Sept. 16, 1880; Quartermaster Sergeant, Feb. 7, 1881; Sergeant Major, May 6, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Co. H, Sept. 5, 1883; First Lieut., March 5, 1884.	N. Y.
Robert Henry Sillman, March 11, 1884.....	F	United States mil. academy cadet, August 28, 1882, to Jan. 8, 1884.	Private, Company F, 13th Regt., Feb. 28, 1879; Corporal, Feb. 3, 1881; Sergeant, July 7, 1881; First Sergeant, Nov. 8, 1882; dropped, Aug. 28, 1883; First Lieutenant, Company F, 13th Regt., March 11, 1884.	N. Y.
John T. Jennings, March 24, 1884....	B	.....	Private, Company B, 13th Regt., April 29, 1878; Corporal, July 20, 1880; Sergeant, Oct. 25, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 16, 1882; First Lieutenant, March 24, 1884.	N. Y.
Charles F. Stagg, October 17, 1884.....	I	.....	Private, Company I, 22d Regt., Feb. 16, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Company I, 13th Regt., Oct. 17, 1884.	N. Y.
John F. O'Connor, June 8, 1885.....	A	.....	Private, Company G, 13th Regt., July 26, 1878; Corporal, Jan. 17, 1881; Sergeant, Feb. 4, 1884; discharged, Oct. 24, 1884; Private, Third Battery, Oct. 27, 1884; Corporal, Jan. 5, 1885; First Lieutenant, 13th Regt., June 8, 1885.	N. Y.
Henry C. Clark, June 11, 1885.....	D	.....	Second Lieutenant, Company D, 13 Regt., May 20, 1884; First Lieutenant, June 11, 1885.	N. H.

INFANTRY — THIRTEENTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenants — (Continued).</i> William A. Brown, October 30, 1885.....	E	Private, Company B, 13th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., May 28 to Sept. 4, '62; and June 20 to July 20, 1863.	Private, Company B, 13th Regt., May 28, 1862; Corporal, April 14, 1864; Sergeant, April 13, 1868; First Sergeant, Sept. 25, 1876; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1876; First Lieutenant, October 25, 1879; Captain, Feb. 18, 1884; resigned, Oct. 30, 1885; First Lieutenant, Co. E, 13th Regt., Oct. 30, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> Samuel T. Skinner, March 3, 1879	G	Private, Company K, 13 Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., May 28 to Sept. 4, '62.	Private, Company K, 13th Regt., May 28, 1862; discharged, Sept. 4, 1862; Private, Company K, 13th Regt., April 27, 1865; transferred, to Company H, April 5, 1867; discharged, Aug. 12, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Company G, 13th Regt., March 3, 1879.	N. Y.
George W. Hunt, January 21, 1884.....	C	.....	Private, Company C, 13th Regt., Nov. 14, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 21, 1884.	Mass.
Charles W. Topping, February 15, 1884....	D	Quartermaster Sergeant, 13th N. Y. vol. artillery, December 27, 1863, to August 15, 1865.	Private, Company E, 13th Regt., Oct. 27, 1882; Corporal, May 1, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 15, 1884; transferred to Co. D, S. O. No. 60, A. G. O., June 30, 1885.	N. Y.
William K. Smith, July 2, 1884.....	H	.....	Private, Company H, 13th Regt., May 12, 1880; Quartermaster Sergeant, Company H, July 8, 1881; Second Lieutenant, July 2, 1884.	Eng.
James Alexander, March 17, 1885.....	F	.....	Second Lieutenant, 13th Regt., March 17, 1885.....	Eng.
Charles L. Spier, June 18, 1885.....	E	.....	Private, Company D, 23d Regt., May 4, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Company E, 13th Regt., June 18, 1885.	N. J.
Wm. Henry Albert Cochran, Nov. 11, 1885.	K	.....	Private, Company H, 13th Regt., April 21, 1883; Corporal, June 6, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Co. K, Nov. 11, 1885.	N. Y.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

(Ten Companies.)

Third Brigade, Second Division.

Armory at corner of North Portland avenue and Auburn Place, Brooklyn.

Colonel.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieutenant-Colonel.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harry W. Michell, October 29, 1883.....	Private, 14th N. Y. S. militia (84th N. Y. vols.), April 18, 1861; Corporal, August 1, 1861; Sergeant Nov. 1, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1863; First Lieutenant, July 27, 1863; Major, 14th Regt., March 25, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 29, 1883.	Private, Co. C, 14th Regt., April 18, 1861; Corporal, Aug. 1, 1861; Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1863; First Lieutenant, July 27, 1863; Captain, May 25, 1865; Major, 14th Regt., March 25, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 29, 1883.	Private, Co. C, 14th Regt., April 18, 1861; Corporal, Aug. 1, 1861; Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1863; First Lieutenant, July 27, 1863; Captain, May 25, 1865; Major, 14th Regt., March 25, 1875; Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 29, 1883.	N. Y.
Major.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selden C. Clobridge, October 29, 1883.....	Private, Co. G, 115th N. Y. vols., Aug. 8, 1862; Corporal, Aug., 1862; Sergeant, Jan. 15, 1863; First Lieutenant, April 29, 1865; discharged (loss of right arm) June 5, 1865; Brevet Major, N. Y. S. vols.	Private, Co. G, 115th N. Y. vols., Aug. 8, 1862; Corporal, Aug., 1862; Sergeant, Jan. 15, 1863; First Lieutenant, April 29, 1865; discharged (loss of right arm) June 5, 1865; Brevet Major, N. Y. S. vols.	Adjutant, 14th Regt., May 1, 1878; Major, Oct. 29, 1883..	N. Y.
Adjutant—First Lieutenant..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hassell Nut, May 1, 1885.....	Private, 14th Regt., April 2, 1873; Second Lieutenant June 17, 1874; First Lieutenant, Co. I, May 26, 1876; Adjutant, May 1, 1885.	Private, 14th Regt., April 2, 1873; Second Lieutenant June 17, 1874; First Lieutenant, Co. I, May 26, 1876; Adjutant, May 1, 1885.	Private, 14th Regt., April 2, 1873; Second Lieutenant June 17, 1874; First Lieutenant, Co. I, May 26, 1876; Adjutant, May 1, 1885.	Eng.
Quartermaster—First Lieutenant.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexander Barnie, Jr., February 11, 1876....	Corporal, Co. A, 14th N. Y. S. militia (84th N. Y. vols.), May 23, 1861; Regimental Quartermaster Serg't, Sept. 1, 1861; honorably discharged June 6, 1864.	Corporal, Co. A, 14th N. Y. S. militia (84th N. Y. vols.), May 23, 1861; Regimental Quartermaster Serg't, Sept. 1, 1861; honorably discharged June 6, 1864.	Private, Co. A, 14th Regt., Feb. 4, 1859; Corporal, April 18, 1861; Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, Sept. 1, 1861; Quartermaster, Feb. 11, 1876.	N. Y.
Commissary of Subsistence—First Lieutenant.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon—Major.	.....	.....	.....	.....
James L. Farley, April 23, 1883; Brevet Colonel.....	Assistant Surgeon, 14th N. Y. S. militia (84th N. Y. vols.), April 19, 1861; Surgeon, Jan. 24, 1862; honorably discharged June 10, 1863; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel U. S. vols.	Assistant Surgeon, 14th N. Y. S. militia (84th N. Y. vols.), April 19, 1861; Surgeon, Jan. 24, 1862; honorably discharged June 10, 1863; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel U. S. vols.	Assistant Surgeon, 14th Regt., April 18, 1861; Surgeon, Jan. 24, 1862; honorably discharged June 10, 1863; Captain and Surgeon, 14th Regt., Sept. 5, 1864; Major and Surgeon, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.

INFANTRY—FOURTEENTH REGIMENT—(Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Assistant Surgeon—Captain.</i> George R. Fowler, June 4, 1877.....	..	.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 14th Regt., June 4, 1877.	.....
<i>Chaplain—Captain.</i> J. Oramel Peck, May 22, 1882.....	..	.....	Captain and Chaplain, 14th Regt., May 22, 1882.....	Vt.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice—Captain.</i> Edwin S. Browe, June 17, 1878.....		Private, Co. A, 12th N. J. vols., Feb. 23, 1865; discharged July 18, 1865.	First Veteran Battalion of New Jersey, Nov. 1, 1866; Corporal and Sergeant; dropped Oct. 1871; Ordnance Sergeant, 14th Regt., Jan. 18, 1876; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, June 17, 1878.	N. Y.
<i>Captains.</i> John McNeill, August 27, 1862; Brevet Major.....	H	Sergeant, 14th N. Y. S. militia (84th N. Y. vols.), April 18, 1861; First Sergeant, Aug. 10, 1861; Second Lieut., Feb. 15, 1862; Captain, Aug. 27, 1862; honorably disch'd June 6, 1864; Brevet Major, U. S. vols. Corporal, 14th N. Y. S. militia (84th N. Y. vols.), April 18, 1861; Sergeant, Aug. 10, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 26, 1862; First Lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1862; honorably discharged June 6, 1864.	Private, 14th Regt., Oct. 18, 1856; Corporal, Nov. 20, 1858; Sergeant, April 18, 1861; First Sergeant, Aug. 10, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 15, 1862; Captain, Aug. 27, 1862.	Ire.
Ramon Cardona, July 17, 1865.....	I	Corporal, 14th N. Y. S. militia (84th N. Y. vols.), April 18, 1861; Sergeant, Aug. 10, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 26, 1862; First Lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1862; honorably discharged June 6, 1864.	Private, 14th Regt., Sept. 10, 1856; Corporal, April 18, 1861; Sergeant, Aug. 10, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 26, 1862; First Lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1862; Captain, July 17, 1865.	Spain
Benjamin S. Steen, November 22, 1872.....	C	Corporal, 14th N. Y. S. militia (84th N. Y. vols.), April 22, 1861; Sergeant, Aug. 1, 1861; discharged (loss of right arm) Dec. 16, 1862.	Private, 14th Regt., Oct. 15, 1858; Corporal, April 22, 1861; Sergeant, Aug. 1, 1861; Second Lieutenant, May 27, 1865; First Lieutenant, Nov. 2, 1867; Captain, Nov. 22, 1872.	N. Y.
Augustus D. Limberger, March 11, 1879....	D	Private, Co. A, 3d N. Y. vols., April 16, 1861; First Sergeant, April 16, 1861; Sergeant Major, May 14, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1862; First Lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1864; honorably discharged Dec. 14, 1864.	Captain, 14th Regt., March 11, 1879.....	N. Y.

Joseph R. K. Barlow, March 22, 1880.....	E	.....	Private, 23d Regt., Dec. 17, 1872; Second Lieutenant, 14th Regt., March 28, 1878; First Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1878; Captain, March 22, 1880.	Mo.
John J. Dixon, January 10, 1884.....	A	Private, 144th N. Y. vols., May 18, 1862; Corporal, July 17, 1862; honorably discharged Aug. 25, 1865.	Private, 14th Regt., Feb. 10, 1866; Corporal March 14, 1866; First Sergeant, June 5, 1866; Second Lieutenant, March 24, 1873; First Lieutenant, May 15, 1878; Captain, Co. A, Jan. 10, 1884.	Ire.
William V. Peacon, March 18, 1884.....	F	.....	Private, 13th Regt., Dec. 10, 1869; Color Bearer, March 17, 1871; discharged Sept. 15, 1877; Second Lieutenant, Co. K, 69th Regt., Oct. 13, 1882; Captain, Co. F, 14th Regt., March 18, 1884.	Eng.
William F. Morris, April 24, 1884.....	K	.....	Private, 13th Regt., June 4, 1876; Sergeant, Oct. 4, 1877; First Sergeant, Sept. 10, 1878; First Lieutenant, 14th Regt., April 27, 1881; Captain, April 24, 1884.	N. Y.
James M. White, June 3, 1884.	B	.....	Private, 14th Regt., May 19, 1870; Sergeant, April 10, 1873; First Lieutenant, Sept. 2, 1879; Captain, June 3, 1884.	Swe.
Edward Bennett, April 20, 1885.....	G	.....	Private, Co. G, 14th Regt., Feb. 19, 1879; Sergeant, April 9, 1880; First Lieutenant, Jan. 21, 1884; Captain, April 20, 1885.	Eng.
John Cutts, December 17, 1872..... <i>First Lieutenants.</i>	H	Private, 14th N. Y. S. militia, (84th N. Y. vols.), April 18, 1861; discharged, June 6, 1864.	Private, 14th Regt., April 18, 1861; Corporal, April 15, 1866; Sergeant, Dec. 18, 1868; First Lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1872.	N. Y.
John H. Curran, May 26, 1882.....	E	.....	Private, Company E, 14th Regt., June 11, 1880; Corporal, Dec. 10, 1880; First Lieutenant, May 26, 1882.	Eng.
Owen Lewis, June 19, 1882.....	C	Private, 73d N. Y. vols., August 30, 1862; Sergeant, Dec. 13, 1862; discharged, Dec. 22, 1864.	First Lieutenant, Company D, 14th Reg., June 19, 1882; transferred to Company C, Oct. 29, 1884.	Spain
Frank F. Thompson, June 10, 1884.....	B	.....	Private, Company B, 14th Regt., March 31, 1874; First Sergeant, Oct. 4, 1879; First Lieutenant, June 10, 1884.	Eng.
George H. Rice, July 24, 1884.....	A	Corporal, Company A, 84th N. Y. vols. (14th militia), April 24, 1861; Sergeant, June 13, 1861; discharged for disability, Dec. 30, 1862.	Corporal, April 24, 1861; Sergeant, June 13, 1861; discharged, Dec. 30, 1862; First Lieutenant, Company A, 14th Regt., July 24, 1884.	N. Y.
Alfred B. Campbell, August 4, 1884.....	K	.....	Private, Company K, 14th Reg., Jan. 14, 1878; Quartermaster Sergeant, Oct. 12, 1881; Commissary Sergeant of Regt., Feb. 4, 1884; First Lieutenant, Company K, Aug. 4, 1884.	N. J.
Adolph L. Kline, March 16, 1885.....	E	.....	Private, 14th Reg., May 24, 1876; Corporal, Sept. 13, '78; Quartermaster Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1882; First Lieutenant, March 16, 1885.	

INFANTRY — FOURTEENTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenants — (Continued).</i>				
Alfred William Redfern, March 18, 1885.....	F	.....	Private, 13th Regt., May 4, 1880; First Lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1881; returned to ranks, April 1, 1883; First Lieut., 14th Regt., March 18, 1885.	Eng.
Austin O. Crane, June 10, 1885	I	.....	Private, Company I, 14th Regt., Nov. 12, 1873; Corporal, Aug. 8, 1876; First Sergeant, May 8, 1878; honorably discharged, Dec. 6, 1880; re-enlisted same date; First Sergeant, May 14, 1883; Second Lieutenant, April 30, 1884; First Lieutenant, June 10, 1885.	N. Y.
Edward M. Christensen, August 17, 1885....	G	.....	First Lieutenant, Company G, 13th Regt., Aug. 17, 1885.	
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
William R. Owens, June 13, 1884.....	II	.....	Private, Company K, 14th Regt., June 29, 1870; Corporal, March 11, 1873; Sergeant, Jan. 14, 1876; Second Lieut., June 13, 1884.	N. Y.
Thomas M. Harvey, July 24, 1884.....	A	.....	Private, Company A, 14th Regt., April 1, 1875; Corporal, Oct. 15, 1878; Quartermaster Sergeant, May 19, 1880; discharged, April 24, 1882; Private, Company A, 14th Regt., April 28, 1882; discharged, April 30, 1883; Private, Company A, 14th Regt., May 30, 1883; Second Lieut., July 24, 1884.	N. Y.
Claes Emil Molin, November 24, 1884.....	G	.....	Private, Company G, 14th Regt., March 6, 1873; Corporal, Nov. 24, 1879; Sergeant, May 17, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 24, 1884.	Swe.
Thomas D. Henry, March 18, 1885	F	.....	Private, Company F, 14th Regt., May 2, 1879; Second Lieutenant, March 18, 1885.	Ire.
Henry Hendrickson, May 6, 1885.....	K	.....	Private, Company K, 14th Regt., June 6, 1873; Company Quartermaster Sergeant, June 12, 1884; Second Lieut., May 6, 1885.	N. Y.
Gilbert Lloyd, October 16, 1885.....	E	.....	Private, Company B, 23d Regt., July 12, 1876; Corporal, April 3, 1878; Private, Company D, 23d Regt., June 24, 1878; discharged Oct. 31, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Company E, 14th Regt., Oct. 16, 1885.	N. Y.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

(Ten Companies.)

First Brigade, First Division.

Armory, Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, New York city.

11

Josiah Porter, October 11, 1869.....	.....	First Lieutenant, 1st Mass. Battery, April, 1861 (Battery A, Mass. vol. artillery); Captain, July 1861; honorably discharged Sept. 27, 1862.	Private, Boston Cadets; First Lieutenant, Boston City Guard; Adjutant, Ancient and Hon. Artillery, Boston, Mass.; Captain, 22d Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., June 13, 1865; Major, May 10, 1867; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 30, 1869; Colonel, Oct. 11, 1869.	Mass.
John T. Camp, December 22, 1873.....	.....	As Sergeant, 22d N. G. S. N. Y., from May 28 to Sept. 5, 1862; Sergeant and First Lieutenant, 22d N. G. S. N. Y., from June 18 to July 24, 1863.	Private, Company B, 22d Regt., Nov. 11, 1861; Sergeant, Dec. 9, 1861; First Lieutenant, June 27, 1863; Captain, March 25, 1867; Major, 22d Regt., Feb. 11, 1869; Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 11, 1869; honorably discharged Feb. 23, 1871; Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 22, 1873.	Mass.
Thomas H. Cullen, April 8, 1881.....	.....	As Corporal, 22d N. G. S. N. Y., from May 28 to Sept. 5, 1862; Sergeant, June 18, to July 24, 1863.	Private, Company B, 22d Regt., Nov. 11, 1861; Corporal, Dec. 14, 1861; Sergeant, Oct. 21, 1862; First Sergeant, July 13, 1863; First Lieutenant, March 25, 1867; Captain, Dec. 20, 1867; honorably discharged Jan. 10, 1871; Quartermaster, 22d Regt., May 17, 1875; Captain, Company B, April 3, 1876; honorably discharged Oct. 12, 1880; Major, 22d Regt., April 8, 1881.	R. I.
William J. Harding, August 1, 1877.....	.....	Gunner, 1st Gloucester (England) artillery vols., Battery D, July, 1869, to July, 1863; Private, Company A, 7th N. H. vols., Oct. 14, 1863; Corporal, May 30, 1864; Sergeant, Dec. 22, 1864; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 38th U. S. C. T., March 7, 1865; Captain, April 9, 1866; honorably discharged Mar. 18, '67.	Private, Company B, 22d Regt., July 14, 1867; Adjutant, 22d Regt., Oct. 11, 1869; Capt'n, Jan. 7, 1873; honorably discharged Jan. 20, 1876; Adjutant, Aug. 1, 1877.	Eng.
Thomas L. Miller, April 26, 1878.....	.....	Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.	Private, Company E, 22d Regt., Dec. 2, 1867; Corporal, May 10, 1871; Sergeant, May 13, 1872; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1874; First Lieutenant, Oct. 14, 1874; honorably discharged Nov. 30, 1877; Quartermaster, April 26, 1878.	N. Y.
Joseph P. Jardine, April 10, 1877.....	.....	Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.	Private, Company G, 22d Regt., Sept. 17, 1861; Corporal, Dec. 28, 1866; Commissary of Subsistence, 22d Regt., April 10, 1877.	Eng.

INFANTRY — TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> William Freese Duncan April 23, 1883.....	....	.....	Assistant Surgeon, 22d Regt., May 9, 1878; Captain and Surgeon, April 22, 1880; Major and Surgeon, April 23, 1883.	N. J.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i> Harry Marion Sims, May 21, 1884.....	....	Assistant Surgeon, 11th Field Ambulance corps société de secours aux blessés, French army, Franco-Prussian campaign, 1870.	Assistant Surgeon, 22d Regt., May 12, 1876; removed from district May 9, 1878; Assistant Surgeon, 22d Regt., Dec. 13, 1880; Capt'n and Assist. Surgeon, May 21, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain — Captain.</i> William N. Dunnell, April 15, 1874.....	....	.....	Chaplain, 22d Regt., April 15, 1874	N. Y.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.</i> Charles T. Smith, April 20, 1885 . . . . .	....	.....	Private, Company B, 22d Regt., May 11, 1874; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 22, 1875; Captain, March 31, 1877; discharged Nov. 20, 1882; Captain and Inspector of Rifle practice, April 20, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Captains.</i> George P. Freeman, April 6, 1880.....	E	First Lieutenant, 25th N. J. vols., Sept. 16, 1862; resigned Dec. 18, 1862.	Private, 22d Regt., Dec. 1, 1865; dropped Nov. 1, 1868; taken up in Company E, Sept. 1, 1871; Corporal, Oct. 16, 1872; Sergeant, Jan. 27, 1872; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 20, 1879; First Lieutenant, Nov. 15, 1879; Captain, April 6, 1880.	N. J.
George Alfred Miller, May 2, 1881	A	.....	Private, Company A, 22d Regt., Feb. 28, 1873; Corporal, September 28, 1874; Sergeant, April 10, 1876; Second Lieutenant, March 14, 1881; Captain, May 2, 1881.	N. Y.
Isaac H. West, November 13, 1882.....	C	.....	Private, Company H, 9th Regt., Sept. 16, 1870; Sergeant, Nov. 7, 1873; Captain, Company D, 9th Regt., July 9, 1880; Captain, Company C, 22d Regt., Nov. 13, 1882.	Ire.
William V. King, May 7, 1883	B	Private, 22d N. G. S. N. Y., from May 28 to September 5, 1862.	Private, 22d Regt., May 28, 1862; discharged Sept. 5, 1862; First Lieutenant, 12th Regt., April 1, 1879; Captain, Nov. 28, 1881; transferred to 22d Regt., May 7, 1883.	N. Y.
George E. B. Hart, March 28, 1884.....	K	.....	Private, Company K, 22d Regt., Dec. 19, 1879; Corporal, April 20, 1881; Second Lieutenant, 71st Regt., Jan. 27, 1882; resigned June 10, 1882; Private, 22d Regt., July 24, '82; First Lieut., Nov. 15, '82; Capt'n, Mar. 28, 1884.	N. Y.

John W. Jenkins, June 3, 1884	F	.....	Private, Company F, 22d Regt., Aug. 7, 1871; Corporal, May 21, 1872; Sergeant, May 19, 1873; First Sergeant, Nov. 11, 1873; First Lieutenant, Dec. 10, 1878; honorably discharged June 5, 1882; First Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1882; Captain, June 3, 1884.	N. Y.
George Francis Demarest, Nov. 3, 1884	G	.....	Private, Company A, 22d Regt., Feb. 1873; Corporal, March 19, 1874; Sergeant, Sept. 28, 1874; Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1876; Captain, March 11, 1878; discharged Oct. 12, 1880; Captain, Company G, Nov. 3, 1884.	N. Y.
William H. Cortelyou, Dec. 19, 1884	D	.....	Private, 22d Regt., Company D, Sept. 7, 1875; Corporal, Dec. 4, 1877; Sergeant, Dec. 10, 1878; First Sergeant, Aug. 20, 1881; Second Lieutenant, June 27, 1882; First Lieutenant, Dec. 19, 1882; Captain, Dec. 19, 1884.	Wis.
John P. Leo, Feb. 18, 1885	I	.....	Private, 22d Regt., Company H, May 31, 1877; Sergeant, May 7, 1878; First Sergeant, Dec. 30, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Company F, 71st Regt., April 13, 1881; First Lieutenant, Company H, Dec. 6, 1881; Captain, Company C, Nov. 3, 1882; Captain, 22d Regt., Feb. 18, 1885.	N. Y.
George F. Potter, June 18, 1885	H	Private, Corporal, Sergeant and Captain, Battery C, 13th N. Y. vol. artillery, 1861 to 1865.	Captain, Company H, 22d Regt., June 18, 1885	N. Y.
Nathaniel B. Thurston, April 6, 1880	E	.....	Private, 22d Regt., Co. E, Aug. 6, 1877; Corporal, April 3, 1878; First Sergeant, Feb. 20, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1880; First Lieutenant, April 6, 1880.	N. Y.
William J. Maidhof, Nov. 22, 1880	B	.....	Private, Co. G, 22d Regt., Nov. 6, 1871; Commissary Sergeant, 22d Regt., June 1, 1875; Sergeant Major, Dec. 8, 1876; First Lieutenant, Nov. 22, 1880.	N. Y.
William E. Preece, Dec. 18, 1882	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 22d Regt., Jan. 21, 1870; Corporal, Dec. 12, 1870; Sergeant, March 21, 1873; First Sergeant, March 19, 1874; First Lieutenant, Dec. 18, 1882.	N. Y.
Norman MacDonald, November 12, 1883	C	.....	First Lieutenant, Co. C, 22d Regt., Nov. 12, 1883.	N. Y.
David R. Doty, December 21, 1883	G	Private, Co. I, 6th N. Y. vol. Cavalry, Nov. 19, 1861; honorably discharged June 9, 1863; Private, Co. B, 14th N. Y. vol. artillery, Aug. 4, 1863; honorably discharged Aug. 26, 1865.	Private, Co. H, 54th Regt., July 8, 1868; First Sergeant, July 29, 1869; removed from district July 15, 1871; Private, Co. G, 22d Regt., April 17, 1882; Second Lieutenant, May 1, 1882; First Lieutenant, Dec. 21, 1883.	N. Y.
Harry A. Beneke, March 28, 1884	K	.....	Private, Co. B, 22d Regt., Nov. 15, 1880; Corporal, Dec. 12, 1881; Sergeant, Jan. 17, 1883; First Lieutenant, Co. K, March 28, 1884.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenants</i> —(Continued). William E. Kelly, December 19, 1884.....	D	.....	Private, Co. G, 8th Regt., Nov. 2, 1870; Sergeant, Dec. 2, 1874; First Sergeant, Nov. 7, 1877; discharged; re-enlisted and appointed First Sergeant, June 5, 1878; Captain, May 14, 1880; discharged April 29, 1884; First Lieutenant, 22d Regt., Dec. 19, 1884.	Ire.
Clarence M. Skellen, September 17, 1885..	H	.....	Private, Co. D, 22d Regt., Oct. 6, 1876; Corporal, March 20, 1880; Left General Guide, 22d Regt., Nov. 8, 1880; Right General Guide, Feb. 9, 1883; Sergeant Major, Sept. 26, 1883; First Lieut., Co. H, 22d Regt., Sept. 17, 1885.	N. Y.
J. G. B. Lilliendahl, October 12, 1885.....	I	.....	Private, Co. E, 22d Regt., May 5, 1880; Corporal, Jan. 19, 1881; Sergeant, Sept. 12, 1881; First Lieutenant, Co. I, 22d Regt., Oct. 12, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenants</i> . William B. Smith, October 20, 1880.....	E	.....	Private, Co. E, 22d Regt., June 7, 1875; Serg., Feb. 26, 1877; First Serg., Feb. 18, 1880; Second Lieut., Oct. 20, 1880.	N. Y.
Adolph E. Dick, April 20, 1881.....	H	Private, Co. B, 184th N. Y. vols., July 22, 1864; honorably discharged June 7, 1865.	Drummer, Oswego Light Guard, late 48th N. G. S. N. Y., May 1, 1861; dropped July, 1864; Private, 49th Regt., in 1873; dropped July, 1874; Private, Co. C, 22d Regt., May 1, 1875; Second Lieutenant, April 20, 1881; transferred to Co. H, Dec. 27, 1885.	Ger.
Henry J. Charlton, May 2, 1881.....	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 22d Regt., Nov. 23, 1874; Corporal, April 18, 1879; Sergeant, Dec. 19, 1879; First Sergeant, March 16, 1881; Second Lieutenant, May 2, 1881.	N. Y.
DeWitt V. Weed, January 15, 1883.....	A	.....	Private, Co. A, 22d Regt., Feb. 14, 1876; Corporal, Feb. 24, 1879; Sergeant, Oct. 20, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 15, 1883.	N. Y.
George Henry Fleming, March 28, 1884.....	K	.....	Private, Co. A, 71st Regt., Jan. 21, 1881; Corporal, Feb. 5, 1881; Sergeant, Sept. 23, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Co. K, 22d Regt., March 28, 1884.	Mass.
George C. Miller, September 1, 1884.....	G	.....	Private, Co. F, 71st Regt., March 12, 1873; transferred to Co. I; discharged March 4, 1878; Private, Co. G, 22d Regt., March 31, 1882; Corporal, April 6, 1883; Serg't, Sept. 26, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1884.	N. Y.

James O'Neill, December 19, 1884.....	D	.....	Private, Co. D, 22d Regt., Oct. 6, 1876; Corporal, Dec. 10, 1878; Sergeant, April 24, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 19, 1884.	N. Y.
Thomas F. Ryder, May 19, 1885.....	F	.....	Private, Co. F, 22d Regt., Oct. 1, 1878; Second Lieutenant, May 19, 1885.	N. J.
James Wells Finch, September 30, 1885.....	C	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. C, 22d Regt., Sept. 30, 1885.....	N. Y.
Charles A. DuBois, October 12, 1885.....	I	.....	Private, Co. E, 22d Regt., June 28, 1862; Quartermaster Sergeant, 22d Regt., June 8, 1875; Second Lieutenant, Co. I, Oct. 12, 1885.	N. Y.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT

(Ten companies.)

Fourth Brigade, Second Division.

Armory, Clermont avenue near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

Rodney C. Ward, June 25, 1868.....	Colonel.	.....	Corporal, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. militia, April 19 to June 3, 1861; Captain, 13th N. G. S. N. Y., May 28 to Sept. 5, 1862; Captain, 23d Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., June 18 to July 22, 1863.	Mich.
John B. Frothingham, April 11, 1881; Bre- vet Colonel, June 22, 1883.....	Lieutenant-Colonel.	.....	Private, 23d Regt., Dec. 3, 1869; Corporal, March 4, 1870; Sergeant, Jan. 3, 1872; Adjutant, April 6, 1874; Major, Jan. 10, 1880; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 11, 1881.	Mass.
.....	Major.	.....	.....	....
Eugene W. Burd, October 16, 1885.....	Adjutant—First Lieutenant.	.....	Private, 22d Regt., June 6, 1870; transferred to 13th Regt., Sept. 13, 1871; transferred to 23d Regt., Nov. 25, 1873; Corporal, Sept. 1, 1875; Sergeant Major, Sept. 27, 1875; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 30, 1875; First Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1879; Adjutant, Jan. 26, 1880; Captain, Co. E, March 26, 1884; resigned Oct. 16, 1885; Adjutant, 23d Regt., Oct. 16, 1885.	N. Y.
Arthur A. Thompson, September 18, 1882.....	Quartermaster—First Lieutenant.	.....	Private, 23d Regt., Sept. 3, 1877; Left General Guide, July 3, 1879; Right General Guide, Sept. 6, 1880; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Sept. 18, 1882.	Mass.

INFANTRY — TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Commissary of Subsistence—First Lieutenant.</i>				
Richard Oliver, May 12, 1884 .....	....	Private, Co. G, 7th Regt., N. Y. S. militia, April 19 to June 3, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 13th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., May 24 to Sept., 1862.	Private, Co. G, 7th Regt., April 19 to June 3, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 13th Regt., May 24, 1862, to May 20, 1865; Commissary of Subsistence, 23d Regt., May 12, 1884.	Eng.
<i>Surgeon—Major.</i>				
Edwin A. Lewis, April 23, 1893 .....	....	.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 23d Regt., May 14, 1877; Captain and Surgeon, July 29, 1880; Major and Surgeon, April 23, 1883.	Conn.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—First Lieutenant.</i>				
Edward S. Bunker, February 2, 1880 .....	....	.....	Private, 23d Regt., Aug. 27, 1877; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Feb. 2, 1880.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain—Captain.</i>				
Charles H. Hall, February 9, 1881 .....	....	.....	Chaplain, 23d Regt., Feb. 9, 1881	Ga.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice—Captain.</i>				
Wm. H. Greenland, May 12, 1884 .....	....	.....	Private, Co. G, 23d Regt., June 6, 1879; Corporal, Aug. 6, 1880; Sergeant, Jan. 6, 1882; First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, May 4, 1883; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, May 12, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Captains.</i>				
Charles E. Waters, March 4, 1880	K	.....	Private, 23d Regt., Jan. 7, 1874; Corporal, March 1, 1875; Sergeant, May 15, 1876; First Sergeant, Aug. 7, 1878; First Lieutenant, May 6, 1879; Captain, Co. K, March 4, 1880.	N. Y.
Alexis C. Smith, October 16, 1882	H	.....	Private, Co. A, 23d Regt., March 1, 1876; Corporal, Sept. 4, 1878; Sergeant, June 4, 1879; First Sergeant, Co. H, Sept. 4, 1879; First Lieutenant, March 5, 1880; Captain, Co. H, Oct. 16, 1882.	N. Y.
Ezra DeForest, January 29, 1883	C	.....	Private, 23d Regt., Oct. 19, 1872; Corporal, March 2, 1874; Sergeant, Feb. 28, 1876; First Sergeant, Dec. 4, 1876; First Lieutenant, April 14, 1879; Captain, Jan. 29, 1883.	Conn.

Williard L. Candee, October 17, 1883.....	B	.....	Private, 23d Regt., June 21, 1875; Sergeant, Co. C, Jan. 8, 1877; First Sergeant, May 5, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Co. B, April 4, 1880; First Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1882; Captain, Co. B, Oct. 17, 1883.	N. Y.
Alexander S. Bacon, September 10, 1884....	A	Second Lieutenant, first U. S. artillery, June 15, 1876; resigned March 15, 1878.	Captain, Company A, 23d Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., Sept. 10, 1884.	Mich.
Marshall W. Brigham, November 18, 1884..	F	.....	Private, 23d Regt., Nov. 24, 1874; Corporal, May 22, 1876; Sergeant, April 2, 1878; First Sergeant, Oct. 7, 1879; Second Lieutenant, July 22, 1880; First Lieutenant, Company F, Aug. 2, 1881; Captain, Nov. 18, 1884.	Conn.
Fred. C. Cocheu, January 26, 1885.....	D	.....	Second Lieutenant, Company E, 23d Regt., Aug. 18, 1884; Captain, January 26, 1885.	N. Y.
Hurolld L. Crane, March 13, 1885.....	G	.....	Private, 23d Regt., March 10, 1864; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 56th Regt., Jan. 16, 1869; First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 11th Brigade, March 17, 1870; Capt'n and A. D. C., May 13, 1871; Captain and Quartermaster, Dec. 12, 1872; resigned, April 21, 1876; Private, Company G, 23d Regt., Oct. 13, 1877; Company Quartermaster Sergeant, April 21, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1879; First Lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1880; Captain, March 13, 1885.	N. Y.
Frederick L. Holmes, June 3, 1885.....	I	.....	Private, Company B, 23d Regt., April 24, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1879; First Lieutenant, March 10, 1880; resigned, Nov. 15, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 10, 1884; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, March 21, 1885; Captain, Company I, June 3, 1885.	Ohio.
David Moffatt, Jr., November 5, 1885.....	E	.....	Private, Company E, 23d Regt., July 6, 1875; Corporal, Sept. 17, 1878; Sergeant, May 14, 1880; First Sergeant, Dec. 7, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Company E, July 11, 1881; First Lieutenant, Dec. 18, 1883; resigned, June 12, 1884; Captain and A. D. C., 3d Brigade, Dec. 8, '84; Major and Quartermaster, April 20, 1885; Captain, Co. E, 23d Regt., Nov. 5, 1885.	N. Y.
Franklin P. Swazey, November 21, 1883....	B	.....	Private, 23d Regt., Jan. 17, 1876; Corporal, May 7, 1879; Private, Dec. 29, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Company B, Feb. 19, 1883; First Lieutenant, Nov. 21, 1883.	Mass.
Darwin Raymond Aldridge, Jan. 17, 1884....	K	.....	Private, 23d Regt., July 11, 1878; Corporal, Oct. 20, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Company K, Dec. 29, 1881; First Lieutenant, Jan. 17, 1884.	N. J.
William J. Battey, April 15, 1884	I	.....	Private, Company I, 23d Regt., June 5, 1879; Corporal, Aug. 5, 1880; Sergeant, March 10, 1881; First Lieutenant, April 15, 1884.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenants (Continued).</i>				
John Dewitt Clark, July 2, 1884.....	E	Company E, 19th N. Y. S. militia, Corporal, May 26 to Sept. 6, 1862.	Corporal, Company E, 19th N. Y. S. militia, May 26 to Sept. 6, 1862; Private, Company E, 23d Regt., Oct. 14, 1869; Corporal, March 15, 1875; Sergeant, April 3, 1877, Second Lieutenant, Dec. 18, 1883; First Lieutenant, May 2, 1884.	N. Y.
Britton C. Thorn, Nov. 18, 1884.....	F	.....	Private, Company F, 23d Regt., Oct. 5, 1875; Corporal, Dec. 2, 1879; Sergeant, Jan. 10, 1882; First Sergeant, June 6, 1882; First Lieutenant, Nov. 18, 1884.	N. Y.
John S. Shepherd, Feb. 9, 1885	D	.....	Private, 23d Regt., Sept. 12, 1878; Corporal, April 7, 1879; Sergeant, Feb. 20, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Company D, Dec. 11, 1882; First Lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1885.	Mass.
George E. Hall, March 13, 1885	G	.....	Private, Company G, 23d Regt., Oct. 14, 1881; Corporal, Dec. 7, 1883; Sergeant, Dec. 5, 1884; Second Lieutenant, 23d Regt., Jan. 2, 1885; First Lieutenant, March 13, 1885.	N. H.
Francis P. Harron, Nov. 6, 1885	H	.....	Private, 23d Regt., May 2, 1878; Sergeant, Jan. 5, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Company H, Oct. 16, 1882; First Lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
William S. Banta, Jan. 29, 1883.	C	.....	Private, 23d Regt., July 13, 1874; Corporal, Jan. 8, 1877; Sergeant, May 5, 1879; First Sergeant, Aug. 2, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Company C, Jan. 29, 1883.	N. Y.
James J. Harris, Jan. 31, 1884.....	K	.....	Private, Company K, 23d Regt., Nov. 7, 1878; Corporal, Nov. 11, 1880; First Sergeant, Nov. 2, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 31, 1884.	Fla.
George W. Middleton, Jr., March 3, 1884....	I	.....	Private, Company I, 23d Regt., March 30, 1882; Corporal, Nov. 2, 1882; Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1884.	N. Y.
Arthur C. Saunders, Feb. 9, 1885	D	.....	Private, Company D, 23d Regt., Jan. 17, 1876; Corporal, May 9, 1878; Sergeant, August 12, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1885.	N. Y.
Theodore W. Sillcock, March 13, 1885.....	G	.....	Private, Company G, 23d Regt., Oct. 4, 1880; Corporal, Jan. 6, 1882; Sergeant, Dec. 5, 1884; Second Lieutenant, March 13, 1885.	N. Y.

Joseph T. Hull, March 17, 1885.....	F	.....	Private, 23d Regt., June 11, 1867; Corporal, Company I, July 6, 1869; Sergeant, March 7, 1871; First Sergeant, Nov. 7, 1871; transferred to Company F, Oct. 20, 1874; Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1874; discharged April 23, 1877; Second Lieutenant, March 17, 1885.	N. Y.
Edgar F. Haviland, May 25, 1885.....	A	.....	Private, Company A, 23d Regt., Nov. 2, 1881; Corporal, Dec. 19, 1883; Second Lieutenant, May 25, 1885.	N. Y.
William Passmore Pickett, Oct. 7, 1885.....	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 23d Regt., March, 5, 1880; discharged Mar. 30, 1885; 2d Lieut., Co. B, 23d Regt., Oct. 7, 1885.	Conn.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

(Nine companies.)

Fourth Brigade, Second Division.

Armory, corner Bushwick boulevard and Stagg street, Brooklyn.

Louis Finkelmeier, Oct. 8, 1881.....	Colonel.	.....	Private, Co. B, 20th N. Y. vols.; Corporal and Sergt.; First Sergt., Dec. 26, 1862; discharged, expiration of service, June 1, 1863.	Ger.
Edward M. Wunder, Oct. 8, 1881.....	Lieutenant-Colonel.	.....	Private, Co. H, 28th N. Y. S. militia, April 23 to Aug. 5, 1861; Private, Co. A, 47th N. G. S. N. Y., May 28 to Sept. 1, 1862, and June 17 to July 23, 1863.	Ger.
Frederick W. Parisette, Oct. 8, 1881.....	Major.	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 32d Regt., Nov. 16, 1876; First Lieutenant, Co. D, Sept. 20, 1878; Captain, Jan. 28, 1880; Major, 32d Regt., Oct. 8, 1881.	Ger.
Wm. Van der Clute, Jr., Feb. 15, 1884.....	Adjutant — First Lieutenant.	.....	Private, Co. I, 32d Regt., March 16, 1877; First Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1877; discharged April 7, 1882; First Sergeant, April 7, 1882; discharged April 7, 1883; Adjutant, 32d Regt., Feb. 15, 1884.	N. Y.
Louis A. Bleudermann, April 20, 1883.....	Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.	.....	Private, Co. G, 32d Regt., Oct. 31, 1881; Quartermaster Sergeant, 32d Regt., Dec. 2, 1881; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 32d Regt., April 20, 1883.	N. Y.
George Zechiel, January 26, 1885.....	Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieut.	.....	First Lieut. and Commissary of Subsistence, 32d Regt., January 26, 1885.	N. Y.
John F. Valentine, April 23, 1883.....	Surgeon — Major.	.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, 32d Regt., July 26, 1879; Captain and Surgeon, April 12, 1882; Major and Surgeon, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT -- (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i> August Hardrich, May 21, 1884.....	....	.....	Private, 32d Regt., Feb. 28, 1877; discharged March 10, 1882; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, 32d Regt., March 25, 1882; Captain and Assist. Surg. May 21, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain — Captain.</i> John Meury, November 11, 1881.....	...	.....	Chaplain, 32d Regt., Nov. 11, 1881..	Swit.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.</i> Charles Vorgang, March 24, 1877 .....	....	.....	Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, March 24, 1877...	Ger.
<i>Captains.</i> Charles Waage, March 29, 1876; Brevet Major, December 4, 1879.....	F	Private, Company A, 47th N. Y. vols., Sept. 10, 1861; prisoner of war; honorably discharged, Feb. 15, 1865.	Second Lieutenant, 52d Regt., June 20, 1866; disbanded, June 5, 1868; Second Lieutenant, 32d Battalion, Sept. 11, 1868; First Lieutenant, 32d Regt., Sept. 16, 1870; Captain, March 29, 1876. Private, Company I, 32d Regt., March 16, 1877; First Lieutenant, May 8, 1877; Captain, Company H, March 27, 1878.	Ger.
William F. Grotz, March 27, 1878.....	H	.....	Private, Company G, 32d Regt., July 7, 1881; Company Quartermaster Sergeant, Dec. 7, 1882; First Lieutenant, Nov. 20, 1875; resigned, Dec. 29, 1878; Captain, Company G, Oct. 29, 1881.	N. J.
John Bettenhauser, October 29, 1881.....	G	.....	Private, Company H, 47th Regt., April 3, 1878; First Lieutenant, Company D, 32d Regt., Nov. 18, 1881; Captain, March 31, 1882.	Ger.
Edward Verdeckberg, March 31, 1882.....	D	.....	Private, Company G, 32d Regt., Feb. 16, 1877; Corporal, March 3, 1877; transferred to Company I, March 30, 1877; transferred to Company G, Aug. 25, 1877; Second Lieutenant, Company K, July 8, 1878; First Lieutenant, Co. A, April 20, 1880; 1st Lieut., Co. D, 11th Regt., Nov. 4, 1881; resigned, Feb. 5, 1882; First Lieutenant, Co. B, 32d Regt., April 24, 1882; Captain Aug. 29, 1883.	N. Y.
William Strining, August 29, 1883	B	...		N. Y.

Emil Brogglewirth, December 28, 1883.....	C	.....	Private, Company H, 32d Regt., Oct. 29, 1877; Second Lieutenant, March 27, 1878; First Lieutenant, April 12, 1879; Captain, Company E, Dec. 13, 1880; resigned, April 6, 1881; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 32d Regt., April 6, 1881; Captain, Company C, Dec. 28, 1883.	N. Y.
George H. Bishop, December 23, 1884.....	A	.....	Private, Company F, 47th Regt., Aug. 7, 1871; Corporal, March 1, 1875; Sergeant, Jan. 7, 1878; Private, Aug. 7, 1878; First Sergeant, March 3, 1879; discharged, Dec. 20, 1881; Private, July 27, '82; discharged, Dec. 5, 1883; Captain, Dec. 23, 1884.	N. Y.
Stanislaus R. Bluemke, December 23, 1876; Brevet Captain, October 8, 1881.....	F	.....	Second Lieutenant, Company F, 32d Regt., Oct. 7, 1870; First Lieutenant, Dec. 23, 1876.	Ger.
John J. Klein, October 29, 1881.	G	.....	Private, Company G, 32d Regt., June 12, 1875; Company Quartermaster Sergeant, March 1, 1876; First Sergeant, Nov. 16, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 3, 1879; First Lieutenant, Oct. 29, 1881.	N. Y.
William Goedel, November 25, 1881.....	C	.....	Private, 32d Regt., Feb. 7, 1877; First Sergeant, April 12, 1878; First Lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1881.	N. Y.
Louis Haas, July 28, 1882.....	I	.....	Private, Company I, 32d Regt., May 8, 1877; Sergeant, March 18, 1882; First Lieutenant, July 28, 1882.	N. Y.
Frederick Voelbel, April 13, 1883.....	H	Honorably discharged from Company A, 8th U. S. infantry, Feb. 1, 1869; honorably disch'ged from Company I, 4th U. S. cav., Oct. 20, 1878.	First Lieutenant, Company A, 32d Regt., April 13, 1883.	Ger.
Maxwell C. Burger, February 10, 1885.....	K	.....	Private, Company K, 32d Regt., Dec. 2, 1870; discharged, April 15, 1881; First Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1885.	N. Y.
William D. Wood, April 10, 1885.....	A	.....	Private, Company A, 32d Regt., Oct. 31, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 8, 1884; First Lieutenant, April 10, '85.	N. Y.
John J. Elzenbeck, May 22, 1885.....	I	.....	Private, Company I, 32d Regt., June 19, 1877; Corporal, April 12, 1879; Sergeant, March 18, 1882; honorably discharged and re-enlisted, July 21, 1882; First Sergeant, April 23, 1884; Second Lieutenant, May 22, 1885.	N. Y.

INFANTRY.
FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.
(Eight Companies; Company H disbanded, S. O. No. 3, A. G. O., Jan. 7, 1885.
Fourth Brigade, Second Division.
Armory, corner of Fourth and North Second streets, E. D., Brooklyn.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Colonel.</i> Edward F. Gaylor, July 2, 1884.....	Private, Company G, 47th Regt., Nov. 20, 1871; Corporal, Feb. 20, 1873; Sergeant, April 29, 1874; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 14, 1874; First Lieutenant, Dec. 27, 1875; Cap't Aug. 2, 1876; Major, Sept. 28, 1881; Col., July 2, 1884. Lieutenant-Colonel, 47th Regt., Nov. 19, 1884.....	N. Y.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Frederick S. Benson. Nov. 19, 1884	Sergeant-Major, 22d Mass. vols., Oct. 8, 1861; Adjutant, June 22, 1862; discharged Aug. 26, 1864; Second Lieutenant, U. S. Signal Corps, Aug. 27, 1864; discharged Aug. 17, 1865; Brevet Captain U. S. A., April 20, 1866.		Mass.
<i>Major.</i> John G. Eddy, Nov. 19, 1884.....	Private, 47th Regt., Nov. 16, 1875; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 30, 1877; First Lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1878; Adjutant, April 6, 1881; Major, Nov. 19, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Adjutant—First Lieutenant.</i> William H. Hubbell, Dec. 10, 1884.....	Private, Company I, 47th Regt., April 10, 1865; Sergeant, Jan. 14, 1867; returned to ranks, 1869, Sergeant, March 2, 1869; Left General Guide, June 18, 1870; Right General Guide, Feb. 14, 1871; returned to ranks Aug. 14, 1871; First Sergeant, Company K, Feb. 26, 1872; discharged, March 13, 1878; First Lieutenant, and Adjutant, December 10, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Quartermaster—First Lieutenant.</i> Edward Milner, Jan. 10, 1882.....	Private, Company F, 47th Regt., Oct. 1, 1875; Corporal, June 12, 1876; Ordnance Sergeant, 47th Regt., April 17, 1878; Commissary Sergeant, Dec. 13, 1880; Quartermaster, Jan. 10, 1882.	Eng.
<i>Commissary of Subsistence—First Lieutenant.</i> Warren E. Smith, Feb. 18, 1885.....	First Lieut., and Com. of Subs., 47th Regt., Feb. 18, 1885.	N. Y.

<i>Surgeon—Major.</i> Edward Hilborne Ashwin, April 23, 1883.....	Private, Company C, 8th Indiana vols., June 9, 1862; discharged Sept. 24, 1862; Midshipman, U. S. navy, July 22, 1863; resig'd March 19, 1866.	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, 47th Regt., June 30, 1880; Captain and Surgeon, Nov. 2, 1881; Major and Surgeon, April 23, 1883.	Eng.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—Captain.</i> George C. Jeffery, October 29, 1884.....	.....	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 47th Regt., Oct. 29, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Chaplain—Captain.</i> Newland Maynard, May 26, 1875.....	.....	Chaplain, 47th Regt., May 26, 1875.....	Conn.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice—Captain.</i> Alvah G. Brown, January 16, 1876.....	Private, Company H, 71st N. Y. S. militia, April 21 to July 30, 1861.	Private, Company H, 71st Regt., April 21 to July 30, 1861; Second Lieutenant, 47th Regt., Feb. 7, 1872; First Lieutenant, Dec. 10, 1875; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Jan. 16, 1876.	N. Y.
<i>Captains.</i> Alfred A. Dougherty, May 25, 1869; Brevet Major, October 29, 1877	Private, 47th N. G. S. N. Y., May 27 to Sept. 1, 1862; First Sergeant, 47th N. G. S. N. Y., June 17 to July 23, 1863.	Private, 47th Regt., April 2, 1862; First Sergeant, May 30, 1863; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 16, 1863; First Lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1866; Captain, May 25, 1869.	N. Y.
William R. Pettigrew, Sept. 11, 1878.....	.....	Private, Company C, 47th Regt., October 7, 1865; First Lieutenant, June 7, 1876; Captain, Company G, Sept. 11, 1878.	Scot.
Frank J. LeCount, Jr., Nov. 25, 1881.....	Private, Company C, 13th N. G. S. N. Y., May 28 to Sept. 5, 1862; Private, 47th N. G. S. N. Y., June 17 to July 23, 1863.	Private, Company C, 13th Regt., May 28 to Sept. 5, 1862; Private, Company B, 47th Regt., Oct. 19, 1862; Corporal; Sergeant; honorably discharged Nov. 16, 1869; Second Lieutenant, Company K, June 14, 1878; First Lieutenant, July 15, 1881; Captain, Nov. 25, 1881.	N. Y.
John M. Ranken, December 1, 1881 .....	.....	Musician, Company C, 47th Regt., Oct. 11, 1864; discharged Dec. 4, 1875; Private, Company A, December 9, 1875; Corporal, Oct. 5, 1876; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 18, 1878; First Lieutenant, June 10, 1880; Captain, Dec. 1, 1881.	N. Y.
William H. Eddy, February 4, 1884 .....	.....	Private, Company E, 47th Regt., Nov. 16, 1875; Corporal, May 9, 1876; Sergeant, Jan. 15, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Company G, Aug. 5, 1879; First Lieutenant, April 14, 1882; Captain, Company I, Feb. 4, 1884.	N. J.
Leander V. Roberts, June 9, 1885.....	.....	Private, 47th Regt., May 2, 1877; Corporal, Dec. 2, 1878; Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1879; First Sergeant, June 13, 1881; Second Lieutenant, May 5, 1883; First Lieutenant, May 5, 1884; resigned Sept. 17, 1884; First Lieutenant, Jan. 28, 1885; Captain, June 9, 1885.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenants.</i> John H. Cornell, April 25, 1884.....	K	.....	Private, Company K, 47th Regt., July 11, 1879; Corporal, Dec. 15, 1879; Second Lieutenant, July 15, 1881; First Lieutenant, April, 25, 1884.	N. Y.
Charles H. McIlvaine, March 23, 1885	B	.....	Private, 47th Regt., Jan. 27, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1881; First Lieutenant, March 23, 1885.	Penn.
Joseph B. Davis, April 29, 1885.....	A	.....	Private, Company A, 47th Regt., Aug. 5, 1878; Corporal, Nov. 6, 1879; Sergeant, May 13, 1880; First Sergeant, Feb. 19, 1883; First Lieutenant, April 29, 1885.	N. Y.
Francis J. Veritzan, May 27, 1885.....	G	.....	Private, Company G, 47th Regt., Sept. 17, 1878; Corporal, May 15, 1879; Sergeant, Sept. 18, 1879; First Sergeant, Nov. 17, 1881; First Lieutenant, May 27, 1885.	N. Y.
Hewling H. Quick, June 9, 1885	E	.....	Private, Company I, 13th Regt., Dec. 1, 1880; Sergeant, Sept. 1, 1882; returned to ranks and transferred to Company F, 13th Regt., Jan. 5, 1883; Sergeant, Feb. 1, 1883; First Lieutenant, 47th Regt., June 9, 1885.	N. J.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> Edward J. Clarry, March 30, 1883.....	D	.....	Private, Company G, 47th Regt., March 17, 1880; Corporal, Jan. 30, 1881; Quartermaster Sergeant, May 24, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Company D, March 30, 1883.	N. Y.
Thomas W. McCormick, March 27, 1884 ...	A	.....	Private, Company A, 47th Regt., Nov. 29, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Company F, Aug. 19, 1881; First Lieutenant, Aug. 22, 1882; resigned March 1, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Company A, 47th Regt., March 27, 1884.	N. Y.
Charles F. Hicks, April 25, 1884	K	.....	Private, Company K, 47th Regt., May 5, 1882; Corporal, Nov. 3, 1882; Sergeant, Jan. 4, 1884; Second Lieutenant, April 25, 1884.	N. Y.
John B. Christoffel, Jr., August 18, 1884 ...	F	.....	Private, Company H, 47th Regt., June 25, 1878; Left General Guide, May 25, 1881; Right General Guide, Dec. 8, 1881; Ordnance Sergeant, Feb. 8, 1882; Commissary Sergeant, Feb. 27, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Company F, Aug. 18, 1884.	N. Y.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

(Eight companies; Co. B organized S. O. No. 21, A. G. O., March 14, 1885, and Co. D, Nov. 9, 1885, S. O. No. 101, A. G. O.)

Eighth Brigade, Fourth Division.

Armory at State Arsenal on Broadway, Buffalo.

Thomas S. Waud, April 28, 1881. <i>Colonel.</i>	.....	.....	Major, 65th Regt., Dec. 3, 1878; Colonel, April 28, 1881....	N. Y.
Samuel M. Welch, Jr., Nov. 1, 1883. <i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>	.....	.....	First Lieutenant, Co. I, 65th Regt., May 26, 1879; Captain, June 30, 1879; Major, Feb. 22, 1882; Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 1, 1883.	N. Y.
John E. Robie, Nov. 1, 1883. <i>Major.</i>	.....	.....	Private, 74th Regt., July 10, 1864; discharged July 10, 1871; First Lieutenant, Co. G, 65th Regt., Nov. 3, 1880; Captain, Co. H, 65th Regt., Feb. 3, 1881; Major, 65th Regt., Nov. 1, 1883.	N. Y.
Edward A. H. Mulligan, July 17, 1883. <i>Adjutant—First Lieutenant.</i>	.....	.....	Private, Co. B, 74th Regt., Nov. 2, 1870; Corporal, Feb. 28, 1871; Sergeant, Nov. 13, 1872; Second Lieutenant, March 17, 1876; First Lieutenant, March 2, 1877; Captain, Feb. 15, 1878; honorably discharged April 19, 1879; Adjutant, 65th Regt., July 17, 1883.	N. Y.
George J. Metzger, Dec. 7, 1882. <i>Quartermaster—First Lieutenant.</i>	.....	.....	Quartermaster, 65th Regt., Dec. 7, 1882.....	N. Y.
Oren G. Nichols, Dec. 7, 1882. <i>Commissary of Subsistence—First Lieutenant.</i>	.....	.....	Private, Co. F, 65th Regt., May 21, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 21, 1881; First Lieutenant June 6, 1882; Commissary of Subsistence, Dec. 7, 1882.	N. Y.
Albert H. Briggs, April 23, 1883. <i>Surgeon—Major.</i>	.....	.....	Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 27, 1879; Captain and Surgeon, June 7, 1881; Major and Surgeon, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.
George W. Pattison, May 21, 1884. <i>Assistant Surgeon—Captain.</i>	.....	.....	Assistant Surgeon, 65th Regt., June 7, 1881; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, May 21, 1884.	N. Y.
Charles H. Smith, Oct. 27, 1879. <i>Chaplain—Captain.</i>	.....	.....	Chaplain, 65th Regt., Oct. 27, 1879	Conn.
Henry A. Menker, Sept. 18, 1876. <i>Inspector of Rifle Practice—Captain.</i>	Private, 64th N. Y. vols., Sept. 5, 1861; discharged Dec. 2, 1862.	.....	Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, 65th Regt., Sept. 18, 1876.	Ger.

INFANTRY — SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice— Captain.</i>				
Julius J. Herbold, May 28, 1881.....	....	.....	Private, Troop L, June 15, 1876; Corporal, June , 1877; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 30, 1879; First Lieutenant, 65th Regt., April 8, 1880; Captain, May 28, 1881; Supernumerary, Jan. 25, 1882; detailed as Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice, June 17, 1882.	N. Y.
<i>Captains.</i>				
William T. Parsons, Jan. 7, 1880.....	F	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. F, 65th Regt., June 25, 1879; Captain, Jan. 7, 1880.	N. Y.
Angelo C. Lewis, July 3, 1882.....	I	Landsman, U. S. N., Jan. 30, 1864; discharged Jan. 31, 1867.	Captain, 65th Regt., July 3, 1882.....	Vt.
Robert H. Montgomery, Jan. 31, 1883.....	G	.....	Private, Co. I, 65th Regt., Oct. 28, 1879; Right General Guide, 65th Regt., Dec. 10, 1879; Color Bearer, July 27, 1881; Commissary Sergeant, Sept. 27, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Co. A, Oct. 10, 1882; Captain, Co. G, Jan. 31, 1883.	N. Y.
George H. Howard, Sept. 17, 1883.....	C	Private, Co. M, 8th N. Y. vol. artillery, Jan. 25, 1864; Corporal, May 30, 1864; transferred to 1st Battalion, V. R. C., March 10, 1865; honorably discharged Nov. 15, 1865.	Second Lieutenant, Co. C, Aug. 7, 1882; Captain, Sept. 17, 1883.	N. Y.
Otto F. Langenbach, Nov. 13, 1883.....	H	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. H, 65th Regt., Jan. 13, 1880; First Lieutenant, Dec. 22, 1881; Captain, Nov. 13, 1883.	Ohio.
George A. Williams, Jan. 13, 1885.....	A	.....	Private, Co. I, 74th Regt., June 6, 1865; Second Lieutenant, July 5, 1865; First Lieutenant, September 14, 1866; First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp, 31st Brigade, September 10, 1870; Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, November 1, 1871; discharged June 11, 1872; Captain, Co. B, 74th Regt., July 10, 1872; honorably discharged February 10, 1873; First Lieutenant, Co. A, 65th Regiment, October 16, 1883; Captain, January 13, 1885.	N. C.

Walter C. Mason, March 14, 1885.....	B	.....	Private, Company B, 74th Regt., Feb. 15, 1882; Corporal, Oct. 6, 1882; Sergeant, Feb. 24, 1883; Second Lieut., April 27, 1883; First Lieutenant, June 6, 1884; resigned, January 24, 1885; Captain, 65th Regiment, March 14, 1885.	N. Y.
John H. Swanson, Nov. 9, 1885.....	D	.....	Private, Fourth (now Thirteenth) Separate Company, April 5, 1877; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 9, 1880; Second Lieutenant, 65th Regt., Nov. 18, 1884; Captain, Company D, Nov. 9, 1885.	Swe- den.
William E. DeLaney, July 26, 1882.....	G	.....	Private, Co. D, 65th Regt., Jan. 7, 1880; Color Bearer, Jan. 14, 1880; Ordnance Sergeant, Nov. 30, 1880; Sergeant Major, June 22, 1881; First Lieut., July 26, 1882.	Mich.
Willis K. Jackson, Dec. 20, 1882.....	F	.....	Private, Company D, 65th Regt., July 27, 1880; transferred to Company F, Dec. 21, 1880; Sergeant, March 18, 1881; Second Lieut., May 3, 1882; First Lieut., Dec. 20, 1882.	Wis.
Robert A. Decker, Sept. 15, 1884.....	I	Private, 141st N. Y. vols., Aug. 22, 1862; discharged as Corporal, May 5, 1865.	Private, Company I, 65th Regt., April 25, 1879; Sergeant, June 10, 1881; First Sergeant, June 27, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 7, 1884; First Lieut., Sept. 15, 1884.	N. Y.
Philip Fogarty, Nov. 18, 1884.....	H	.....	Second Lieut., Nov. 13, 1883; First Lieut., Nov. 18, 1884.	
John R. Hazel, March 14, 1885.....	B	.....	Private, Company F, 65th Regt., May 31, 1883; Left Gen. Guide, Oct. 18, 1884; First Lieut., March 14, 1885.	N. Y.
Frank H. Carr, April 7, 1885.....	A	.....	First Lieutenant, Company A, 65th Regt., April 7, 1885.	Kas.
Fredrick E. Fowler, July 13, 1885.....	C	.....	.....
Sidney H. Cluxton, Sept. 4, 1883.....	A	.....	Private, Company F, 65th Regt., May 14, 1880; Company Quartermaster Sergeant, July 12, 1880; Left General Guide, 65th Regt., Jan., 1882; Color Bearer, Nov., 1882; Ordnance Sergeant, March 18, 1883; Commissary Serg., May, 1883; Sergeant Major, Sept., 1883; Second Lieut., Sept. 4, 1883.	Ont.
Henry W. Brendel, Sept. 15, 1884.....	I	.....	Private, 74th Regt., April 1, 1878; transferred to Company I, 65th Regt., January 17, 1882; Sergeant, June 14, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1884.	
Frank W. Getthoeffer, Dec. 10, 1884.....	G	.....	Private, Company G, 65th Regt., July 28, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 10, 1884.	N. Y.
Allison K. Hume, March 14, 1885.....	B	.....	Private, Company B, 65th Regt., June 23, 1881; Sergeant, Jan. 25, 1882; Right General Guide, May 3, 1883; returned to ranks, Dec. 19, 1883; Second Lieutenant, March 14, 1885.	N. Y.

INFANTRY.
SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.
(Ten Companies.)
Second Brigade, First Division.
Armory, Tompkins Market, New York city.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
James Cavanaugh, Nov. 29, 1867..... <i>Colonel.</i>	Captain, 69th N. Y. S. mil., May 9, 1861, to Aug. 3, 1861; Major, 69th N. Y. vols., Nov. 2, 1861; disch'd May 16, 1862, for disability; in 69th N. G. S. N. Y., from June 25, to July 25, 1863; and as Lieutenant-Colonel, 69th N. G. S. N. Y., from July 6, to Oct. 6, 1864.	Private, Company E, 69th N. Y. S. militia, fall 1852; First Lieutenant, March 9, 1857; Captain, Jan. 13, 1859; in vol. service from Nov. 2, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel, 69th N. G. S. N. Y., Aug. 10, 1863; Colonel, Nov. 23, 1867.	Ire.
William De Lacy, August 9, 1877; Brevet Brigadier-General, June 2, 1869..... <i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>	First Lieutenant, 37th N. Y. vols., July 8, 1861; Captain, Sept. 10, 1861; Major, Oct. 8, 1862; honorably discharged June 22, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel, 164th N. Y. vols., Oct. 19, 1863; Colonel, June 13, 1864; honorably discharged July 15, 1865; Brevet Brig.-General, U. S. vols., March 13, 1865.	Colonel, 4th Regt., March 10, 1869; Supernumerary, Mar. 10, 1870; Lieutenant-Colonel, 69th Regt., Aug. 9, 1877.	Eng.
Edward Duffy, March 16, 1876..... <i>Major.</i>	Private, Company G, 69th Regt., June 3, 1867; First Lieutenant, March 14, 1871; Major Feb. 13, 1875; honorably discharged Feb. 7, 1876; Major, March 16, 1876.	Ire.
James Moran, Nov. 12, 1875..... <i>Adjutant — First Lieutenant.</i>	Private, Company F, 69th Regt., Nov. 5, 1869; Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1875; Adjutant, Nov. 12, 1875.	Ire.
James Joseph Ward, Sept. 5, 1882..... <i>Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.</i>	Second Lieutenant, Company G, 69th Regt., Aug. 9, 1877; Quartermaster, 69th Regt., Sept. 5, 1882.	Ire.

<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieut.</i> John J. Ryan, Aug. 1, 1895.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> A. William Ford, April 8, 1884.....	.....	.....	U. S.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i> John J. Cosgrove, March 1, 1885.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Chaplain — Captain.</i> Matthew P. Breen, Sept. 15, 1877.....	.....	.....	Ire.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.</i> James G. Wallace, Jan. 1, 1885.....	.....	.....	N. Y.
<i>Captains.</i> Michael Bennan, May 10, 1865.....	A	Sergeant, Company A, 69th N. Y. S. militia, from May 9 to Aug. 3, 1861.	Ire.
John Kerr, January 29, 1869; Brevet Major, March 18, 1876.....	K	Private, Company B, 69th N. Y. S. militia from May 9, 1861; captured July 21, 1861; mustered out May 15, 1862; First Sergeant, from June 25 to July 25, 1863; Second Lieutenant, from July 6 to Oct. 6, 1864. Private and Corporal, 69th N. G. S. N. Y., May 26 to Sept. 3, 1862.	Ire.
Martin McDonnell, March 13, 1870.....	II	Private, Company D, 69th Regt., May, 1862; Corporal, July, 1862; Sergeant, Feb. 4, 1868; Second Lieutenant, March 30, 1869; First Lieutenant, Company H, Jan. 19, 1869; Captain, March 13, 1870. Second Lieutenant, Company E, 69th Regt., Oct. 13, 1873; Captain, Jan. 4, 1875.	Mass.
Hugh Coleman, January 4, 1875.....	E	Private, Company G, 69th Regt., Dec. 1, 1870; Corporal, May 2, 1872; Sergeant, Sept. 3, 1874; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 3, 1874; Captain, August 9, 1877.	Ire.
Stephen P. Ryan, August 9, 1877.....	G	Private, Company D, 69th Regt., June 4, 1873; Corporal, Aug. 6, 1875; Sergeant, Dec. 14, 1875; Ordnance Sergeant, 69th Regt., Oct. 8, 1877; Second Lieutenant, Mar. 11, 1880; Captain, Dec. 6, 1880.	Ire.
James G. Cunningham, December 6, 1880 ..	I	Private, Company D, 69th Regt., Sept. 3, 1866; Corporal, Oct. 1, 1866; Sergeant, Aug. 3, 1868; First Sergeant, Dec. 8, 1870; transferred to Company H, Jan. 15, 1874; First Sergeant, Feb. 17, 1874; First Lieutenant, Company B, May 7, 1877; Captain, Dec. 27, 1881.	Ire.
James Conlon, December 27, 1881.....	B	.....	.....

INFANTRY — SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captains — (Continued).</i>				
Dennis C. McCarthy, Nov. 1, 1883	C	.....	Private, Company C, 69th Regt., Sept. 8, 1866; Corporal, May 6, 1868; Sergeant, June 2, 1869; Second Lieutenant, March 18, 1870; honorably discharged Dec. 27, 1873; First Sergeant, Nov. 30, 1874; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1880; Captain, Nov. 1, 1883.	Ire.
Thomas Mortimer, March 23, 1885	F	.....	Private, Company F, 69th Regt., Sept. 3, 1880; Sergeant, Sept. 1, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 19, 1883; Capt'n, March 23, 1885.	Ire.
Maurice Cox, April 27, 1885	D	.....	Private, Company D, 69th Regt., April 2, 1872; Sergeant, Jan. 5, 1875; First Sergeant, Sept. 2, 1876; First Lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1882; Captain, April 27, 1885.	Ire.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
Robert McFeely, February 19, 1879	A	.....	Private, Company A, 69th Regt., April 6, 1875; Second Lieutenant, May 24, 1876; First Lieutenant, Feb. 19, '79.	Ire.
John E. O'Brien, December 6, 1880	E	Private, Company H, 69th Regt., May 26, 1862, for three months; mustered out Sept. 3, 1862.	Second Lieutenant, 95th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., Nov. 9, 1863; disbanded 1866; Private, 69th Regt., June 22, 1875; First Lieutenant, Company E, Dec. 6, 1880.	Ire.
James Mahoney, December 6, 1881	I	.....	Private, Company I, 69th Regt., Feb. 10, 1880; Corporal, April 6, 1880; Sergeant, May 4, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 18, 1881; First Lieutenant, Dec. 6, 1881.	Conn.
Paul F. Leonard, April 11, 1883	B	.....	Private, 69th N. G., May 14, 1879; Commissary Sergeant, November 17, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Company B, April 11, 1883.	N. Y.
Patrick J. Morgan, November 8, 1883	H	.....	Private, Company D, 69th Regt., Jan. 4, 1876; Corporal, September 29, 1879; Sergeant, April 1, 1880; Quartermaster Sergeant, May 18, 1882; First Lieutenant, Company H, Nov. 8, 1883.	
William Hogan, February 7, 1884	G	.....	Private, Company G, 69th Regt., Dec. 19, 1867; Sergeant, May 13, 1875; First Sergeant, Nov. 6, 1877; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1883; First Lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1884.	Ire.
John B. Woods, September 1, 1884	K	.....	Private, Company K, 69th Regt., June 25, 1883; Sergeant, July 10, 1884; First Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1884.	Ire.

John Murphy, December 29, 1884.....	C	Private, Company K, 69th Regt., N. Y., June 25 to July 25, 1863; G. S. N. Y., June 25 to July 25, 1863; Private, Company A, 69th N. Y. vols., March 1, 1864; discharged Nov. 4, 1864.	Private, Company K, 69th Regt., June 25 to July 25, 1863; Private, Company C, 69th Regt., Aug. 16, 1880; Sergeant, March 22, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1883; First Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1884.	Ire.
William Desmond, June 16, 1885.....	D	.....	Private, Company D, 69th Regt., April 2, 1872; Sergeant, Dec. 10, 1875; Quartermaster Sergeant, Jan. 13, 1879; discharged July 8, 1884; First Lieutenant, Company D, 69th Regt., June 16, 1885.	N. Y.
Patrick Farrelly, June 25, 1877.....	D	.....	Private, Company D, 69th Regt., Dec. 16, 1875; Corporal, March 1, 1877; Second Lieutenant, June 25, 1877.	Ire.
Patrick McMorrow, February 19, 1879.....	A	.....	Second Lieutenant, Company A, 69th Regt., Feb. 19, 1879.	Ire.
James B. Manahan, May 24, 1880.....	E	.....	Private, Company E, 69th Regt., Dec. 8, 1879; Second Lieutenant, May 24, 1880.	N. Y.
Luke C. Quinn, May 18, 1882.....	I	.....	Private, Company I, 69th Regt., Jan. 4, 1879; Sergeant, Jan. 6, 1880; First Sergeant, June 14, 1882; Second Lieutenant, May 18, 1882.	N. Y.
Patrick J. Goggin, February 7, 1884.....	G	.....	Private, Company G, 69th Regt., Feb. 5, 1880; Corporal, Feb. 1, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1884.	Ire.
Edward T. McCrystal, June 16, 1884.....	K	.....	Private, Company I, 69th Regt., March 25, 1881; Corporal, Sept. 20, 1881; Sergeant, Aug. 13, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Company K, June 16, 1884.	Ire.
Patrick J. Moriarty, December 15, 1884.....	B	.....	Private, Company B, 69th Regt., April 1, 1879; Sergeant, Mar. 22, 1882; Second Lieut., Company B, Dec. 15, 1884.	Ire.
John O'Connell, December 29, 1884.....	C	Private, Company A, 69th N. Y. vols., Sept. 27, 1861; re-enlisted in the field, Quartermaster Sergeant, 69th vols., Jan., 1864; discharged June 30, 1865.	Private, Company C, 69th Regt., Sept. 1, 1879; Quartermaster Sergeant, Sept. 11, 1879; First Sergeant, Dec. 6, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1884.	Ire.
William McLaughlin, January 12, 1885.....	H	.....	Private, Company H, 69th Regt., 1875; Corporal, Sept. 7, 1876; Sergeant, Nov. 6, 1879; discharged, March 29, 1882; re-enlisted, June 12, 1882, for one year; re-enlisted, June 23, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 12, 1885.	Ire.
Peter Carroll, June 16, 1885.....	F	.....	.....	.....

INFANTRY.
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.
(Nine Companies.)
Second Brigade, First Division.
Armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth street, New York city.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Colonel.</i> Edward A. McAlpin, Jan. 12, 1885	Private, Company G, 7th Regt., Nov. 28, 1869; Corporal, June 20, 1873; First Lieutenant, 71st Regt., Jan. 29, 1874; Captain, May 13, 1875; Major, Aug. 26, 1875; resigned April, 1881; Captain Company A, 7th Regt., June 15, '81; res'gd March 15, 1882; Col., 71st Regt., Jan. 12, '85. Lieutenant-Colonel, 71st Regt., Sept. 12, 1881.....	N. Y.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Appleton D. Palmer, Sept. 12, 1881.....	Second Lieutenant, 12th U. S. infantry, June 23, 1865; First Lieutenant, June 23, 1865; transferred to 30th infantry, Sept. 21, 1866; Captain, October 29, 1868; Captain, 4th artillery, Jan. 1, 1871; resigned April 29, 1873. Private, Company D, 7th N. Y. S. militia, from June 17 to July 21, 1863.		Ohio.
<i>Major.</i> Frederick Kopper, Dec. 17, 1884.....	Captain, Company C, 71st Regt., April 19 to July 30, 1861; First Sergeant, from May 28 to Sept. 2, 1862.	Private, Company D, 7th Regt., June 16, 1863; Corporal, Dec. 30, 1869; Sergeant, March 15, 1872; First Sergeant, Jan. 31, 1879; First Lieutenant, March 5, 1883; disch'd Oct. 4, 1884; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 71st Regt., Oct. 4, 1884; Major, Dec. 17, 1884. Private, Company C, 71st Regt., March, 1861; Corporal, April, 1861; First Sergeant, May, 1862; First Lieutenant, June, 1864; Adjutant, Dec. 1866; resigned Aug. 5, 1871; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 71st Regt., March 4, 1885. Private, Company E, 71st Regt., March, 1861; discharged July, 1861; Quartermaster, 71st Regt., March, 1885.	Scot.
<i>First Lieutenant and Adjutant.</i> Augustus T. Francis, March 4, 1885.....	Private, Company E, 71st Regt., April to July, 1861; Civil Assistant in United States Corps of Engineers until 1865.		Md.
<i>Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.</i> William Courtenay, March 4, 1885.....			

<i>Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.</i>					
George L. McAlpin, March 4, 1885.....					First Lieutenant and Commissary Subsistence, 71st Regt., March 4, 1885. N. Y.
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i>					
Edward T. T. Marsh, March 4, 1885.....					Surgeon, 71st Regt., March 4, 1885..... N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i>					
Frederick Walker Gwyer, March 4, 1885.....				Assistant Acting Surgeon, United States navy, Feb. 5, 1864; disch'd March 29, 1868.	Captain and Assistant Surgeon, 71st Regt., March 4, 1885. Ark.
<i>Chaplain.</i>					
Marvin R. Vincent, March 4, 1885.....					Chaplain, 71st Regt., March 4, 1885..... N. Y.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.</i>					
Charles A. Hess, March 4, 1885.....					First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 71st Regt., May 8, 1883; Captain and I. R. P., March 4, 1885. N. Y.
<i>Captains.</i>					
William C. Clark, November 14, 1865; Brevet Major, June 28, 1877; regimental rank, January 31, 1876.....	D			Served with 79th militia, also known as 79th N. Y. vols., in war of rebellion for three years, May, 1861, to May, 1864.	Private, 79th Regt., militia, January 13, 1859; Corporal, ; Sergeant, May 13, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Company G, May 16, 1862; First Lieutenant, Company F, Sept. 23, 1862; Captain, Company I, April 15, 1863; hon. dis., May 31, 1864; Captain, Company E, Nov. 14, 1865; Supernumerary, Dec. 18, 1875; on duty as Captain, 71st Regt., since January 31, 1876. Scot.
Thomas A. McBain, June 23, 1884.....	F				Private, Company C, 71st Regt., July 6, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Company C, Jan. 18, 1884; Captain, Company F, June 23, 1884. Scot.
L. Frank Barry, January 7, 1885.....	I			With 71st N. G. S. N. Y., in U. S. service for 30 days, July, 1863.	Private, Company I, 71st Regt., Feb. 4, 1863; Corporal, May 13, 1865; honorably discharged, April 15, 1872; Second Lieutenant, March 13, 1882; First Lieutenant, July 21, 1884; Captain, January 7, 1885. N. Y.
Wright D. Goss, April 30, 1885.....	K				Private, Company K, 71st Reg., Jan. 21, 1880; Corporal, Feb. 1, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 22, 1882; First Lieut., Oct. 19, 1883; Captain, April 30, 1885. Ohio.
Andrew C. Zabriskie, April 30, 1885.....	C				Private, Company B, 71st Regt., April 7, 1873; disch'ged, June 1, 1880; Captain, Co. C, 71st Regt., April 30, 1885. N. Y.
Samuel G. Blakely, June 16, 1885.....	G				First Lieutenant, 71st Regt., Dec. 21, 1875; Captain, August 25, 1880; discharged, Dec. 19, 1884; Captain, June 16, 1885. N. Y.

INFANTRY — SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
Alfred P. Delcambre, October 6, 1885.....	D	.....	Company C, 2d Conn. N. G., from 1868 to 1872; Private, 8th Regt., May 7, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 16, '82; discharged, May 29, 1885; First Lieutenant, 71st Regt., June 16, 1885; Captain, Company D, Oct. 6, 1885.	Ire.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
A. Rivers Taylor, August 21, 1882.....	A	.....	Private, Company A, 71st Regt., Dec. 30, 1880; First Lieutenant, August 21, 1882.	N. Y.
Samuel J. Huntley, October 16, 1882.....	G	.....	Private, Company C, 71st Regt., May 2, 1879; Corporal, Feb. 6, 1880; First Lieutenant, Company G, Oct. 16, '82.	N. Y.
Frederick T. MacFarlan, March 9, 1883.....	C	.....	Private, Company A, 71st Regt., April 14, 1881; Corporal, Nov. 11, 1881; First Sergeant, March 21, 1882; First Lieutenant, Company C, March 9, 1883.	N. Y.
Charles M. Kennedy, December 10, 1884....	F	.....	Private, 71st Regt., Sept. 15, 1884; Color Bearer, Sept. 15, 1884; First Lieutenant, Company F, Dec. 10, 1884.	N. J.
David H. Teets, April 16, 1885.....	D	.....	Private, Company B, 71st Regt., Dec. 9, 1873; Sergeant, June 26, 1876; Second Lieutenant, July 9, 1878; First, Lieutenant, April 16, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
James E. Place, May 15, 1883.....	G	.....	Private, Company H, 71st Regt., April 26, 1880; Corporal, July 13, 1880; Sergeant, Feb. 7, 1882; First Sergeant, Feb. 6, 1883; Second Lieut., Company G, May 15, 1883.	N. Y.
Marshall W. Day, December 17, 1884.....	K	.....	Private, Company K, 71st Regt., Sept. 26, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1884.	N. Y.
George B. Gillie, January 14, 1885.....	F	.....	Private, Company E, 79th Regt., Sept. 25, 1873; disch'ged, Dec. 31, 1875; Private, Company D, 71st Regt., Jan. 31, 1876; Sergeant, Jan. 31, 1876; returned to the ranks, Sept. 5, 1877; discharged, March 17, 1881; Private, Co. C, 71st Regt., Feb. 29, 1884; Second Lieut., Company F, Jan. 14, 1885.	N. Y.
Maurice D. Geery, February 9, 1885.....	I	.....	Private, Company D, 71st Regt., April 5, 1880; Corporal, Sept. 4, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Co. I, Feb. 9, 1885.	Ire.

Wm. A. Lake, March 3, 1885.....	A	.....	Private, Company A, 71st Regt., June 6, 1881; Corporal, Jan. 24, 1882; First Lieutenant, March 16, 1883; Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1885.	Md.
John C. Fisher, April 16, 1885.....	D	.....	Private, Company D, 71st Regt., Dec. 10, 1883; Corporal, Nov. 7, 1884; Second Lieutenant, April 16, 1885.	N. Y.
Henry W. Hagan, April 30, 1885.....	C	.....	Private, Company C, 71st Regt., Dec. 27, 1878; Sergeant, March 16, 1883; First Sergeant, Sept. 20, 1884; Second Lieutenant, April 30, 1885.	N. J.
James A. Wright, June 16, 1885.....	B	Private, Company B, 13th Regt., N. Y. S. mil., April 23, 1861; discharged, Aug. 6, 1861; Private, Co. B, 12th N. H. vols.; Sergeant, Oct. 23, '61; disch'ged, June 30, '63.	Private, Company B, 13th Regt., N. Y. S. mil., April 23, 1861, to Aug. 6, 1861; Private, Company B, 71st Regt., March 17, 1885; Company Quartermaster Sergeant, May 12, 1885; Second Lieutenant, June 16, 1885.	N. Y.

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SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

(Six Companies.)

Eighth Brigade, Fourth Division.

Armory at Virginia street and Tremont place, Buffalo

Colonel.				
William M. Bloomer, April 10, 1883.....	.....	.....	Private, Co. B, 74th Regt., Aug. 22, 1871; Sergeant, June 5, 1872; First Lieutenant, June 25, 1877; Captain, March 31, 1879; Colonel, 74th Regt., April 10, 1883.	N. Y.
Lieutenant-Colonel.				
Usual S. Johnson, May 14, 1883.....	.....	.....	Major, 74th Regt., Oct. 6, 1880; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 14, 1883.	N. Y.
Major.				
.....
Adjutant — First Lieutenant.				
John C. White, October 8, 1883.....	.....	.....	Captain, 65th Regt., May 29, 1883; resigned Oct. 8, 1883; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 74th Regt., Oct. 8, 1883.	N. Y.
Quartermaster — First Lieutenant.				
Henry R. Clark, August 5, 1882 .....	.....	.....	First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, 74th Regt., Aug. 5, 1882; appointed Quartermaster, April 23, 1883, with former rank, Aug. 5, 1882.	N. Y.
Commissary of Subsistence — First Lieutenant.				
William J. Sloan, April 23, 1883.....	.....	.....	First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.

INFANTRY — SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	Company.	SERVICE.		Born.
		In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Surgeon — Major.</i> Charles G. Stockton, April 23, 1883.....	.....	.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Nov. 12, 1881; Major and Surgeon, April 23, 1883.	Ohio.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i> George W. York, May 21, 1884.....	.....	.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, April 23, 1883; Captain and Assistant Surgeon, May 21, 1884.	Can.
<i>Chaplain — Captain.</i> Walter North, January 10, 1880.....	.....	.....	Chaplain, Jan. 10, 1880.....	Penn.
<i>Inspector of Rifle Practice — Captain.</i> William Franklin, April 23, 1883.....	.....	.....	Private, Co. B, 74th Regt., May 14, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1881; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, April 23, 1883.	Eng.
<i>Captains.</i> Charles Lee Abell, October 3, 1881.....	C	.....	Captain, Oct. 3, 1881.....	N. Y.
George C. Fox, May 9, 1882.....	F	.....	Second Lieutenant, 65th Regt., Nov. 18, 1879; First Lieutenant, July 6, 1881; Captain, 74th Regt., May 9, 1882.	N. Y.
Peter Paulus, November 27, 1882.....	G	.....	Private, Co. G, 74th Regt., Jan. 5, 1876; Sergeant, Jan. 30, 1878; First Sergeant, Sept. 27, 1880; First Lieutenant, May 16, 1881; Captain, Nov. 27, 1882.	N. Y.
Frank T. Bloomer, April 27, 1883.....	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 74th Regt., Oct. 26, 1871; Corporal, May 16, 1879; Sergeant, March 27, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1881; First Lieutenant, Aug. 12, 1881; Captain, April 27, 1883.	N. Y.
Albert J. Dance, August 4, 1884.....	D	.....	Private, Co. D, 74th Regt., June 5, 1879; Corporal, Sept. 9, 1879; Sergeant, March 7, 1881; Second Lieutenant, July 31, 1882; First Lieutenant, Jan. 8, 1883; Captain, Aug. 4, 1884.	Eng.
William F. Dent, July 13, 1885.....	A	.....	Private, Co. D, 74th Regt., May 18, 1883; Second Lieutenant, May 22, 1883; First Lieutenant, Co. A, May 19, 1884; Captain, July 13, 1885.	Ont.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i> Charles E. Oberst, May 30, 1883.....	G	Private, Co. H, 12th U. S. Infantry, Dec. 8, 1877; Corporal, Aug. 4, 1880; Sergeant, April 7, 1882; honorably discharged Dec. 7, 1882.	Private, 74th Regt., May 7, 1877; dropped Dec. 10, 1877; taken up April 10, 1883; First Lieutenant, May 30, 1883.	N. Y.

William E. Otto, January 13, 1885..	F	.....	Private, Co. F, 74th Regt., May 6, 1881; Corporal, May 20, 1881; Sergeant, Sept. 16, 1881; First Sergeant, Oct. 19, 1882; First Lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1885.	N. Y.
Harrison C. Balcom, February 11, 1885.....	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 74th Regt., July 13, 1880; Corporal, Jan. 6, 1882; Sergeant, Aug. 1, 1882; First Sergeant, Feb. 25, 1884; Second Lieutenant, June 6, 1884; First Lieutenant, Feb. 11, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i> Charles W. Wells, December 19, 1882.....	F	.....	Private, Co. F, 74th Regt., May 6, 1881; First Sergeant, May 20, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 19, 1882.	N. Y.
Charles F. E. Meuge, May 30, 1883.....	G	.....	Private, Co. G, 74th Regt., Dec. 8, 1880; First Sergeant, Nov. 27, 1882; Second Lieutenant, May 30, 1883.	N. Y.
Edwin F. Bishop, June 2, 1884.....	A	.....	Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 74th Regt., June 2, 1884.....	N. Y.
Frank N. Farrar, June 4, 1884.....	C	.....	Private, Co. C, 74th Regt., July 14, 1883; Sergeant, July 16, 1883; First Serg., March 3, 1884; Second Lieutenant, June 4, 1884.	N. Y.
George S. Ralston, April 1, 1885	B	.....	Private, Co. B, 74th Regt., Aug. 10, 1877; Second Lieutenant, April 1, 1885.	N. Y.

INFANTRY.
FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.
Seventh Brigade, Fourth Division.
Armory on Main street, Penn Yan, Yates county.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> Abraham Gridley, July 3, 1885 .....	.....	Private, First Separate Company, Dec. 18, 1876; Corporal, March 16, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 18, 1882; First Lieutenant, Jan. 26, 1883; Captain, July 3, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George T. Wilkins, October 5, 1885 .....	.....	Private, 1st Separate Co., Sept. 8, 1875; Corporal, April 25, 1881; Sergeant, Oct. 21, 1882; discharged Sept. 16, 1884; First Lieutenant, Oct. 5, 1885.	Eng.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Andrew C. Harwick, January 26, 1883 .....	.....	Private, First Separate Company, Jan. 11, 1878; Corporal, March 16, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 26, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Benjamin L. Holt, September 8, 1883	Acting Assistant Surgeon in U. S. A. May 1, 1875, to December 11, 1876.	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Sept. 8, 1883.	N. Y.

SECOND SEPARATE COMPANY.
Seventh Brigade, Fourth Division.
State armory at Auburn, Cayuga county.

<i>Captain.</i> Wm. Maurice Kirby, May 11, 1881; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, August 10, 1881	Private, 3d N. Y. vol. artillery, Jan. 1, 1862; Second Lieutenant, March 10, 1862; First Lieutenant, July 3, 1863; Captain, Feb. 17 1865; honorably discharged July 8, 1865.	First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 49th Regt., Nov. 29, 1876; Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 20, 1880; Supernumerary August 28, 1880; Captain, Second Separate Company, May 11, 1881.	N. Y.
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<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frank Hackley Griswold, May 11, 1881; Brevet Major, August 10, 1881.....	First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 49th Regt., Jan. 27, 1877; Major, May 9, 1878; resigned March 12, 1880; First Lieutenant, Second Separate Company, May 11, 1881. Second Lieutenant, Second Separate Company, May 11, 1881.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Henry Silas Dunning, May 11, 1881.....	.....		N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> John Gerin, July 16, 1883.....	.....	Private, Second Separate Company, May 24, 1881; Assistant Surgeon. July 16, 1883.	Ont.

THIRD SEPARATE COMPANY.

Sixth Brigade, Third Division.

Located at Oneonta, Otsego county.

<i>Captain.</i> Henry G. Wood, July 26, 1875.....	First Lieutenant, 25th Regt., N. Y. vol. cav., June 20, 1864; honorably discharged, June 27, 1865.	First Lieutenant, 56th Regt., February 24, 1868; Captain, Jan. 20, 1869; Supernumerary, Feb. 23, 1870; First Lieutenant, 13th Regt., April 8, 1870; removed from district September, 1871; Captain, Third Separate Company, July 26, 1875.	Eng.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> .....	.....		.....
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Walter Scott, August 1, 1881.....	.....	Private, Third Separate Company, Dec. 29, 1880; Second Lieutenant, August 1, 1881.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> George F. Entler, July 17, 1883.....	.....	Assistant Surgeon, Third Separate Company, July 17, 1883.	Mass.

FOURTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Fifth Brigade, Third Division.

Located on Post lane, near Main street, at Yonkers, Westchester county.

<i>Captain.</i> Raffaele Cobb, August 5, 1885.....	Musician, Oct. 17, 1870; Private, Aug., 1873; Corporal, Oct. 11, 1875; Sergeant, March 11, 1876; First Sergeant, Feb. 7, 1877; Second Lieutenant, July 17, 1879; First Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1884; Captain, August 5, 1885.	N. Y.
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INFANTRY — FOURTH SEPARATE COMPANY — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John Isaac Pruyn, August 5, 1885.....	Private, Company D, 16th Battalion, June 6, 1874; Corporal, March 11, 1876; Sergeant, Feb. 7, 1877, First Sergeant, Feb. 12, 1880; Sergeant Major, March 23, 1880; honorably discharged Dec. 10, 1881; Private, 4th Separate Company, Jan. 2, 1882; First Sergeant, March 2, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1884; First Lieutenant, August 5, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William H. McVicar, August 5, 1885.....	Private, Fourth Separate Company, Sept. 4, 1874; Corporal, Feb. 12, 1880; Sergeant, Dec. 10, 1881; First Sergeant, March 7, 1884; Second Lieutenant, August 5, 1885.	N. Y.

FIFTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Fifth Brigade, Third Division.

State armory at Broadway, corner Johnson street, Newburgh, Orange county.

<i>Captain.</i> James T. Chase, March 17, 1881.....	Sergeant, Company D, 19th militia, mustered in U. S. service, May 26, 1862, for three months; discharged Sept. 6, 1862; First Lieutenant, Company G, 168th N. Y. vols. (19th mil.), Jan. 12, 1863, nine months; mustered out Oct. 31, 1863; Private, Company A, 56th N. Y. vols., Feb. 23, 1865; honorably discharged Oct. 17, 1865.	Private, Company D, 19th N. Y. S. militia, Sept. 22, 1858; Sergeant, May 26, 1862; First Lieutenant, March 28, 1866; Captain, Feb. 12, 1868; discharged by disbandment May 9, 1878; Adjutant, 17th Battalion, Oct. 10, 1878; Captain, Co. A, March 17, 1881, which company became the 5th Separate Company, Jan. 1, 1882.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John H. Wells, Nov. 23, 1883.....	.....	Private, Company E, 19th Regt., Sept. 6, 1869; disbanded Feb., 1877; First Lieutenant, Company C, 17th Battalion, July 25, 1878; Supernumerary, June 11, 1881; First Lieutenant, 5th Separate Company, Nov. 23, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edward J. Little, May 3, 1883.....	.....	Private, Company A, 17th Battalion, Feb. 27, 1878; Corporal, Oct. 10, 1878; Second Lieutenant, May 3, 1883.	N. Y.

SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Fifth Brigade, Third Division.

State armory, River street near Ferry street, Troy, Rensselaer county.

<i>Captain.</i> James W. Cusack, Feb. 3, 1877; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, March 10, 1877.....	.....	Captain, Company G, 24th Regt., Sept. 12, 1862; Major, Aug. 2, 1867; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 6, 1869; honorably discharged Oct. 4, 1869; Captain, Sixth Separate Company, Feb. 3, 1877.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> James L. Thompson, Jan. 22, 1883.....	.....	Private, Sixth Separate Company, Jan. 22, 1877; Sergeant, March 6, 1877; Private, May 2, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1879; First Lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George D. Smith, Jan. 22, 1883.....	Private, Company K, 2d N. Y. vols., May 20, 1861; Corporal; Sergeant; First Sergeant; honorably discharged as such on account of wounds, Sept. 24, 1862.	Sergeant, Company D, 24th Regt.; First Sergeant; First Lieutenant, Jan. 18, 1866; Quartermaster, 24th Regt., resigned Oct. 5, 1868; Private, Sixth Separate Company, Jan. 22, 1877; Sergeant, March 6, 1877; Private, July 8, 1877; honorably discharged March 23, 1882; Private, Sixth Separate Company, March 27, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—First Lieutenant.</i> Clarkson C. Schuyler, Aug. 23, 1883.....	.....	Assistant Surgeon, Sixth Separate Company, Aug. 23, 1883.	N. Y.

SEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Fifth Brigade, Third Division.

Located at Harmony Hotel, Cohoes, Albany county.

<i>Captain.</i> Parker G. Tymerson, May 7, 1884.....	Private, Battery H, 3d Regt., N. Y. vol. art. Oct. 15, 1861; Corporal, July, '64; honorably discharged Nov. 24, 1864.	First Lieutenant, Seventh Separate Company, Jan. 9, 1882; Captain, May 7, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> T. Campbell Collin, May 7, 1884.....	.....	Private, Third Separate Company, Feb. 24, 1876; Corporal, Jan. 23, 1878; First Sergeant, Oct. 5, 1878; honorably discharged June 8, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Seventh Separate Company, Feb. 21, 1881; First Lieutenant, May 7, 1884.	Eng.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Thomas J. McNeil, June 20, 1884.....	.....	Private, Seventh Separate Company, May, 15, 1880; Serg't, April 18, 1882; First Sergeant, June 18, 1884; Second Lieutenant, June 20, 1884.	Ire.

INFANTRY.
EIGHTH SEPARATE COMPANY.
Eighth Brigade, Fourth Division.
State armory at Rochester, Monroe county.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> Henry B. Henderson, July 12, 1865; Brevet Major, March 29, 1877.....	Second Lieutenant, 54th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., 100 days' service at Elmira, N. Y., July 26, 1864; discharged Nov. 10, 1864.	Private, Company E, 54th Regt., Aug. 24, 1863; Second Lieutenant, March 2, 1864; Captain, July 12, 1865.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> .....	.....	.....
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frank J. Hess, April 15, 1885.....	.....	Second Lieutenant, Eighth Separate Company, April 15, 1885.	N. Y.

NINTH SEPARATE COMPANY.
Sixth Brigade, Third Division.
Located at Whitehall, Washington county.

<i>Captain.</i> James H. Parke, April 20, 1882 .....	.....	Private, Second Separate Company, Tenth Brig., April 27, 1876; Sergeant, May 4, 1876; First Sergeant, August 4, 1876; First Lieutenant, Ninth Separate Company, April 8, 1878; Captain, April 20, 1882.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Rufus R. Davis, April 20, 1882.....	.....	Private and Corporal, Second Separate Company, April 27, 1876; Sergeant; Second Lieutenant, Ninth Separate Company, May 31, 1881; First Lieutenant, April 20, 1882.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Robert A. Hall, April 20, 1882.....	.....	Private, Second Separate Company, June 14, 1876; Second Lieutenant, Ninth Separate Company, April 20, 1882.	N. Y.

<i>First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon.</i> Benjamin C. Senton, April 4, 1884.....	Private, Ninth Separate Company, April 27, 1876; hon. discharged, June 1, 1881; Assistant Surgeon, April 4, 1884.	N. Y.
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TENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Fifth Brigade, Third Division.

State armory at Newburgh, Orange county.

15	<i>Captain.</i> William H. Smith, May 22, 1885.....	.....	Second Lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1878; First Lieutenant, Feb. 8, 1884; Captain, May 22, 1885.	N. Y.
	<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Hiram B. Odell, May 22, 1885.....	.....	Corporal, Company E, 17th Battalion, 10th Separate Company, Sept. 25, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 8, 1884; First Lieutenant, May 22, 1885.	N. Y.
	<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John A. Sands, October 12, 1885.....	.....	Private, Company E, 17th Battalion, Sept. 25, 1878; Corporal, Sept. 30, 1878; discharged, Dec. 16, 1884; Second Lieutenant, 10th Separate Company, Oct. 12, 1885.	N. Y.

ELEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Fifth Brigade, Third Division.

Armory at Fourth Avenue Hall, Mt. Vernon, Westchester county.

	<i>Captain.</i> Isaac N. Pressey, Dec. 21, 1885.....	.....	Second Lieutenant, Company B, 3d Regt., Conn. N. G., Jan. 19, 1872; First Lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1872; hon. dis., Sept. 30, 1872; First Lieutenant, 11th Separate Company, Dec. 10, 1884; Captain, Dec. 21, 1885.	Conn.
	<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edward J. Kindler, December 21, 1885.....	.....	Private, Separate Troop E, Aug. 28, 1876; Sergeant, May 20, 1878; First Sergeant, 15th Sep. Comp., May 23, 1883; Second Lieut., Jan. 26, 1885; First Lieut., Dec. 21, 1885.	N. Y.
	<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Joseph E. Taverner, December 21, 1885.....	.....	Private, 1st Separate Troop, July 16, 1877; Corporal, Separate Troop E, April 4, 1879; Sergeant, 11th Sep. Co., March 2, 1882; 1st Sergt., Feb. 8, 1885; 2d Lieut., Dec. 21, 1885.	N. Y.
	<i>Assistant Surgeon—First Lieutenant.</i> Stuart B. Carlisle, June 14, 1883.....	.....	Assistant Surgeon and First Lieutenant, June 14, 1883.....	N. Y.

INFANTRY.
TWELFTH SEPARATE COMPANY.
Fifth Brigade, Third Division.
State armory on River street, between Congress and Ferry streets, Troy, Rensselaer county.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
Joseph Egolf, May 18, 1876; Brevet Col., April 16, 1877..... <i>Captain.</i>	Private, Company D, 2d N. Y. vols., April 19, 1861; First Sergeant, May 14, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1861; First Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1862; Captain, Nov. 10, 1862; honorably discharged, May 23, 1863; First Lieut., 125th N. Y. vols., March 28, 1864; Captain, May 8, 1864; Major, Nov. 10, 1864; honorably discharged (loss of right arm), Jan. 5, 1865; State Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, N. Y. vols., May 13, 1866.	Lieutenant-Colonel and Ordnance Officer, 3d Div. N. G. S. N. Y., May 4, 1867; Colonel and Engineer, 3d Division, Sept. 25, 1872; Chief of Artillery, Oct. 6, 1873; resigned, April 28, 1876; Capt., 4th (now 12th) Separate Co., May 18, 1876.	Penn.
Edwin W. Hurrage, September 30, 1885.... <i>First Lieutenant.</i>	Private, 11th N. Y. Independent Battery of Artillery, Sept., 1861; discharged, on account of wounds, Dec. 30, 1862; private, Company F, 2d N. Y. Vet. Vol. Cavalry, June, 1863; Quartermaster Sergeant; First Sergt.; honorably discharged, Oct., 1865.	Private, 12th Separate Company, May 20, 1876; Sergeant, July 3, 1878; discharged, July 5, 1881; Private, 12th Separate Company, April 28, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1883; First Lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1885.	Eng.

THIRTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Eighth Brigade, Fourth Division.

Armory in Opera House at Jamestown, Chautauqua county.

<i>Captain.</i> Courad A. Hult, July 21, 1880	Regular Army of Sweden, 1863-1864; Private, Company B, 88th N. Y. vols., October 10, 1864; discharged June, 1865.	First Lieutenant, Fourth (now Thirteenth) Separate Com- pany, July 6, 1875; Captain, July 21, 1880.	Swe- den.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> August W. Ljungberg, Nov. 9, 1880 .....	.....	Private, Fourth (now Thirteenth) Separate Company, July 12, 1875; Second Lieutenant, March 25, 1879; First Lieu- tenant, Nov. 9, 1880.	Swe- den.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> .....	.....	.....	.....

FOURTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Fifth Brigade, Third Division.

Armory at Union avenue, Kingston, Ulster county.

<i>Captain.</i> Benjamin J. Hornbeck, November 8, 1877 ..	.....	Private, Company B, 20th Battalion, Oct. 7, 1874; Sergeant, June 7, 1875; Second Lieutenant, June 7, 1876; Captain, Nov. 8, 1877.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George M. Brink, September 3, 1885	Musician, Company I, 80th N. Y. vols. (20th militia), Feb. 23, 1864; disch'd Jan. 29, 1866.	Private, Company B, 20th Battalion, Oct. 5, 1874; Sergeant, Aug. 4, 1875; discharged, Oct. 20, 1881; re-enlisted, Jan. 16, 1882; Sergeant, Feb. 2, 1882; honorably discharged, March 23, 1883; re-enlisted, June 8, 1883; Second Lieuten- ant, July 5, 1883; First Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1885. Private, Fourteenth Separate Company, Nov. 29, 1883; Cor- poral, April 3, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 3, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John G. Van Etten, September 3, 1885 .....	.....	.....	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Charles W. Crispell, November 20, 1883 .....	.....	Assistant Surgeon, Fourteenth Separate Company, Nov. 20, 1883.	N. Y.

INFANTRY.

FIFTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Fifth Brigade, Third Division.

Armory, from 278 to 282 Main street, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> Berthold Myers, September 11, 1879	Private, Company D, 57th N. Y. vols., Oct. 12, 1861; honorably discharged (loss of right arm), Dec. 13, 1862.	Private, Company A, 21st Regt., Sept. 11, 1874; Second Lieutenant, Company F, Oct. 20, 1876; First Lieutenant, Company A, May 24, 1878; Captain, Company A (now Fif- teenth Separate Company), Sept. 11, 1879. Private, Company A, 21st Regt., June 4, 1878; Sergeant, Sept. 23, 1879; First Sergeant, Dec. 16, 1879; First Lieu- tenant, April 4, 1882.	Ger.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles Ulrich, April 4, 1882 .....	.....	Private, Company A, 21st Regt., May 15, 1877; Corporal, Jan. 8, 1878; discharged, Aug. 20, 1882; Private, Fifteenth Separate Company, August 26, 1882; Quartermaster Ser- geant, same date; First Sergeant, May 8, 1883; discharged, March 10, 1885; Second Lieutenant, April 7, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles Brittain, April 7, 1885 .....	.....		N. Y.

SIXTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Fifth Brigade, Third Division.

Armory, corner Main and William street, Catskill, Greene county.

<i>Captain.</i> Arthur M. Murphy, February 24, 1883 .....	.....	First Lieutenant, Sixteenth Separate Company, Oct. 22, 1879; Captain, February 24, 1883.	Mass.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> W. Irving Osborn, May 28, 1884 .....	.....	Private, Sixteenth Separate Company, Sept. 28, 1880; Second Lieutenant, May 14, 1883; First Lieutenant, May 28, 1884.	N. Y.

<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Robert J. Beach, August 27, 1885.....	Cadet Engineer, U. S. N. Academy, Sept. 17, 1877, to June, 1881; Assist. Engineer, U. S. N., June, 1881, to June, 1883. Private, Company B, 144th N. Y. vols., Aug. 25, 1864; honorably discharged June 25, 1865.	Private, Sixteenth Separate Company, Aug. 24, 1885; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 27, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> William P. McLawry, May 11, 1883		Private, Sixteenth Separate Company, Oct. 22, 1879; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, May 11, 1883.	N. Y.

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

Armory on Broadway, corner Lawrence avenue, Flushing, Queens county.

<i>Captain.</i> Thomas Miller, Jr., Feb. 25, 1880.....	.....	First Lieutenant, 17th Separate Company, June 20, 1878; Captain, Feb. 25, 1880.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John Hepburn, Feb. 25, 1880.....	.....	Second Lieutenant, 17th Separate Company, June 20, 1878; First Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1880.	Scot.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Joseph Fitch, Feb. 1, 1881.....	.....	Private, 17th Separate Company, Nov. 27, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 1, 1881.	N. Y.

EIGHTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Sixth Brigade, Third Division.

Armory in Opera House block at Glens Falls, Warren county.

<i>Captain.</i> James S. Garrett, Feb. 2, 1880.....	Private, Company A, 118th N. Y. vols. Aug. 10, 1862; First Sergeant, Aug. 29, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 13, 1863; First Lieutenant, March 8, 1864; honorably discharged Oct. 11, 1865; Brevet Captain, N. Y. vols.	Captain, 18th Separate Company, Feb. 2, 1880.....	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Willis F. Bentley, Jan. 29, 1884.....	.....	First Lieutenant, 18th Separate Company, Jan. 29, 1884.....	N. Y.

INFANTRY — EIGHTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John H. Leonard, April 30, 1879.....	Private, Company A, 2d N. Y. vet. cav., Aug. 29, 1863; Corporal, Feb. 1865; discharged, Nov. 8, 1865.	Private, 18th Separate Company, Jan. 21, 1879; Second Lieutenant, April 30, 1879.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon.</i> John F. Moorehead, Feb. 12, 1884.....	.....	Assistant Surgeon, 18th Separate Company, Feb. 12, 1884....	N. Y.
NINETEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.			
Fifth Brigade, Third Division.			
Armory, 278 to 282 Main street, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county.			
<i>Captain.</i> William Haubennestel, Nov. 12, 1866; Brevet Major, Feb. 2, 1876.....	Second Lieutenant, Company D, 21st N. G. S. N. Y., in U. S. service for thirty days, June 22 to Aug. 6, 1863.	Private, Company D, 21st Regt., May 2, 1860; Sergeant, July 2, 1861; First Sergeant, July 3, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 3, 1862; First Lieutenant, April 2, 1866; Captain, Nov. 12, 1866.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Louis P. Haubennestel, Aug. 6, 1873.....	.....	Private, Company D, 21st Regt., June 26, 1862; Corporal, July, 1863; Sergeant, July 5, 1865; First Sergeant, July 11, 1866; 2d Lieut., Aug. 9, 1871; First Lieut., Aug. 6, 1873.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Martin L. Beutell, Jan. 2, 1878.....	Private, 58th N. Y. vols., Sept. 1, 1861; Corporal, Oct. 1, 1864; honorably discharged Oct. 1, 1865.	Private, Company D, 21st Regt., June 3, 1867; Sergeant, July 6, 1870; First Sergeant, July 3, 1872; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 2, 1878.	N. J.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> John P. Wilson, Sept. 20, 1883.....	.....	Private, Company I, 27th Regt., Aug. 20, 1861; Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1861; discharged for disability in 1863; Assistant Surgeon, 19th Separate Company, Sept. 20, 1883.	N. Y.

TWENTIETH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Seventh Brigade, Fourth Division.

Armory at Binghamton, Broome county.

<i>Captain.</i> Hiram C. Rogers, May 27, 1884.....	Captain, 27th N. Y. vols., May 21, 1861; March, 1862, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. vols.; Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, July 4, 1862; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, Nov. 1862; resigned Jan. 31, 1865; Brevet Brig.-Gen'l U. S. vols., March 13, 1865.	Captain, 20th Separate Company, May 27, 1884.....	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles F. Tupper, May 24, 1883.....	.....	Private, 20th Separate Company, March 11, 1878; Corporal, Aug. 14, 1879; Sergeant, July 28, 1881; honorably disch'd, Apr. 9, 1883; Private, Apr. 13, 1883; 1st Lieut., May 24, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frank D. Lyon, July 2, 1883.....	.....	Adjutant, 44th Regt., March 21, 1877; disbanded Dec. 8, 1877; Second Lieutenant, 20th Separate Co., July 2, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> Daniel S. Burr, May 31, 1883.....	.....	Surgeon, 28th Brigade, Oct. 15, 1875; discharged Dec. 8, 1877; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, 20th Separate Company, May 31, 1883.	N. Y.

TWENTY-FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.

Fifth Brigade, Third Division.

State armory on River, between Congress and Ferry streets, Troy.

<i>Captain.</i> Samuel Foster, October 13, 1884.....	.....	First Lieutenant, Co. G, 92d Regt., Aug., 1863; resigned Sept., 1867; Private, Ninth Separate Company, Feb. 7, 1877; First Lieutenant, Twenty-First Separate Company, July 10, 1878; Captain, Oct. 13, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Lawrence Buckley, February 13, 1885.....	.....	Private, Co. E, 24th Regt., Sept., 1865 to 1868; Color-Sergeant; disbanded 1875; Private, Twenty-first Separate Company, May 11, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1881; resigned July 7, 1884; First Lieutenant, Feb. 13, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Merrill M. Dunsbaugh, October 13, 1884.....	.....	Private, Twenty-first Separate Company, March 1, 1877; Corporal, Oct., 1879; First Sergeant, Sept., 1881; disch'd Feb. 21, 1883; Private, March 1, 1883; First Sergeant, April 16, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 13, 1884.	N. Y.

INFANTRY.
TWENTY-SECOND SEPARATE COMPANY.
Sixth Brigade, Third Division.
Armory at Town Hall, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> Robert C. McEwen, May 28, 1883.....	Assistant Surgeon, 17th Connecticut vols., Aug. 16, 1862; resigned Sept. 30, 1863.	Captain, Twenty-second Separate Company, May 28, 1883....	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Arthur Louis Hall, January 26, 1885 .....	.....	Second Lieutenant, Twenty-second Separate Company, May 28, 1883; First Lieutenant, January 26, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Waldo L. Rich, April 20, 1885.....	.....	Private, Twenty-second Separate Company, Nov. 25, 1884; Corporal, Jan. 24, 1885; Second Lieutenant, April 20, 1885.	N. Y.

TWENTY-THIRD SEPARATE COMPANY.
Fifth Brigade, Third Division.
Armory in rear of Court-house at Hudson, Columbia county.

<i>Captain.</i> William R. Elting, June 20, 1882.....	Private, Co. I, 11th Illinois vols., April 23, 1861, three months; honorably discharged July 25, 1861; Private, 1st Indep. Battery, Illinois vol. artillery, Nov. 12, 1861; First Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1861; Second Lieutenant, March 26, 1862; First Lieutenant, September 17, 1862; Captain, Dec. 8, 1864; honorably discharged, Aug. 14, 1865.	First Lieutenant, 23d Separate Company, May 18, 1878; Captain, March 1, 1879; resigned Nov. 17, 1880; Captain, June 20, 1882.	Y.
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<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Reuben Reynolds, December 14, 1880	Private, Co. A, 128th N. Y. vols., Aug. 2, 1862; Corporal, Aug. 10, 1862; Sergeant, Feb. 10, 1863; discharged Aug. 30, 1863; First Lieutenant, Co. A, 19th Regt., Corps D'Afrique (later 90th Regt., U. S. colored troops), Sept. 19, 1863; discharged Sept. 20, 1864.	Sergeant, 23d Separate Company, May 24, 1878; First Sergeant, Dec. 16, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 4, 1879; First Lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1880.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Alex. R. Benson, January 8, 1884.....	.....	Private, 23d Separate Company, May 24, 1878; Sergeant, Aug. 6, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 8, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon—First Lieutenant.</i> Crawford E. Fritts, April 23, 1883.....	.....	Private, 23d Separate Company, May 24, 1878; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, April 23, 1883.	N. Y.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Sixth Brigade, Third Division.

State armory at Utica, Oneida county.

<i>Captain.</i> Joseph H. Gerner, May 12, 1885.....	.....	Captain, 24th Separate Company, May 12, 1885.....	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> John M. Tillinghast, June 26, 1884.....	.....	Private, Co. B, 26th Batt. (24th Separate Company), April 4, 1879; First Sergeant, April 28, 1883; First Lieutenant, June 26, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> .....	.....	.....	....

TWENTY-FIFTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Seventh Brigade, Fourth Division.

Armory, corner Main and Niagara streets, Canandaigua, Ontario county.

<i>Captain.</i> John Raines, July 5, 1878.....	Corporal, 85th N. Y. vols., Oct. 29, 1861; resigned July 4, 1863.	Captain, 25th Separate Company, July 5, 1878.....	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles H. Paddock, July 5, 1878.....	.....	.....	N. Y.

INFANTRY — TWENTY-FIFTH SEPARATE COMPANY — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Jerome C. Fredenburg, Dec. 17, 1884.....	Private, 25th Separate Company, July 18, 1878; Corporal, February 12, 1879; Sergeant, August 22, 1881; First Sergeant, May 10, 1884; Second Lieutenant, December 17, 1884. Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty with 25th Separate Company, February 28, 1885.	Mich.
<i>First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon.</i> Albert L. Beahan, Feb. 21, 1885.....

TWENTY-SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Seventh Brigade, Fourth Division.

Armory in the Academy of Music, at corner Baldwin and Carroll streets, Elmira, Chemung county.

<i>Captain.</i> Eugene Root, April 9, 1877.....	Private, Company B, 1st N. Y. vet. cav. vols., Sept. 8, 1863; honorably discharged, July 20, 1865.	Private, Company A, 110th Battalion, April 21, 1874; First Lieutenant, April 21, 1874; Captain, April 9, 1877; Supernumerary (then Captain, 28th Separate Company), Dec. 17, 1881; placed on active duty, April 4, 1883, as Captain, 26th Separate Company.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> William H. Gornee, March 10, 1880	Private, Company F, 14th U. S. infantry, Oct. 10, 1861, to June 20, '62; Private, Company C, 141st N. Y. vols., Aug. 20, 1862; honorably discharged, June 8, 1865.	Private, Company A, 110th Battalion, April 21, 1874; Corporal, Nov. 3, 1874; Sergeant, April 4, 1877; First Sergeant, Sept. 12, 1877; First Lieutenant, 28th Separate Company, March 10, 1880; Supernumerary, Dec. 17, 1881; placed on active duty, April 4, 1882, as First Lieutenant, 26th Sep. Co. Private, Company A, 110th Battalion, Sept. 16, 1874; Corporal, 28th Separate Company, ; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1881; Supernumerary, Dec. 17, 1881; placed on active duty, April 4, 1883, as Second Lieutenant, 26th Separate Company.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George Crispin, November 30, 1881.....	.....	Private, Company A, 110th Battalion, Sept. 16, 1874; Corporal, 28th Separate Company, ; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1881; Supernumerary, Dec. 17, 1881; placed on active duty, April 4, 1883, as Second Lieutenant, 26th Separate Company.	Eng.
<i>First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon.</i> Myron S. Watkins, Sept. 10, 1883.....	.....	First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, 26th Separate Company, Sept. 10, 1883.	N. Y.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Sixth Brigade, Third Division.

Armory on Webster street, Malone, Franklin county.

<i>Captain.</i> William H. Barney, May 8, 1884.....	Private, Company D, 98th N. Y. vols., Oct. 10, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1861; First Lieutenant, Aug. 7, 1862; Captain, May 8, 1862; hon- orably discharged, June 2, 1863.	Private, 27th Separate Company, July 25, 1878; Second Lieutenant, August 6, 1878; First Lieutenant, Nov. 9, 1881; Captain, May 8, 1884.	Vt.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frederick D. Kilburn, May 8, 1884.....	.....	Private, 27th Separate Company, July 20, 1878; First Ser- geant, Sept. 16, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 11, 1882; First Lieutenant, May 8, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> William H. Plumb, May 8, 1884.....	.....	Second Lieutenant, May 8, 1884.....	N. Y.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Sixth Brigade, Third Division.

State armory at Utica, Oneida county.

<i>Captain.</i> Joseph H. Remmer, June 3, 1873.....	.....	Private, Company B, 26th Regt., Sept. 2, 1868; Sergeant, Sept. 2, 1868; transferred to Company C, March 10, 1873; Captain, Company C, 26th Battalion, June 3, 1873.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Charles F. Clark, May 29, 1876.....	.....	Private, Company C, 26th Battalion, June 3, 1873; Sergeant in January, 1874; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 8, 1875; First Lieutenant, May 29, 1876.	Eng.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Alfred T. Rycraft, July 28, 1884.....	.....	Private, 28th Separate Company, April 2, 1883; Second Lieutenant, July 28, 1884.	Eng.

INFANTRY.

TWENTY-NINTH SEPARATE COMPANY.
Seventh Brigade, Fourth Division.
State armory at Oswego, Oswego county.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>Captain.</i> Hugh H. Herron, March 1, 1877.....	Private, 24th N. Y. vols., April 19, 1861; discharged as Sergeant, June 2, 1863.	Private, Company R, 48th Regt., Aug. 5, 1859; dropped by entry in vol. service, April 19, 1861; Private, Company A, 48th Regt., Dec. 15, 1863; First Sergeant, Feb. 7, 1864; Captain, March 1, 1877. Private, 29th Separate Company, June 23, 1884; First Lieutenant, 29th Separate Company, September 22, 1885.	Ire.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Louis N. Post, September 22, 1885.....	.....		N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Pardon T. Perkins, March 3, 1884.....	.....	Private, Company A, 48th Regt. (now 29th Separate Company), April 2, 1876; Quartermaster Sergeant, August 12, 1882; Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1884.	R. I.
<i>First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon.</i> Dillon F. Acker, February 14, 1884.....	.....	

THIRTIETH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Seventh Brigade, Fourth Division.

Armory on Carroll, between Lake and Baldwin streets, Elmira, Chemung county.

<i>Captain.</i> Roscius Morse, February 5, 1885.....	.....	Private, 30th Separate Company, Oct. 1, 1874; Corporal, Oct. 1, 1874; Sergeant, Mar. 3, 1876; Captain, Feb. 5, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Benjamin F. Prall, February 5, 1885.....	.....	Private, 30th Separate Company, Aug. 21, 1877; Corporal, June 8, 1878; Sergeant, Aug. 26, 1880; First Lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Robert J. Knox, February 5, 1885.....	.....	Private, 30th Separate Company, June 20, 1882; Corporal, Feb. 23, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1885.	N. Y.

THIRTY-FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.

Sixth Brigade, Third Division.

Armory on Otsego street, Mohawk, Herkimer county.

<i>Captain.</i> Andrew J. Budlong, May 20, 1884.....	.....	.....
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Delevan J. LeRoy, May 20, 1884 .....	.....	.....
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> James M. Bellinger, December 6, 1880 .....	.....	Private, 31st Separate Company, March 8, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 6, 1880. N. Y.

THIRTY-SECOND SEPARATE COMPANY.

Organized March 20, 1885; S. O. No. 23, A. G. O.

Fifth Brigade, Third Division.

Located at Hoosick Falls.

<i>Captain.</i> Charles W. Eddy, March 20, 1885.....	.....	Captain, March 20, 1885..... N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frank L. Stevens, March 20, 1885.....	.....	First Lieutenant, March 20, 1885..... N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George H. Walden, March 20, 1885 .....	.....	Second Lieutenant, March 20, 1885..... Mass.

INFANTRY.

THIRTY-THIRD SEPARATE COMPANY.

Sixth Brigade, Third Division.

Armory on Delaware street, at Walton, Delaware county.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
Matthew W. Marvin, May 20, 1879..... <i>Captain.</i>	First Lieutenant, Co. B, 144th N. Y. vols., Sept. 1, 1862; Captain, March 3, 1863; honorably discharged June 25, 1865.	Adjutant, 100th Regt., July 1, 1866; Major, July 20, 1867; Supernumerary, June 5, 1868; Captain, 33d Separate Company, May 20, 1879.	N. Y.
Harvey B. Moremus, May 20, 1879. <i>First Lieutenant.</i>	Private, Co. E, 3d N. Y. vol. cavalry, Aug. 22, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran in the field Jan. 4, 1864; Corporal, Sept. 8, 1864; Sergeant, Sept. 13, 1864; honorably discharged July 12, 1865.	First Lieutenant, 33d Separate Company, May 20, 1879.. ...	N. Y.
George C. Robinson, May 20, 1879..... <i>Second Lieutenant.</i>	Private, Co. D, 72d Regt., N. Y. vols., April, 1861; Corporal, May, 1863; Sergeant, June, 1863; First Sergeant, Dec., 1863; re-enlisted as a veteran in the field Dec. 24, 1863; transferred to Co. A, 120th N. Y. vols., June 1864, as Sergeant; honorably discharged Oct., 1864, as Supernumerary N. C. O.	Second Lieutenant, 33d Separate Company, May 20, 1879 ...	N. Y.

THIRTY-FOURTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Seventh Brigade, Fourth Division.

Armory on Union alley near Seneca street, at Geneva, Ontario county.

<i>Captain.</i> William Wilson, October 6, 1884.....	.....	Private, 34th Separate Company, Jan. 21, 1880; First Lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1882; Captain, Oct. 6, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George C. Schell, November 7, 1884.....	.....	Private, 34th Separate Company, Jan. 21, 1880; First Lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1884.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edward T. Siglar, February 23, 1882.....	.....	Private, 34th Separate Company, Jan. 21, 1880. Second Lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1882.	N. Y.

THIRTY-FIFTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Eighth Brigade, Fourth Division.

Armory at Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence county.

(Organized Nov. 9, 1885, S. O. No. 99, A. G. O.)			
<i>Captain.</i> William L. Best, November 9, 1885	Second Lieut. 16th N. Y. vols., May 7, 1861; First Lieut., Sept. 13, '62; Cap., Oct. 21, 1862; disch'd May 22, 1863.	Captain, 35th Separate Company, November 9, 1885	Ire.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Henry Holland, November 9, 1885.....	.....	First Lieutenant, 35th Separate Company, November 9, 1885.	N. Y.

THIRTY-SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Sixth Brigade, Third Division.

Armory on Park at junction of State and Albany streets, Schenectady county.

<i>Captain.</i> Austin A. Yates, June 12, 1880.....	Captain, Co. H, 134th N. Y. vols., Sept. 22, 1862; honorably discharged June 9, 1863; Captain, Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 18, 1863; mustered out Aug. 6, 1866; Brevet Major, U. S. vols.	Captain, 36th Separate Company, June 12, 1880.....	N. Y.
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INFANTRY — THIRTY-SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY — (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> James F. White, November 8, 1883	Private, Co. A, 192d N. Y. vols., Feb. 15, 1865; discharged Aug. 13, 1865; Private, Co. E, 4th U. S. cavalry, Sept. 26, 1872; Sergeant; discharged Sept., 1877.	Private, 36th Separate Company, May 31, 1880; Sergeant, June 12, 1880; First Sergeant; Second Lieutenant, June 15, 1881; First Lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> James R. Reagles, December 18, 1883	Assistant Surgeon, 62d N. Y. vols., April 16, 1864; mustered out Aug. 30, 1865; A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A., 1866.	Second Lieutenant, 36th Separate Company, Dec. 18, 1883...	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon.</i> William T. Clute, December 31, 1883 .....	..	Assistant Surgeon, 36th Separate Company, Dec. 31, 1883....	N. Y.

THIRTY-SEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Sixth Brigade, Third Division.

Armory on Park, at junction of State and Albany streets, Schenectady.

<i>Captain.</i> George W. Marlette, December 27, 1883	Private, Co. E, 18th N. Y. vols., Aug. 22, 1861; honorably discharged May 28, 1863.	Captain, 83d Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., Dec. 28, 1867; Major, May 27, 1871; Supernumerary, 1873; Captain, 37th Separate Co., Dec. 27, 1883.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Thomas Gregg, March 15, 1882 .....	.....	Second Lieutenant, 37th Separate Company, June 12, 1880; First Lieutenant, March 15, 1882.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> James H. Vedder, July 29, 1882 .....	.....	First Sergeant, 37th Separate Company, June 12, 1880; Second Lieutenant, July 29, 1882.	N. Y.

THIRTY-EIGHTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Seventh Brigade, Fourth Division.

State armory at Oswego, Oswego county.

.....
<i>Captain.</i>					
.....
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
Frank J. Stearns, July 25, 1884.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Private, Company F, 48th Regt., now 38th Separate Company, Jan. 7, 1878; Sergeant, June 22, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 26, 1884; First Lieutenant, July 25, 1884.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
John R. Pierce, Sep. 16, 1884.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Private, Company A, 48th Regt., Sept. 5, 1867; discharged May 7, 1878; Private, Company F, 48th Regt., Sept. 18, 1878; 38th Separate Company, Aug. 10, 1882; discharged Feb. 14, 1884; Second Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1884.

N. Y.

N. Y.

THIRTY-NINTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Seventh Brigade, Fourth Division.

State armory at Watertown, Jefferson county.

.....
<i>Captain.</i>					
James R. Miller, Feb. 24, 1885.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Captain Company C, 35th Battalion, April 15, 1875; disch'd May 12, 1881; Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Battalion, July 5, 1881; Supernumerary, 1881; Captain, 39th Separate Company, Feb. 24, 1885.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>					
William W. Scott, Feb. 24, 1885.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Private, Company C, 35th Battalion, April 19, 1875; Quartermaster-Sergeant, ; Second Lieutenant, July 27, 1878; First Lieutenant, May 31, 1881; resigned, Sept. 27, 1884; First Lieutenant, Feb. 24, 1885.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>					
Thomas F. Kearns, May 31, 1881.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Private, Company C, 35th Battalion, Oct. 4, 1875; Sergeant, Feb. 14, 1877; First Sergeant, May 26, 1880; Second Lieutenant, May 31, 1881.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i>					
Mason L. Smith, October 23, 1883.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Private, 39th Separate Company, March 7, 1882; First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Oct. 23, 1883.

Scot.

N. Y.

Can.

N. Y.

INFANTRY.
FORTIETH SEPARATE COMPANY.
Seventh Brigade, Fourth Division.
State armory at Syracuse, Onondaga county.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.	
Rhesa Griffin, May 14, 1885..... <i>Captain.</i>	Private, Company D, 3d N. Y. vols., May 14, 1861; Corporal, May 14, 1861; Sergeant, Aug. 31, 1861; honorably discharged June, 1863.	Private, Company D, 51st Regt., N. Y. S. militia, Dec., 1859, to May 14, 1861; Sergeant Major, 2d Battalion, cavalry, N. G. S. N. Y., Aug. 1, 1870; Adjutant, Dec. 23, 1870; Supernumerary, March 6, 1872; Commissary of Subsistence, 24th Brigade, May 24, 1872; commission expired July 29, 1872; Adjutant, 51st Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., March 1, 1873; Captain, Company I, Jan. 19, 1874; Major, Aug. 26, 1874; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 19, 1876; resigned Oct. 28, 1878; Adjutant, 51st Regt., Oct. 28, 1878; Brevet Lieutenant-Col., Feb. 26, 1879; discharged Dec. 24, 1881; First Lieutenant, 40th Separate Company, May 26, 1884; Capt'n, May 14, '85.	N. Y.
Mark J. Blakeley, September 24, 1885..... <i>First Lieutenant.</i>	Private, Company E, 28th N. Y. vols., 1861; discharged June 2, 1862; Private, Company G, 97th N. Y. vols., Sept. 25, 1863; Principal Musician, April 25, 1865; discharged July 18, 1865.	Private, Company A, 29th Regt., Nov., 1870; transferred to 44th Battalion, 1874; First Lieutenant Company C, Aug. 24, 1876; resigned May 23, 1877; Private, Company D, 51st Regt., Dec., 1877; Second Lieutenant, March 5, 1878; First Lieutenant, June 7, 1878; resigned, Aug., 1878; Ordnance Sergeant, 51st Regt., Sept. 1878; Private, Company B, 51st Regt., Dec. 19, 1879; Company Quartermaster Sergeant, same date; discharged, April, 1882; Private, 41st Separate Company, Nov., 1882; First Sergeant, same date; disch'd, Jan. 22, 1885; First Lieut., 40th Separate Co., Sept. 24, 1885. Private, Company I, 51st Regt., Jan. 24, 1873; First Serg't, Jan. 30, 1874; Second Lieut., Jan. 16, 1875; First Lieut., March 27, 1878; Captain, Dec. 6, 1878; Supernumerary, Jan. 2, 1879; Second Lieut., 40th Sep. Co., May 26, 1884. First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, 40th Separate Company, May 12, 1883.	N. Y.
George F. Chatterton, May 26, 1884..... <i>Second Lieutenant.</i>	.....	.....
Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant. Adelbert D. Head, May 12, 1883	Private, 1st N. Y. vol. eng., July 1, 1861; discharged Nov. 4, 1864.		

FORTY-FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.
 Seventh Brigade, Fourth Division.
State armory at Syracuse, Onondaga county.

<i>Captain.</i> Welcome B. Randall, February 17, 1882.....	.....	Adjutant, 51st Regt., March 30, 1874; Captain, Company D, 51st Regt., Jan. 15, 1878; discharged Nov. 9, 1881; Capt'n, 41st Separate Company, Feb. 17, 1882.	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George B. Wood, October 6, 1885.....	.....	Private, Company G, 51st Regt., Oct. 16, 1877; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 18, 1878; First Lieutenant, August 26, 1878; Supernumerary, Dec. 17, 1881; First Lieutenant, 41st Separate Company, Jan. 12, 1883; resigned March 27, 1885; First Lieutenant, Oct. 6, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Alexander E. Oberlander, April 9, 1885.....	.....	Private, 41st Separate Company, March 13, 1883; Second Lieutenant, April 9, 1885.	N. Y.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — First Lieutenant.</i> David M. Totman, April 27, 1883.....	.....	Private, Company D, 51st Regt., Sept. 7, 1877; Corporal, Sept. 21, 1877; Sergeant, June, 1881; Assistant Surgeon, 41st Separate Company, April 27, 1883.	N. Y.

FORTY-SECOND SEPARATE COMPANY.
 Organized November 9, 1885; S. O. No. 100, A. G. O.
 Sixth Brigade, Third Division.
Armory, Niagara Falls, Niagara county.

<i>Captain.</i> Charles B. Gaskill, Nov. 9, 1885.....	Private, 44th N. Y. vols., Oct. 1861; 2d Lieut., Dec. 23, 1861; 1st Lieut., May 14, 1862; resig'd Dec. 18, 1862; Capt., 78th U. S. C. T., 1863; Major, 81st U. S. C. T., April 1, 1864; Lieut.-Col. and Col.; resig'd Dec. 31, 1865; Capt., 40th U. S. infantry, July 28, 1866; transf. to 25th U. S. infantry, April 20, 1869; resigned Dec. 1, 1870; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.	Captain, 42d Separate Company, November 9, 1885	N. Y.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Lauren W. Pettibone, Nov. 9, 1885.....	.....	First Lieutenant, 42d Separate Company, Nov. 9, 1885	N. Y.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Mighells B. Butler, Nov. 9, 1885.....	.....	Second Lieutenant, 42d Separate Company, Nov. 9, 1885.....	N. Y.

RETIRED AND SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS, N. G. S. N. Y.
Supernumerary and Retired Officers failing to report annually to the Adjutant-General are dropped from the register.

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	RETIRED OR RENDERED SUPERNUMERARY.		Residence.
	From which Organization.	When.	
<i>Major-Generals.</i>			
Brinker, Henry, May 5, 1875.....	Sixth Division.....	December 6, 1880	Rochester.
James W. Husted, March 26, 1873.....	Fifth Division.....	December 17, 1881	Peekskill.
<i>Brigadier-General.</i>			
Sullivan, T., July 29, 1872.....	Sixth Brigade, 6th Division.....	December 17, 1881	Oswego.
<i>Colonels.</i>			
Austen, David E., July 13, 1877.....	Thirteenth Regiment.....	December 3, 1883	Brooklyn.
Bridge, Charles E., Jan. 1, 1883.....	Assistant Quartermaster-General.....	December 29, 1885	Brooklyn.
Chapman, Henry T., Jr., Dec. 28, 1868.....	Aide-de-Camp, 2d Division.....	November 15, 1884	Brooklyn.
Depew, Chauncey M., July 7, 1873.....	Judge Advocate, 5th Division.....	December 17, 1881	Peekskill.
Houghton, Calvin V., August 16, 1880.....	Forty-eighth Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	Oswego.
Lamont, Daniel S., Jan. 1, 1883.....	Military Secretary.....	January 5, 1885	Washington, D. C.
Lindley, Alfred F., March 9, 1876.....	Twenty-first Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	Poughkeepsie.
Mullen, Joseph, Nov. 16, 1874.....	Inspector, 4th Division.....	August 23, 1878	Watertown.
Reichert, Louis P., May 6, 1878.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.....	March 9, 1883	Buffalo.
Rice, William G., Feb. 17, 1875.....	Assistant paymaster-General.....	March 2, 1885	Albany.
Rockwood, Ebenezer Arthur, April 22, 1881.....	Assistant Adjutant-General, 4th Division.....	August 19, 1884	Buffalo.
Van Brackle, C. H., Jan. 10, 1877.....	Assistant Adjutant-General, 4th Division.....	July 25, 1878	Watertown.
Van Wyck, William E., Aug. 5, 1875.....	Assistant Adj't-Gen'l, 2d Brig., Sup'y Officer.....	September 6, 1880	New York.
Vose, Richard, Sept. 11, 1872.....	Seventy-first Regiment.....	December 19, 1884	New York.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>			
Burton, Wingfield G., Jan. 12, 1880.....	Assistant in Ordnance Department.....	December 19, 1885	Oswego.
Cook, Edward A., November 27, 1872.....	Assistant Adj't-General, 6th Brig., 6th Div..	December 17, 1881	Mt. Vernon.
Cooley, Alfred, October 9, 1874.....	Sixteenth Battalion ..	December 17, 1881	Oswego.
Cropsey, Athelbert, August 16, 1880.....	Forty-eighth Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	Newburgh.
Hayt, Edward D. (Brevet Colonel), August 27, 1878.....	Seventeenth Battalion.....	December 17, 1881	Yonkers.
Huss, Henry, May 18, 1880	Ordnance Officer, 5th Division.....	December 17, 1881	Brooklyn.
Keep, J. Lester (Brevet Colonel), March 12, 1883.....	Surgeon, 2d Division.....	November 19, 1884	

King, William H., August 5, 1875.....	Sixth Regiment.....	September 6, 1880	Albany.
Krank, George, August 15, 1877	Twenty-fifth Regiment.....	February 12, 1881	Albany.
Mather, Andrew E., January 1, 1880.....	Assistant Adjutant-General, 5th Brigade.....	July 14, 1883	Albany.
Overton, William B., May 26, 1880.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 2d Division.....	November 22, 1884	Brooklyn.
Phillips, Lewis F., April 28, 1877.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 4th Division.....	July 25, 1878	Watertown.
Schoeffel, Francis A., April 20, 1877.....	Assistant Adj't-Gen'l, 12th Brig., 7th Div....	November 24, 1880	Rochester.
Storey, J. Henry, March 15, 1880.....	Inspector, 2d Division.....	November 19, 1884	Brooklyn.
Van Keuren, John A., February 11, 1875.....	Assistant Adj't-Gen'l, 8th Brig., 5th Div.....	December 17, 1881	Poughkeepsie.
Webber, Abraham, L., December 10, 1879.....	Fifth Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	New York city.
Williamson, David B. (Brevet Colonel), April 24, 1882	Assistant Adj't-Gen'l 2d Brig., 1st Div.....	May 5, 1883	New York city.
Wray, A. H., June 4, 1877.....	Ordnance Officer, 4th Division.....	July 9, 1878	Watertown.
<i>Majors.</i>			
Burton, John E., May 21, 1880.....	Tenth Regiment.....	February 17, 1881	Albany.
Clarke, H. Wadsworth, October 28, 1879	Fifty-first Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	Syracuse.
Coburn, John W., March 18, 1876.....	Twenty-seventh Regiment.....	November 22, 1878	New York city.
Drake, Henry E., June 26, 1877.....	On duty with 7th Brigade as I. R. P.....	March 14, 1885	Elmira.
Earle, Eugene M., May 6, 1875.....	Engineer, 2d Brigade, 1st Division.....	September 6, 1880	New York city.
Elsworth, Edward, March 24, 1875.....	Judge-Advocate, 8th Brigade, 5th Division..	December 17, 1881	Poughkeepsie.
Farrar, Elbert O., February 2, 1878.....	Judge-Advocate, 7th Brigade.....	February 18, 1885	Syracuse.
Gedney, Frederick G., January 17, 1881.....	Fifth Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	New York city.
Handy, Isaac F. (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), June 17, 1871.....	Aid-de-Camp, 3d Division.....	July 11, 1881	Troy.
Ives, Hugh M., November 3, 1876.....	Surgeon, 16th Battalion	December 17, 1881	Oneonta.
Koch, Joseph, October 27, 1879.....	Judge-Advocate, 2d Brigade, 1st Division....	September 6, 1880	New York city.
Luckey, R. Livingston (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Sept. 8, 1875.....	Inspector, 7th Brigade, 5th Division.....	December 17, 1881	New York city.
Messemer, M. J. B., July 11, 1877.....	Surgeon, 5th Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	New York city.
Morse, G. Livingston, July 5, 1879.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 7th Brig., 5th Div.	December 17, 1881	New York city.
Powell, Seneca D., March 10, 1875.....	Surgeon, 2d Brigade, 1st Division.....	September 6, 1880	New York city.
Rossiter, Walter K., April 11, 1881.....	Aid-de-Camp, 2d Division	November 19, 1884	Brooklyn.
Scott, David, March 3, 1877.....	Inspector, 2d Brigade, 1st Division.....	September 6, 1880	New York city.
Theall, John H., December 7, 1875.....	Fiftieth Battalion.....	November 22, 1878	Enfield Center.
<i>Captains.</i>			
Adrianee, J. Reynolds, February 11, 1875.....	Aid-de-Camp, 8th Brigade, 5th Division.....	December 17, 1881	Poughkeepsie.
Allen, Flavius J., October 10, 1877.....	Aid-de-Camp, 2d Brigade, 1st Division	November 24, 1880	New York city.
Anhalt, Abraham, July 21, 1881.....	Fifth Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	New York city.
Belknap, Abel W. (Brevet Major), November 6, 1873.....	Seventy-first Regiment.....	December 19, 1884	New York city.
Bissell, Henry F., February 25, 1878	Battery "D"	December 17, 1881	Poughkeepsie.
Boshart, William F., June 7, 1875.....	Twenty-first Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	Poughkeepsie.
Brady, James M., December 27, 1871.....	Twelfth Regiment.....	January 12, 1876	New York city.
Callahan, John J., Jr., November 18, 1879.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.....	January 24, 1883	Buffalo.
Cushing, William (Brevet Major), October 29, 1869.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.....	December 6, 1884	New York city.
Decker Maurice, S., January 21, 1880.....	Thirty-second Separate Company.....	May 27, 1884	Wellsburg.

RETIRED AND SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS, N. G. S. N. Y. (Continued).

NAME, GRADE AND DATE OF RANK.	RETIRED OR RENDERED SUPERNUMERARY.		Residence.
	From which Organization.	When.	
<i>Captains—(Continued).</i>			
Deigel, Jacob, April 3, 1877.....	Fifth Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	New York city.
Diehl, George, October 14, 1879.....	Eleventh Regiment.....	September 8, 1885	New York city.
Dorn, George W., November 7, 1879.....	Troop "F".....	December 28, 1880	Albany.
Ebler, Max, February 11, 1879.....	Fifth Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	New York city.
Floesser, George A., November 29, 1880.....	Tenth Battalion, Sup'y Officer, 25th Regt.....	May 28, 1884	Albany.
Gardner, Henry J., October 31, 1881.....	Aid-de-Camp, 6th Brigade, 6th Division.....	December 17, 1881	Oswego.
Hacker, Adam, April 1, 1880.....	Twenty-fifth Regiment.....	February 12, 1881	Albany.
Hall, Albert C., October 10, 1877.....	Quartermaster, 2d Brigade, 1st Division.....	September 6, 1880	New York city.
Haubennestel, Henry, July 5, 1877.....	Twenty-first Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	Poughkeepsie.
Held, George, October 25, 1867.....	Tenth Battalion, Sup'y Officer, 25th Regt.....	May 28, 1884	Albany.
Hornbostel, Andrew, March 2, 1881.....	Fifth Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	New York city.
Jones, Abram, March 18, 1874.....	Sixteenth Battalion.....	December 17, 1881	Sing Sing.
Knapp, Henry J., June 4, 1878.....	Fifty-first Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	Fayetteville.
Lambert, Frederick, October 2, 1871.....	Twenty-seventh Regiment.....	November 22, 1878	New York city.
L'Hommedieu, R. W. January 20, 1866.....	Sixteenth Regiment.....	June 5, 1869	Brooklyn.
McAndrews, John H., June 25, 1879.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	Buffalo.
Milbank, William E., July 13, 1880.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 10th Battalion.....	October 13, 1883	Albany.
Morgan, George Jr., December 13, 1870.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	Buffalo.
Muldoon, John, July 17, 1872.....	Fifty-first Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	Syracuse.
Porter, Joseph H., September 2, 1875.....	Twenty-seventh Regiment.....	November 22, 1878	New York city.
Scott, George, September 25, 1884.....	Assistant Surgeon, 71st Regiment.....	March 27, 1885	New York, city.
Stierly, Robert S., December 12, 1876.....	Battalion of Artillery.....	September 4, 1880	Rochester.
Tallman, John C. C., January 22, 1872.....	Ninth Regiment.....	February 29, 1884	777 Sixth avenue, New York city.
Webb, William E., October 10, 1877.....	Ordnance Officer, 2d Brigade, 1st Division.....	September 6, 1880	New York city.
Williams, Alfred H. (Brevet Major), December 6, 1873.....	Twenty-third Regiment.....	February 25, 1885	Brooklyn.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>			
Adams, Edward J., April 22, 1879.....	Twenty-fifth Regiment.....	February 12, 1881	Albany.
Berens, George G., July 23, 1882.....	Thirty-second Separate Company.....	May 27, 1884	Wellsburg.
Britton, Reuben A. (Brevet Captain), March 29, 1879.....	Quartermaster, 9th Regiment.....	December 7, 1885	New York city.
Cavana, Martin, December 17, 1881.....	Thirty-fifth Separate Company.....	February 20, 1882	Oneida.

DeLacey, William L., April 5, 1878.	Battery "D"	December 17, 1881	Poughkeepsie.
Dunscomb, John A., December 1, 1877	Adjutant, 16th Battalion	December 17, 1881	Sing Sing.
Ernst, Louis J., April 12, 1878	Quartermaster, 54th Regiment	December 10, 1880	Rochester.
Fitchner, David E., July 1, 1879.	Battalion of Artillery.....	September 4, 1880	Rochester.
Girvin, Thomas, Jr., June 11, 1869.	Seventy-first Regiment.....	July 17, 1875	Carthage.
Glor, Hippolyte P., August 15, 1878.	Fifth Regiment	December 17, 1881	New York city.
Graue, August, M., December 12, 1876	Fifteenth Battalion.....	October 18, 1880	Brooklyn.
Holley, Patrick H., April 23, 1879.	Tenth Regiment.....	February 17, 1881	Albany.
Homan, August C., February 29, 1876.	Fifth Regiment	December 17, 1881	New York city.
Loepper, C. O. H. (Brevet Captain), February 29, 1868.	Adjutant, 25th Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	Albany.
Marckey, Thomas J., June 26, 1879	Twenty-fifth Regiment.....	February 12, 1881	Albany.
Manning, James H., March 15, 1878.	Commissary of Subsistence, 10th Battalion..	October 13, 1883	Albany.
Ryder, William W., April 4, 1878.	Sixteenth Battalion	December 17, 1881	Sing Sing.
Smith, Peter J., December 12, 1876.	Battery "I"	September 4, 1880	Rochester.
Windholz, Louis, September 26, 1878.	Commissary of Subsistence, 51st Regiment..	December 17, 1881	Syracuse.
Wyckoff, Albert T., May 8, 1872.	Seventh Regiment.....	February 18, 1884	Long Island city.
Wyman, Isaac L., May 3, 1880.	Commissary of Subsistence, 5th Regiment..	December 17, 1881	New York city.
Second Lieutenants.			
Heidel, Joseph, March 21, 1878.	Twenty-first Regiment.....	December 17, 1881	Poughkeepsie.
Merritt, Graham B., July 29, 1879.	Sixteenth Battalion	December 17, 1881	Sing Sing.
Murphy, Michael, August 23, 1880.	Twenty-fifth Regiment.....	February 12, 1881	Albany.
Paetzgen, Henry P., April 19, 1880.	Fifth Regiment	December 17, 1881	New York city.
Satterlee, Nelson R., December 17, 1879	Thirty-fifth Separate Company.....	February 20, 1882	Oneida.
Wright, Abner C., May 10, 1882.	Thirty-second Separate Company.....	May 27, 1884	Wellsburg.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

(GENERAL OFFICERS AND STAFF OF COMMANDER-IN CHIEF EXCEPTED.)

Number.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Colonels.</i>		
1	Emmons Clark, June 21, 1864.....	Seventh Regiment.
2	James Cavanaugh, November 29, 1867.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
3	Rodney C. Ward, June 25, 1868.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
4	Josiah Porter, October 11, 1869.....	Twenty-second Regiment
5	George D. Scott, October 18, 1869.....	Eighth Regiment.
6	Lee Chamberlain, November 5, 1869.....	Assist. Adjutant-General, 3d Division.
7	David M. Greene, October 6, 1873.....	Engineer, 3d Division.
8	Henry A. Gildersleeve, October 5, 1874....	Assist. Adjutant-General, 1st Division.
9	Carl Jussen, October 5, 1874.....	Inspector, 1st Division.
10	Mathew H. Burton, April 21, 1876.....	Surgeon, 3d Division.
11	S. Douglass Cornell, May 27, 1879.....	Supernumerary, on duty with 4th Div.
12	John S. McEwan, January 1, 1880.....	Assistant Adjutant-General S. N. Y.
13	Frederick Phisterer, January 1, 1880.....	Acting Assist. Adjutant-Gen'l S. N. Y.
14	Thomas S. Waud, April 28, 1881.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
15	Louis Finkelmeier, October 8, 1881.....	Thirty-second Regiment.
16	Joshua M. Varian, Jr., March 8, 1882.....	Assistant Chief of Ordinance.
17	William Seward, Jr., April 17, 1882.....	Ninth Regiment.
18	John Bodine, January 1, 1883.....	Assist. General Insp. of Rifle Practice.
19	Joseph G. Story, January 1, 1883.....	Assistant in Ordnance Department.
20	William M. Bloomer, April 10, 1883.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
21	Peter C. Doyle, July 21, 1883.....	Assist. Com'sary-Gen'l of Subsistence.
22	James H. Jones, December 12, 1883.....	Twelfth Regiment.
23	Pascal P. Beals, January 8, 1884.....	Assistant in Department Rifle Practice.
24	Thomas H. McGrath, February 7, 1884....	Assistant Inspector General.
25	Alfred C. Barnes, March 28, 1884.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
26	Edward F. Gaylor, July 2, 1884.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
27	William J. Denslow, November 24, 1884...	Assist. Adjutant-General, 2d Division.
28	Edwin A. McAlpine, January 12, 1885.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
29	Edward B. TenBroeck, March 21, 1885 ...	Assistant Paymaster-General.
30	Albert P. Stewart, June 1, 1885.....	Eleventh Regiment.
31	Edward H. Rounds, July 7, 1885.....	Assist. Adjutant-General, 4th Division.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>		
1	Benjamin R. Robson, Jr., March 23, 1870..	Assistant Adjutant-Gen'l, 6th Brigade.
2	Francis A. Schilling, December 14, 1870...	Eighth Regiment.
3	John Don, January 1, 1873.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 3d Division.
4	John T. Camp, December 22, 1873.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
5	Henry M. Alden, October 15, 1874.	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 3d Division.
6	John A. McDonald, April 28, 1876.....	Ordnance Officer, 3d Division.
7	E. Harrison Sanford, February 20, 1877...	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 1st Division.
8	William DeLacey, August 9, 1877.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
9	James Kemp, December 22, 1877.....	Quartermaster, 3d Division.
10	Charles N. Manchester, June 16, 1879.....	Assistant Adjutant-Gen'l, 4th Brigade.
11	Charles N. Palmer, October 27, 1879.....	Surgeon, 4th Division.
12	George P. Lawton, January 1, 1880.....	Judge-Advocate, 3d Division.
13	John Y. Culyer, May 3, 1880.....	Engineer, 2d Division.
14	Robert Olyphant, December 18, 1880.....	Assistant Adjutant-Gen'l, 1st Brigade.
15	George Moore Smith, March 5, 1881... ..	Seventh Regiment.
16	John B. Frothingham, April 11, 1881.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
17	Charles A. DeLancey, May 3, 1881.....	Quartermaster, 4th Division.
18	Appleton D. Palmer, September 12, 1881..	Seventy-first Regiment.
19	Edward Mitchell, September 24, 1881.....	Judge-Advocate, 1st Division.
20	Edward M. Wunder, October 8, 1881.....	Thirty-second Regiment.
21	Albert E. Lamb, November 21, 1881.....	Judge-Advocate, 2d Division.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE—(Continued).

Number.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels—(Continued).</i>		
22	Louis H. Knapp, June 3, 1882	Engineer, 4th Division.
23	William DeLancey Boughton, June 23, 1882	Ordnance Officer, 1st Division.
24	Edward T. Wood, December 16, 1882	Quartermaster, 1st Division.
25	Abram B. Lawrence, January 2, 1883	Ordnance Officer, 4th Division.
26	Cyrus Edson, January 6, 1883	Surgeon, 1st Division.
27	George H. Gillis, April 24, 1883	Chief of Artillery, 3d Division.
28	J. Hampden Robb, May 7, 1883	Assistant Adjutant-Gen'l, 2d Brigade.
29	Usual S. Johnson, May 14, 1883	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
30	Albert L. David, June 12, 1883	Assistant in Dep. of Rifle Practice.
31	William E. Fitch, August 22, 1883	Tenth Battalion.
32	Harry W. Michell, October 29, 1883	Fourteenth Regiment.
33	Samuel M. Welch, Jr., November 1, 1883 . .	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
34	Thomas B. Rand, February 5, 1884	Ninth Regiment.
35	Charles Clifton, April 22, 1884	Assist. Adjutant-General, 8th Brigade.
36	Charles Francis Spencer, May 1, 1884	Inspector, 3d Division.
37	Frederick S. Benson, November 19, 1884 . .	Forty-seventh Regiment.
38	Henry Arthur, November 24, 1884	Quartermaster, 2d Division.
39	John F. Cowan, November 24, 1884	Ordnance Officer, 2d Division.
40	Alex. J. C. Skene, November 24, 1884	Surgeon, 2d Division.
41	Gustave A. Roullier, November 24, 1884 . .	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 2d Division.
42	John Foord, November 24, 1884	Commissary of Subsistence, 2d Division.
43	David S. Babcock, Jr., November 24, 1884	Chief of Artillery, 2d Division.
44	Edward M. Hoffman, December 6, 1884 . . .	Assist. Adjutant-General, 7th Brigade.
45	Hilbert B. Masters, December 8, 1884 . . .	Commissary of Subsistence, 1st Division.
46	Benjamin S. Church, December 8, 1884 . . .	Engineer, 1st Division.
47	Edward Fackner, March 27, 1885	Thirteenth Regiment.
48	Heman Dowd, April 29, 1885	Twelfth Regiment.
49	Joseph L. Follett, May 14, 1885	Chief of Artillery, 1st Division.
50	George H. Lewis, July 7, 1885	Commissary of Subsistence, 4th Division
51	Joseph P. Eustace, July 27, 1885	Assistant in Pay Department.
52	William P. Walton, September 9, 1885 . . .	Eleventh Regiment.
53	Daniel Sourwine, September 22, 1885	Chief of Artillery, 4th Division.
<i>Majors.</i>		
1	Gregory Doyle, June 1, 1872	Surgeon, Fifth Battery of Artillery.
2	Edward Duffy, March 16, 1876	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
3	Stephen W. Root, November 27, 1876	Surgeon, 9th Regiment.
4	Lewis Balch, July 23, 1877	Surgeon, 10th Battalion.
5	Charles J. Everett, January 14, 1878	Judge-Advocate, 6th Brigade.
6	Samuel B. Ward, July 11, 1878	Surgeon, 5th Brigade.
7	Joel W. Hyde, August 1, 1879	Surgeon, 4th Brigade.
8	Richard H. Poillon, September 17, 1879 . .	Engineer, 4th Brigade.
9	William G. Carr, January 1, 1880	Aide-de-Camp, 3d Division.
10	Robert Herbert, March 15, 1880	Aide-de-Camp, 2d Division.
11	Marshall O. Terry, March 18, 1880	Surgeon, 6th Brigade.
12	Dexter E. Pomeroy, March 23, 1880	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 6th Brigade.
13	Charles H. Stott, Jr., May 18, 1880	Aide-de-Camp, 3d Division.
14	William C. Beecher, July 22, 1880	Judge-Advocate, 3d Brigade.
15	James Watt, July 22, 1880	Surgeon, 3d Brigade.
16	Thomas H. Cullen, April 8, 1881	Twenty-second Regiment.
17	Richard Allison, April 30, 1881	Seventh Regiment.
18	Arthur McArthur, July 11, 1881	Aide-de-Camp, 3d Division.
19	Frederick W. Parisette, October 8, 1881 . .	Thirty-second Regiment.
20	Stephen H. Olin, April 24, 1882	Judge-Advocate, 2d Brigade.
21	Charles Lawrence Perkins, Jr., May 22, 1882	Engineer, 2d Brigade.
22	William W. Goodrich, January 2, 1883 . . .	Judge-Advocate, 4th Brigade.
23	Jacob H. Tremper, Jr., January 31, 1883 . .	Engineer, 5th Brigade.
24	Albert Hoysradt, January 31, 1883	Judge-Advocate, 5th Brigade.
25	Archibald D. Russell, February 2, 1883 . . .	Eighth Regiment.
26	Robert V. McKim, March 5, 1883	Surgeon, 2d Brigade.
27	Harlow C. Palmer, April 23, 1883	Ordnance Officer, 8th Brigade.
28	Frank T. Moulton, April 23, 1883	Aide-de-Camp, 4th Division.
29	Charles G. Stockton, April 23, 1883	Surgeon, 74th Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

Number.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Majors — (Continued).</i>		
30	Henry A. Allen, April 23, 1883.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 5th Brigade.
31	Francis R. Appleton, April 23, 1883.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 2d Brigade.
32	Harrison B. Moore, April, 23, 1883.....	Ordnance Officer, 4th Brigade.
33	J. Emory Eaton, April 23, 1883.....	Quartermaster, 6th Brigade.
34	Frederick B. Spriggs, April 23, 1883.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 6th Brig.
35	Gustave A. Jahn, April 23, 1883.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 3d Brig.
36	Albert H. Briggs, April 23, 1883.....	Surgeon, 65th Regiment.
37	Edward H. Ashwin, April 23, 1883....	Surgeon, 47th Regiment.
38	John F. Valentine, April 23, 1883.....	Surgeon, 32d Regiment.
39	Lawson B. Bell, April 23, 1883.....	Aide-de-Camp, 1st Division.
40	Daniel M. Stimson, April 23, 1883.....	Surgeon, 7th Regiment.
41	Edwin A. Lewis, April 23, 1883.....	Surgeon, 23d Regiment.
42	Charles E. Bruce, April 23, 1883.....	Surgeon, 8th Regiment.
43	William F. Duncan, April 23, 1883.....	Surgeon, 22d Regiment.
44	James L. Farley, April 23, 1883.....	Surgeon, 14th Regiment.
45	Edward L. Gaul, April 24, 1883.....	Aide-de-Camp, 3d Division.
46	Paul Dana, May 7, 1883.....	Ordnance Officer, 2d Brigade.
47	Lewis T. Sherrill, October 8, 1883.....	Inspector, 6th Brigade.
48	Lloyd Aspinwall, Jr., October 25, 1883....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 1st Brigade.
49	Selden C. Clobridge, October 29, 1883....	Fourteenth Regiment.
50	John E. Robie, November 1, 1883.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
51	R. Dickinson Jewett, November 17, 1883..	Inspector, 2d Brigade.
52	Wolfgang Goetz, November 19, 1883.....	Surgeon, 11th Regiment.
53	Henry L. Sprague, December 13, 1883....	Judge-Advocate, 1st Brigade.
54	John J. Riker, January 9, 1884.....	Twelfth Regiment.
55	Clifford A. H. Bartlett, February 5, 1884..	Ninth Regiment.
56	Richard T. Lockley, February 6, 1884....	Inspector, 5th Brigade.
57	LeGrand C. Tibbits, February 6, 1884.....	Quartermaster, 5th Brigade.
58	John Elliott Cowdin, February 6, 1884....	Ordnance Officer, 1st Brigade.
59	A. W. Ford, April 8, 1884.....	Surgeon, 69th Regiment.
60	Edward S. Warren, April 22, 1884.....	Quartermaster, 8th Brigade.
61	Edmund Hayes, April 22, 1884.....	Engineer, 8th Brigade.
62	Roswell Park, May 6, 1884	Surgeon, 8th Brigade.
63	Auguste P. Montant, May 14, 1884	Quartermaster, 2d Brigade.
64	William H. Bradish, May 17, 1884.....	Aide-de-Camp, 4th Division.
65	Edward M. Bell, May 27, 1884.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 8th Brigade
66	Allen H. G. Hardwicke, June 3, 1884.....	Aide-de-Camp, 4th Division.
67	Frank Sheldon Collins, October 22, 1884..	Aide-de-Camp, 1st Division.
68	John G. Eddy, November 19, 1884.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
69	Henry W. B. Howard, November 22, 1884.	Aide-de-Camp, 2d Division.
70	Harry S. Kingsley, November 24, 1884....	Aide de-Camp, 2d Division.
71	John T. Sadler, December 6, 1884.....	Inspector, 7th Brigade.
72	W. Arthur McKinney, December 6, 1884..	Engineer, 7th Brigade.
73	Hosea J. Rockwell, December 6, 1884.....	Judge Advocate, 7th Brigade.
74	Robert P. Bush, December 6, 1884.....	Surgeon, 7th Brigade.
75	Julius S. Denton, December 6, 1884.....	Ordnance Officer, 7th Brigade.
76	James Bacon, December 6, 1884.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 7th Brigade.
77	Edson J. Stearns, December 6, 1884... ..	Commissary of Subsistence, 7th Brigade
78	Howard Ackerman, December 8, 1884.....	Ordnance Officer, 3d Brigade.
79	Richard M. Johnson, December 8, 1884....	Inspector, 3d Brigade.
80	Heywood C. Broun, December 8, 1884. ..	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 3d Brigade.
81	George R. Herbert, December 15, 1884....	Chief Signal Officer, 2d Division.
82	Frederick Kopper, December 17, 1884.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
83	Clifford L. Middleton, January 5, 1885.....	Quartermaster, 4th Brigade.
84	Charles F. Guyon, January 5, 1885.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 4th Brigade.
85	Morris B. Farr, January 19, 1885.....	Inspector, 4th Brigade.
86	George L. Fox, January 19, 1885.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 4th Brigade.
87	Nelson H. Henry, January 23, 1885.....	Surgeon, 12th Regiment.
88	Francis Wisner Murray, February 11, 1885.	Surgeon, 1st Brigade.
89	Oscar J. Brown, February 26, 1885.....	Quartermaster, 7th Brigade.
90	Wendell Goodwin, February 28, 1885.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 2d Brigade.
91	Edward T. T. Marsh, March 4, 1885.....	Surgeon, 71st Regiment.
92	J. Fred. Ackerman, March 27, 1885.....	Thirteenth Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

Number.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization
<i>Majors — (Continued).</i>		
93	John F. Gaynor, March 27, 1885.....	Assistant in Inspector General's Dep't.
94	Walter F. Randall, May 1, 1885.....	Engineer, 6th Brigade.
95	James O. Woodward, May 13, 1885.....	Ordnance Officer, 5th Brigade.
96	Frank M. Kelly, May 30, 1885.....	Aide-de-Camp, 1st Division.
97	Chas. E. De La Vergne, June 18, 1885.....	Surgeon, 13th Regiment.
98	William Fellowes Morgan, June 22, 1885..	Engineer, 1st Brigade.
99	Edmund C. Stanton, June 22, 1885.....	Quartermaster, 1st Brigade.
100	William G. Vought, July 7, 1885.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 8th Brig.
101	Herbert P. Brown, August 10, 1885.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 1st Brig.
102	Frank A. Jones, August 21, 1885.....	Eleventh Regiment.
103	Herbert P. Bissell, August 25, 1885.....	Judge Advocate, 8th Brigade.
104	Francis Egerton Webb, November 14, 1885.	Inspector, 1st Brigade.
<i>Captains.</i>		
1	John McNiell, August 27, 1862.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
2	Frederick Klonz, October 30, 1862.....	Eleventh Regiment.
3	Michael Bennan, May 10, 1865.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
4	Henry B. Henderson, July 12, 1865.....	Eighth Separate Company.
5	Ramon Cardona, July 17, 1865.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
6	William C. Clark, November 14, 1865.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
7	Don Alonzo Pollard, April 5, 1866.	Seventh Regiment.
8	William H. Kipp, October 8, 1866.....	Seventh Regiment.
9	William Haubennestel, November 12, 1866.	Nineteenth Separate Company.
10	John Kerr, January 29, 1869.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
11	Alfred A. Doughty, May 25, 1869.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
12	Martin McDonnell, March 13, 1870.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
13	Michael Auer, April 6, 1870.....	Fifth Battery.
14	Benjamin S. Steen, November 22, 1872....	Fourteenth Regiment.
15	Charles S. Burns, December 6, 1872.....	Twelfth Regiment.
16	William C. Casey, April 23, 1873.....	Seventh Regiment.
17	Joseph H. Remmer, June 3, 1873.....	Twenty-eighth Separate Company.
18	Laurel L. Olmsted, November 13, 1874.....	Sixth Battery.
19	Hugh Coleman, January 4, 1875.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
20	Edward Barker, May 3, 1875.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 8th Regt
21	Solomon E. Japha, July 12, 1875.....	Ninth Regiment.
22	Henry G. Wood, July 26, 1875.....	Third Separate Company.
23	James C. Abrams, September 29, 1875.....	Seventh Regiment.
24	Alvah G. Brown, January 16, 1876.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 47th Regt.
25	Charles Waage, March 29, 1876.....	Thirty-second Regiment.
26	Joseph Egolf, May 18, 1876.....	Twelfth Separate Company.
27	James A. Mulligan, May 20, 1876.....	Ninth Regiment.
28	Henry A. Menker, September 18, 1876.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 65th Regt.
29	James W. Cusack, February 3, 1877.....	Sixth Separate Company.
30	Hugh H. Herron, March 1, 1877.....	Twenty-ninth Separate Company.
31	Charles Vorgang, March 24, 1877.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 32d Regt.
32	Eugene Root, April 9, 1877.....	Twenty-sixth Separate Company.
33	Geo. R. Fowler, June 4, 1877.....	Assistant Surgeon, 14th Regiment.
34	Stephen P. Ryan, August 9, 1877.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
35	Benjamin J. Hornbeck, November 8, 1877.	Fourteenth Separate Company.
36	Horatio P. Stacpole, December 19, 1877....	Tenth Battalion.
37	William F. Grotz, March 27, 1878.....	Thirty-second Regiment.
38	Henry S. Steele, June 3, 1878.....	Seventh Regiment.
39	Edwin S. Browe, June 17, 1878.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 14th Regt.
40	John Raines, July 5, 1878.....	Twenty-fifth Separate Company.
41	William L. Watson, July 8, 1878.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
42	William R. Pettigrew, September 11, 1878.	Forty-seventh Regiment.
43	Daniel Appleton, January 13, 1879.....	Seventh Regiment.
44	G. Henry Witthaus, March 1, 1879.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 9th Regt.
45	Augustus D. Limberger, March 11, 1879...	Fourteenth Regiment.
46	Matthew W. Marvin, May 20, 1879.....	Thirty-third Separate Company.
47	Berthold Myers, September 11, 1879.....	Fifteenth Separate Company.
48	William T. Parsons, January 7, 1880.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
49	James S. Garrett, February 2, 1880.....	Eighteenth Separate Company.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

Number.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Captains — (Continued).</i>		
50	Thomas Miller, Jr., February 25, 1880.....	Seventeenth Separate Company.
51	Charles E. Waters, March 4, 1880.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
52	Joseph R. K. Barlow, March 22, 1880.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
53	George P. Freeman, April 6, 1880.	Twenty-second Regiment.
54	Austin A. Yates, June 12, 1880.....	Thirty-sixth Separate Company.
55	Conrad A. Hult, July 21, 1880.....	Thirteenth Separate Company.
56	George Loeser, September 30, 1880.....	Eleventh Regiment.
57	George B. Rhoads, October 25, 1880.....	Seventh Regiment.
58	Henry C. Aspinwall, November 24, 1880...	Twelfth Regiment.
59	James G. Cunningham, December 6, 1880..	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
60	Theodore H. Babcock, March 10, 1881.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 13th Regt.
61	James T. Chase, March 17, 1881.....	Fifth Separate Company.
62	Ferdinand P. Earle, April 5, 1881.....	Second Battery.
63	George Gustow, April 7, 1881.....	Eighth Regiment.
64	George A. Miller, May 2, 1881.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
65	William M. Kirby, May 11, 1881.....	Second Separate Company.
66	Julius J. Herbold, May 28, 1881.....	Assist. Insp. Rifle Practice, 65th Regt.
67	William J. Collins, August 12, 1881.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
68	Charles Lee Abell, October 3, 1881.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
69	John Bettenhäuser, October 29, 1881.....	Thirty-second Regiment.
70	Frank J. LeCount, Jr., November 25, 1881.	Forty-seventh Regiment.
71	John M. Rankin, December 1, 1881.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
72	James Conlon, December 27, 1881.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
73	Welcome B. Randall, February 17, 1882....	Forty-first Separate Company.
74	Augustus W. Connover, March 31, 1882....	Seventh Regiment.
75	Edward Verdeckberg, March 31, 1882.....	Thirty-second Regiment.
76	James H. Parke, April 20, 1882.....	Ninth Separate Company.
77	George C. Fox, May 9, 1882.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
78	Henry S. Rasquin, May 22, 1882.....	Third Battery.
79	William R. Elting, June 20, 1882.....	Twenty-third Separate Company.
80	William H. Kirby, Jr., June 20, 1882.....	Twelfth Regiment.
81	Angelo C. Lewis, July 3, 1882.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
82	Charles P. Kretschmar, July 5, 1882.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
83	Alexis C. Smith, October 16, 1882.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
84	Isaac H. West, November 13, 1882.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 22d Regt.
85	Peter Paulus, November 27, 1882.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
86	Louis Wendel, December 15, 1882.....	First Battery.
87	Theodore Roosevelt, December 26, 1882....	Eighth Regiment.
88	George T. Lorigan, January 11, 1883.....	Ninth Regiment.
89	Ezra DeForrest, January 29, 1883.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
90	Harry C. Cushman, January 31, 1883.....	Aide-de-Camp, 5th Brigade.
91	Robert H. Montgomery, January 31, 1883..	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
92	Arthur M. Murphy, February 24, 1883.....	Sixteenth Separate Company.
93	Bernhard Ranft, March 13, 1883.....	Eleventh Regiment.
94	Washington Content, March 27, 1883.....	Twelfth Regiment.
95	William Franklin, April 23, 1883.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 74th Regt.
96	Frederick A. Jewett, April 23, 1883.....	Aide-de-Camp, 8th Brigade.
97	W. Emlen Roosevelt, April 23, 1883.....	Aide-de-Camp, 2d Brigade.
98	William L. Watson, April 23, 1883.....	Aide-de-Camp, 6th Brigade.
99	Frank M. Freeman, April 23, 1883.....	Aide-de-Camp, 2d Brigade.
100	Frank T. Bloomer, April 27, 1883.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
101	William H. Palmer, May 1, 1883.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 7th Regt.
102	William V. King, May 7, 1883.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
103	Edgar V. Denison, May 10, 1883.....	Tenth Battalion.
104	Robert C. McEwen, May 28, 1883.....	Twenty-second Separate Company.
105	Henry Chauncey, Jr., July 12, 1883.....	Eighth Regiment.
106	William H. Courtney, August 3, 1883.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
107	William Steining, August 29, 1883.....	Thirty-second Regiment
108	George H. Howard, September 17, 1883...	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
109	James de Mandeville, September 19, 1883..	Thirteenth Regiment.
110	Williard L. Candee, October 17, 1883.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
111	Walter Trimble, October 25, 1883.....	Aide-de-Camp, 1st Brigade.
112	Dennis C. McCarthy, November 1, 1883...	Sixty-ninth Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

Number.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Captains — (Continued).</i>		
113	Otto F. Langenbach, November 13, 1883...	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
114	William H. Murphy, December 20, 1883...	Twelfth Regiment.
115	George W. Marlette, December 27, 1883...	Thirty-seventh Separate Company.
116	Emil Broggelwirth, December 28, 1883....	Thirty-second Regiment.
117	Clarence H. Eagle, December 28, 1883	Twelfth Regiment.
118	John J. Dixon, January 10, 1884.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
119	William H. Eddy, Eebruary 4, 1884.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
120	W. Wheeler DeForrest, February 25, 1884.	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 12th Regt.
121	William V. Peacon, March 18, 1884	Fourteenth Regiment.
122	George E. B. Hart, March 28, 1884.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
123	Roger W. Gilbert, April 22, 1884.....	Aide-de-Camp, 8th Brigade.
124	William F. Morris, April 24, 1884	Fourteenth Regiment.
125	Garret Breier, April 25, 1884	Seventh Battery.
126	Parker G. Tymerson, May 7, 1884.....	Seventh Separate Company.
127	W. H. Barney, May 8, 1884.....	Twenty-seventh Separate Company.
128	William H. Greenland, May 12, 1884	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 23d Regt.
129	Andrew J. Budlong, May 20, 1884.....	Thirty-first Separate Company.
130	Alvah H. Doty, May 21, 1884	Assistant Surgeon, 9th Regiment.
131	August Hardrich, May 21, 1884	Assistant Surgeon, 32d Regiment.
132	George W. York, May 21, 1884	Assistant Surgeon, 74th Regiment.
133	George W. Pattison, May 21, 1884	Assistant Surgeon, 65th Regiment.
134	Moreau Morris, May 21, 1884	Assistant Surgeon, Seventh Regiment.
135	Samuel Hemingway, May 21, 1884	Assistant Surgeon, Eighth Regiment.
136	Harry M. Sims, May 21, 1884.....	Assistant Surgeon, 22d Regiment.
137	Hiram C. Rodgers, May 27, 1884.....	Twentieth Separate Company.
138	James L. Hyatt, June 2, 1884.....	Tenth Battalion.
139	James M. White, June 3, 1884	Fourteenth Regiment.
140	John W. Jenkins, June 3, 1884 ...	Twenty-second Regiment.
141	Howard F. Kennedy, June 9, 1884	Ninth Regiment.
142	John H. Reynolds, June 18, 1884	Tenth Battalion.
143	Thomas A. McBain, June 23, 1884	Seventy-first Regiment.
144	Noah L. Cocheu, June 23, 1884 ...	Ninth Regiment.
145	Bleecker S. Barnard, August 1, 1884.....	Twelfth Regiment.
146	Albert J. Dance, August 4, 1884	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
147	Alex. S. Bacon, September 10, 1884.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
148	Richard P. Morle, October 3, 1884	Thirteenth Regiment.
149	William Wilson, October 6, 1884.....	Thirty-fourth Separate Company.
150	Samuel Foster, October 13, 1884.....	Twenty-first Separate Company.
151	Andrew Mills, October 20, 1884.....	Seventh Regiment.
152	Charles O. Davis, October 21, 1884.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
153	George C. Jeffery, October 29, 1884.....	Assistant Surgeon, 47th Regiment.
154	George F. Demarest, November 3, 1884 ...	Twenty-second Regiment.
155	John Paine, November 17, 1884.....	Eleventh Regiment.
156	Marshall W. Brigham, November 18, 1884.	Twenty-third Regiment.
157	Louis E. Lefferts, December 3, 1884	Seventh Regiment.
158	David W. Munson, December 6, 1884	Aide-de-Camp, 7th Brigade.
159	Charles L. Hart, December 6, 1884.....	Aide-de-Camp, 7th Brigade.
160	William K. Cortelyou, December 19, 1884..	Twenty-second Regiment.
161	George H. Bishop, December 23, 1884.....	Thirty-second Regiment.
162	Howland D. Perrin, December 29, 1884....	Signal officer, 2d Division.
163	James G. Wallace, January 1, 1885	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 69th Regt.
164	L. Frank Barry, January 7, 1885.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
165	George A. Williams, January 13, 1885.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
166	Arthur Guthrie, January 19, 1885.....	Aide-de-Camp, 4th Brigade.
167	Charles Lutellus Lindley, January 23, 1885.	Assistant Surgeon, 12th Regiment.
168	Fred. C. Cocheu, January 26, 1885.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
169	Fritz Brosé, January 26, 1885.....	Aide-de-Camp, 3d Brigade.
170	Roscius Morse, February 5, 1885..	Thirtieth Separate Company.
171	James R. Byrd, February 17, 1885	Ninth Regiment.
172	John P. Leo, February 18, 1885.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
173	James R. Miller, February 24, 1885.....	Thirty-ninth Separate Company.
174	John J. Cosgrove, March 1, 1885.....	Assistant Surgeon, 69th Regiment.
175	Fred. Walker Gwyer, March 4, 1885.....	Assistant Surgeon, 71st Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

Number.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Captains — (Continued).</i>		
176	Charles A. Hess, March 4, 1885	Inspector of Rifle Practice; 71st Regt.
177	Harold L. Crane, March 13, 1885	Twenty-third Regiment.
178	Walter C. Mason, March 14, 1885	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
179	Charles W. Eddy, March 20, 1885	Thirty-second Separate Company.
180	Thomas Mortimer, March 23, 1885	Sixth-ninth Regiment.
181	Andrew A. Oates, April 13, 1885	Eighth Regiment.
182	Charles T. Smith, April 20, 1885	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 22d Regt.
183	Frank H. Romaine, April 20, 1885	Aide-de-Camp, 3d Brigade.
184	Edward Bennett, April 20, 1885	Fourteenth Regiment.
185	Maurice Cox, April 27, 1885 ..	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
186	Wright D. Goss, April 30, 1885	Seventy-first Regiment.
187	Andrew C. Zabriskie, April 30, 1885	Seventy-first Regiment.
188	E. Austin Oothout, May 5, 1885	Eighth Regiment.
189	Francis Albrecht, May 11, 1885	Eleventh Regiment.
190	Joseph H. Gerner, May 12, 1885	Twenty-fourth Separate Company.
191	Rhesa Griffin, May 14, 1885	Fortieth Separate Company.
192	Theodore F. Schmidt, May 21, 1885	Eleventh Regiment.
193	William H. Smith, May 22, 1885	Tenth Separate Company.
194	William Kerby, May 22, 1885	Thirteenth Regiment.
195	J. Bryant Lindley, June 1, 1885	Assistant in Quartermaster Dept.
196	Frederick L. Holmes, June 3, 1885	Twenty-third Regiment.
197	Leander V. Roberts, June 9, 1885	Forty-seventh Regiment.
198	Samuel G. Blakeley, June 16, 1885	Seventy-first Regiment.
199	George F. Potter, June 18, 1885	Twenty-second Regiment.
200	William B. Matthewson, June 18, 1885	Assistant Surgeon, 13th Regiment.
201	Samuel W. Smith, June 26, 1885	Thirteenth Regiment.
202	George Shrady, June 29, 1885	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 11th Regt.
203	Geo. William Collins, June 30, 1885	Assistant Surgeon, 11th Regt.
204	Abraham Gridley, July 3, 1885	First Separate Company.
205	William F. Dent, July 13, 1885	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
206	Dean La Banta, July 15, 1885	Twelfth Regiment.
207	Raffaelle Cobb, August 5, 1885	Fourth Separate Company.
208	William A. Bird, Jr., August 18, 1885	Signal Officer, 8th Brigade.
209	Howland Pell, August 25, 1885	Twelfth Regiment.
210	Guy E. Baker, September 1, 1885	Aide-de-Camp, 5th Brigade.
211	James E. Sharp, September 17, 1885	Fourth Battery.
212	Gustave Menzel, October 5, 1885	Eleventh Regiment.
213	Alfred P. Delcambre, October 6, 1885	Seventy-first Regiment.
214	Charles F. Zurbrug, October 12, 1885	Seventy-first Regiment.
215	John F. Boylan, October 26, 1885	Twelfth Regiment.
216	David Moffatt, Jr., November 5, 1885	Twenty-third Regiment.
217	William L. Best, November 9, 1885	Thirty-fifth Separate Company.
218	Charles B. Gaskill, November 9, 1885	Forty-second Separate Company.
219	John H. Swanson, November 9, 1885	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
220	W. Wolcott Marks, November 10, 1885	Ninth Regiment.
221	Leon F. d'Oremieulx, November 14, 1885 ..	Aide-de-Camp, 1st Brigade.
222	Isaac N. Pressey, December 21, 1885	Eleventh Separate Company.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>		
1	John Cutts, December 17, 1872	Fourteenth Regiment.
2	Louis P. Haubennestel, August 6, 1873	Nineteenth Separate Company.
3	James O. Johnston, April 6, 1874	Adjutant, 8th Regiment.
4	James Moran, November 12, 1875	Adjutant, 69th Regiment.
5	Alexander Barnie, Jr., February 11, 1876 ..	Quartermaster, 14th Regiment.
6	Charles F. Clark, May 29, 1876	Twenty-eighth Separate Company.
7	Stanislaus R. Blumke, December 23, 1876 ..	Thirty-second Regiment.
8	E. Graham Haight, January 17, 1877	Seventh Regiment.
9	Joseph P. Jardine, April 10, 1877	Commissary of Subsistence, 22d Regt.
10	William J. Harding, August 1, 1877	Adjutant, 22d Regiment.
11	Thomas L. Miller, April 26, 1878	Quartermaster, 22d Regiment.
12	Charles H. Paddock, July 5, 1878	Twenty-fifth Separate Company.
13	A. Fuller Tones, December 5, 1878	Thirteenth Regiment.
14	Robert McFeeley, February 19, 1879	Sixty-ninth Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

Number.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>First Lieutenant — (Continued).</i>		
15	Harvey B. Moremus, May 20, 1879	Thirty-third Separate Company.
16	Edward S. Bunker, February 2, 1880	Assistant Surgeon, 23d Regiment.
17	John A. Tackaberry, February 9, 1880	Seventh Regiment.
18	John Hepburn, February 25, 1880	Seventeenth Separate Company.
19	William H. Gornee, March 10, 1880	Twenty-sixth Separate Company.
20	Nathaniel B. Thurston, April 6, 1880	Twenty-second Regiment.
21	George L. Wentworth, May 11, 1880	Quartermaster, 8th Regiment.
22	George B. Davis, September 3, 1880	Adjutant, 13th Regiment.
23	August W. Ljungberg, November 9, 1880..	Thirteenth Separate Company.
24	William J. Maidhof, November 22, 1880. .	Twenty-second Regiment.
25	John E. O'Brien, December 6, 1880	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
26	Reuben Reynolds, December 14, 1880	Twenty-third Separate Company.
27	Philip Miligan, January 20, 1881	Commissary of Subsistence, 8th Regt.
28	Leon H. Cormier, April 7, 1881	Eight Regiment.
29	Frank H. Griswold, May 11, 1881	Second Separate Company.
30	George A. Jones, June 6, 1881	Seventh Regiment.
31	John N. Underwood, August 22, 1881....	Sixth Battery.
32	John J. Klein, October 29, 1881	Thirty-second Regiment.
33	Norton Chase, November 24, 1881	Adjutant, 10th Battalion.
34	William Goedel, November 25, 1881	Thirty-second Regiment.
35	James Mahoney, December 6, 1881	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
36	Edward Milner, January 10, 1882	Quartermaster, 47th Regiment.
37	Edward R. Powers, January 30, 1882	Quartermaster, 12th Regiment.
38	Edwin J. Luff, January 31, 1882	Fifth Battery.
39	W. R. Clough, March 10, 1882	Ninth Regiment.
40	Thomas Gregg, March 15, 1882	Thirty-seventh Separate Company.
41	Charles Ulrich, April 4, 1882	Fifteenth Separate Company.
42	Rufus R. Davis, April 20, 1882	Ninth Separate Company.
43	John W. McDougall, May 17, 1882	Seventh Regiment.
44	John H. Curran, May 26, 1882	Fourteenth Regiment.
45	Willard C. Fisk, May 29, 1882	Seventh Regiment.
46	W. Romeyn Vermilye, June 7, 1882	Commissary of Subsistence, 9th Regt.
47	Joseph Obermeyer, June 12, 1882	Eleventh Regiment.
48	Owen Lewis, June 19, 1882	Fourteenth Regiment.
49	William E. DeLaney, July 26, 1882	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
50	Louis Haas, July 28, 1882	Thirty-second Regiment.
51	Henry R. Clark, August 5, 1882	Quartermaster, 74th Regiment.
52	A. Rivers Taylor, August 21, 1882	Seventy-first Regiment.
53	William W. Hanold, September 2, 1882 ...	Third Battery.
54	James J. Ward, September 5, 1882	Quartermaster, 69th Regiment.
55	Arthur A. Thompson, September, 18, 1882.	Quartermaster, 23d Regiment.
56	Samuel J. Huntley, October 16, 1882	Seventy-first Regiment.
57	George W. Rand, November 16, 1882	Adjutant, 7th Regiment.
58	Orin G. Nichols, December 7, 1882	Commissary of Subsistence, 65th Regt.
59	George J. Metzger, December 7, 1882	Quartermaster, 65th Regiment.
60	J. Egmont Schermerhorn, December 8, '82.	Seventh Regiment.
61	William E. Preece, December 18, 1882	Twenty-second Regiment.
62	Willis K. Jackson, December 20, 1882	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
63	James L. Thompson, January 22, 1883	Sixth Separate Company.
64	Frederick T. Macfarlan, March 9, 1883	Seventy-first Regiment.
65	Paul F. Leonard, April 11, 1883	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
66	Frederick Voelbel, April 13, 1883	Thirty-second Regiment.
67	Louis A. Bleuderman, April 20, 1883	Quartermaster, 32d Regiment.
68	William J. Sloan, April 23, 1883	Commissary of Subsistence, 74th Regt.
69	Crawford E. Fritts, April 23, 1883	Assistant Surgeon, 23d Separate Co.
70	David M. Totman, April 27, 1883	Assistant Surgeon, 41st Separate Co.
71	William P. McLawry, May 11, 1883	Assistant Surgeon, 16th Separate Co.
72	Athelbert D. Head, May 12, 1883	Assistant Surgeon, 40th Separate Co.
73	Charles F. Tupper, May 24, 1883	Twentieth Separate Company.
74	Almeron D. Hayes, May 29, 1883	Fifth Battery.
75	Charles E. Oberest, May 30, 1883	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
76	Daniel S. Burr, May 31, 1883	Assistant Surgeon, 20th Separate Co.
77	Frank Pawling, June 7, 1883	Seventh Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

Number.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>First Lieutenants—(Continued.)</i>		
78	Stuart B. Carlisle, June 14, 1883.....	Assistant Surgeon, 11th Separate Co.
79	Lewis M. Reed, June 18, 1883.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 13th Regt.
80	John Gerin, July 16, 1883.....	Assistant Surgeon, 2d Separate Co.
81	Edward A. H. Mulligan, July 17, 1883.....	Adjutant, 65th Regiment.
82	George F. Entler, July 17, 1883.....	Assistant Surgeon, 3d Separate Co.
83	Charles P. W. Merritt, July 30, 1883.....	Assistant Surgeon, 3d Battery.
84	Richard Deeves, August 15, 1883.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 12th Regt.
85	Clarkson C. Schuyler, August 23, 1883....	Assistant Surgeon, 6th Separate Co.
86	Benjamin L. Holt, September 8, 1883.....	Assistant Surgeon, 1st Separate Co.
87	Myron S. Watkins, September 10, 1883....	Assistant Surgeon, 26th Separate Co.
88	John P. Wilson, September 20, 1883.....	Assistant Surgeon, 19th Separate Co.
89	John C. White, October 8, 1883.....	Adjutant, 74th Regiment.
90	Howard Batchelder, October 23, 1883.....	Quartermaster, 10th Battalion.
91	Charles H. Gaus, October 23, 1883.....	Inspector of Rifle Practice, 10th Batt
92	Mason L. Smith, October 23, 1883.....	Assistant Surgeon, 39th Separate Co.
93	James F. White, November 8, 1883.....	Thirty-sixth Separate Company.
94	Patrick J. Morgan, November 8, 1883.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
95	Norman Macdonald, November 12, 1883....	Twenty-second Regiment.
96	Charles W. Crispell, November 20, 1883....	Assistant Surgeon, 14th Separate Co.
97	Franklin P. Swazey, November 21, 1883....	Twenty-third Regiment.
98	John H. Wells, November 23, 1883.....	Fifth Separate Company.
99	Thomas M. Young, December 6, 1883.....	Eighth Regiment.
100	David R. Doty, December 21, 1883.....	Twenty-second, Regiment.
101	Daniel Sidney Appleton, December 28, '83.	Twelfth Regiment.
102	William T. Clute, December 31, 1883.....	Assist. Surg., 36th Separate Company.
103	Nathaniel P. Rogers, January 5, 1884.....	Twelfth Regiment.
104	James Thorne Harper, January 10, 1884....	Seventh Regiment.
105	Emil A. Bracklow, January 11, 1884.....	Assistant Surgeon, 1st Battery.
106	Darwin R. Albridge, January 17, 1884.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
107	Thomas E. Frazer, January 28, 1884.....	Eighth Regiment.
108	Willis F. Bentley, January 29, 1884.....	Eighteenth Separate Company.
109	William Hogan, February 7, 1884.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
110	Arthur F. Schermerhorn, February 11, '84.	Adjutant, 12th Regiment.
111	John F. Moorehead, February 12, 1884....	Assistant Surgeon, 18th Separate Co.
112	Dillon F. Acker, February 14, 1884.....	Assistant Surgeon, 29th Separate Co.
113	William Van der Clute, Jr., Feb. 15, 1884..	Adjutant, 32d Regiment.
114	Russell Benedict, March 5, 1884.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
115	Robert H. Sillmann, March 11, 1884.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
116	John T. Jennings, March 24, 1884.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
117	Robert B. Moss, March 25, 1884.....	First Battery.
118	Harry A. Beneke, March 28, 1884.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
119	Franklin Bartlett, April 4, 1884.....	Ninth Regiment.
120	Benjamin C. Senton, April 4, 1884.....	Ninth Separate Company.
121	William J. Battey, April 15, 1884.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
122	John H. Cornell, April 25, 1884.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
123	Yellott D. Dechert, April 28, 1884.....	Adjutant, 9th Regiment.
124	T. Campbell Collin, May 7, 1884.....	Seventh Separate Company.
125	Frederick D. Kilburn, May 8, 1884.....	Twenty-seventh Separate Company.
126	Richard Oliver, May 12, 1884.....	Com. Subsistence, 23d Regiment.
127	Delevan J. Le Roy, May 20, 1884.....	Thirty-first Separate Company.
128	W. Irving Osborn, May 28, 1884.....	Sixteenth Separate Company.
129	John F. Long, June 2, 1884.....	Quartermaster, 7th Regiment.
130	Theodore H. Swift, June 9, 1884.....	Ninth Regiment.
131	Frank F. Thompson, June 10, 1884.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
132	John M. Tillinghast, June 26, 1884.....	Twenty-fourth Separate Company.
133	J. Dewitt Clark, July 2, 1884.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
134	George H. Rice, July 24, 1884.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
135	Frank J. Stearns, July 25, 1884.....	Thirty-eighth Separate Company.
136	Alfred B. Campbell, August 4, 1884.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
137	John B. Woods, September 1, 1884.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
138	Robert A. Decker, September 15, 1884....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
139	Harry D. Cooper, October 13, 1884.....	Seventh Regiment.
140	Charles F. Staggs, October 17, 1884.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
141	Robert Adolph, October 20, 1884.....	Eleventh Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (Continued).

Number.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>First Lieutenants—(Continued).</i>		
142	William H. Dewar, October 27, 1884.....	Eighth Regiment.
143	George C. Schell, November 7, 1884.....	Thirty-fourth Separate Company.
144	Joseph N. Billings, November 12, 1884....	Ninth Regiment.
145	Britton C. Thorn, November 18, 1884.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
146	Philip Fogarty, November 18, 1884.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
147	Franklin Coit, November 20, 1884.....	Ninth Regiment.
148	David Wilson, November 28, 1884.....	Second Battery.
149	William H. Hubbell, December 10, 1884...	Adjutant, 47th Regiment.
150	Charles M. Kennedy, December 10, 1884...	Seventy-first Regiment.
151	William E. Kelley, December 19, 1884. ...	Twenty-second Regiment.
152	John Murphy, December 29, 1884.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
153	William E. Otto, January 13, 1885.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
154	George Zechiel, January 26, 1885.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 32d Regt.
155	Arthur L. Hall, January 26, 1885.....	Twenty-second Separate Company.
156	Benjamin F. Prall, February 5, 1885.....	Thirtieth Separate Company.
157	John Tallmadge, February 9, 1885.....	Fourth Battery.
158	John S. Shepherd, February 9, 1885.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
159	Maxwell C. Burger, February 10, 1885....	Thirty-second Regiment.
160	Harrison C. Balcom, February 11, 1885....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
161	Lawrence Buckley, February 13, 1885....	Twenty-first Separate Company.
162	Warren E. Smith, February 18, 1885.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
163	Albert L. Beahan, February 21, 1885.....	Assistant in Medical Department.
164	William W. Scott, February 24, 1885.....	Thirty-ninth Separate Company.
165	George L. McAlpin, March 4, 1885.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 71st Regt.
166	Augustus T. Francis, March 4, 1885.....	Adjutant, 71st Regiment.
167	William Courtenay, March 4, 1885.....	Quartermaster, 71st Regiment.
168	George E. Hall, March 13, 1885.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
169	John R. Hazel, March 14, 1885.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
170	Adolph L. Kline, March 16, 1885.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
171	Alfred W. Redfern, March 18, 1885.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
172	Frank L. Stevens, March 20, 1885.....	Thirty-second Separate Company.
173	Charles H. McIlvaine, March 23, 1885....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
174	James Parsons, April 7, 1885.....	Twelfth Regiment.
175	Frank H. Cass, April 7, 1885.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
176	William D. Wood, April 10, 1885.....	Thirty-second Regiment.
177	Charles Werner, April 15, 1885.....	Quartermaster, 13th Regiment.
178	David H. Teets, April 16, 1885.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
179	Joseph B. Davis, April 29, 1885.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
180	Hassell Nut, May 1, 1885.....	Adjutant, 14th Regiment.
181	John K. Imlay, May 18, 1885.....	Ninth Regiment.
182	Hiram B. Odell, May 22, 1885.....	Tenth Separate Company.
183	Franzis J. Veritzan, May 27, 1885.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
184	John F. O'Connor, June 8, 1885.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
185	Roland De V. Parker, June 8, 1885.....	Eleventh Regiment.
186	Hewling H. Quick, June 9, 1885.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
187	Austin O. Crane, June 10, 1885.....	Eleventh Regiment.
188	Henry C. Clark, June 11, 1885.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
189	William Desmond, June 16, 1885.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
190	Frederick C. Fowler, July 13, 1885.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
191	Rufus Delafield, July 23, 1885.....	Twelfth Regiment.
192	Walter G. Schuyler, July 31, 1885.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 7th Regt.
193	John J. Ryan, August 1, 1885.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 69th Regt.
194	John Isaac Pruyn, August 5, 1885.....	Fourth Separate Company.
195	Edward M. Christensen, August 17, 1885...	Fourteenth Regiment.
196	George M. Brink, September 3, 1885.....	Fourteenth Separate Company.
197	William E. Cook, September 14, 1885.....	Ninth Regiment.
198	Arthur W. Pray, September 16, 1885.....	Tenth Battalion.
199	Samuel Sexton, September 17, 1885.....	Fourth Battery.
200	Clarence M. Skellen, September 17, 1885..	Twenty-second Regiment.
201	Louis N. Post, September 22, 1885.....	Twenty-ninth Separate Company.
202	Mark J. Blakeley, September 24, 1885....	Fortieth Separate Company.
203	Edwin W. Burrage, September 30, 1885...	Twelfth Separate Company.
204	Frederick Yung, September 30, 1885... ..	Quartermaster, 11th Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

Number.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>First Lieutenants—(Continued).</i>		
205	Richard A. Denahan, October 5, 1885.....	Eleventh Regiment.
206	George T. Wilkins, October 5, 1885.....	First Separate Company.
207	George B. Wood, October 6, 1885.....	Forty-first Separate Company.
208	J. G. B. Lilliendahl, October 12, 1885.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
209	Charles H. Collins, October 13, 1885.....	Eleventh Regiment.
210	J. Amory Haskell, October 13, 1885.....	Twelfth Regiment.
211	Eugene W. Burd, October 16, 1885.....	Adjutant, 23d Regiment.
212	McCoskry Butt, October 28, 1885.....	Twelfth Regiment.
213	William A. Brown, October 30, 1885.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
214	Thomas P. Harron, November 6, 1885.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
215	Philip Haselton Williams, Nov. 7, 1885....	Adjutant, 11th Regiment.
216	Henry Holland, November 9, 1885.....	Thirty-fifth Separate Company.
217	Lauren W. Pettebone, November 9, 1885..	Forty-second Separate Company.
218	Robert Warrell, November 10, 1885.....	Ninth Regiment.
219	Albert E. Wolf, November 21, 1885.....	Commissary of Subsistence, 11th Regt.
220	Albion J. Kiernan, December 10, 1885.....	Tenth Battalion.
221	Charles E. Read, December 12, 1885.....	Tenth Battalion.
222	Edwin J. Kindler, December 21, 1885.....	Eleventh Separate Company.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>		
1	James B. Dewsan, October 15, 1872.....	Seventh Regiment.
2	Patrick Farrelly, June 25, 1877.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
3	Martin L. Beutell, January 2, 1878.....	Nineteenth Separate Company.
4	Patrick McMorro, February 19, 1879.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
5	Samuel T. Skinner, March 3, 1879.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
6	John H. Leonard, April 30, 1879.....	Eighteenth Separate Company.
7	George C. Robinson, May 20, 1879.....	Thirty-third Separate Company.
8	James B. Manahan, May 24, 1880.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
9	Gilbert W. Jewett, July 19, 1880.....	Fourth Battery.
10	William B. Smith, October 20, 1880.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
11	J. M. Bellinger, December 6, 1880.....	Thirty-first Separate Company.
12	Joseph Fitch, February 1, 1881.....	Seventeenth Separate Company.
13	Stephen Steiniger, April 7, 1881.....	Eighth Regiment.
14	Adolph E. Dick, April 20, 1881.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
15	Henry J. Charlton, May 2, 1881.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
16	Henry S. Dunning, May 11, 1881.....	Second Separate Company.
17	Thomas F. Kearns, May 31, 1881.....	Thirty-ninth Separate Company.
18	James E. Ware, June 6, 1881.....	Seventh Regiment.
19	John H. Gross, June 10, 1881.....	Sixth Battery.
20	Walter Scott, August 1, 1881.....	Third Separate Company.
21	George Crispin, November 30, 1881.....	Twenty-sixth Separate Company.
22	Edward T. Siglar, February 23, 1882.....	Thirty-fourth Separate Company.
23	Daniel A. Skinnell, March 10, 1882.....	Ninth Regiment.
24	Robert A. Hall, April 20, 1882.....	Ninth Separate Company.
25	Luke C. Quinn, May 18, 1882.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
26	Victor W. Voorhees, May 29, 1882.....	Seventh Regiment.
27	James H. Vedder, July 29, 1882.....	Thirty-seventh Separate Company.
28	Charles W. Wells, December 19, 1882.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
29	DeWitt V. Weed, January 15, 1883.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
30	George D. Smith, January 22, 1883.....	Sixth Separate Company.
31	Andrew C. Harwick, January 26, 1883.....	First Separate Company.
32	William S. Banta, January 29, 1883.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
33	Edward J. Clarry, March 30, 1883.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
34	Charles Nagel, April 5, 1883.....	First Battery.
35	Edward J. Little, May 3, 1883.....	Fifth Separate Company.
36	William M. Weisbeck, May 11, 1883.....	Seventh Battery.
37	James E. Place, May 15, 1883.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
38	Charles F. E. Menge, May 30, 1883.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
39	Bradish J. Smith, June 7, 1883.....	Seventh Regiment.
40	William H. Gadow, June 20, 1883.....	Fifth Battery.
41	Frank D. Lyon, July 2, 1883.....	Twentieth Separate Company.
42	Sidney H. Cluxton, September 4, 1883.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
43	John McCauley, November 19, 1883.....	Eighth Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (*Continued*).

Number.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Second Lieutenants — (Continued).</i>		
44	Frank R. Pentz, December 6, 1883.....	Eighth Regiment.
45	James R. Reagles, December 18, 1883.....	Thirty-sixth Separate Company.
46	Harrie C. Appleton, December 23, 1883....	Twelfth Regiment.
47	Alexander R. Benson, January 8, 1884.....	Twenty-third Separate Company.
48	Edgar E. Sage, January 10, 1884.....	Seventh Regiment.
49	George W. Hunt, January 21, 1884.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
50	James J. Harris, January 31, 1884.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
51	Patrick J. Goggin, February 7, 1884.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
52	Charles W. Topping, February 15, 1884...	Thirteenth Regiment.
53	John Macauley, February 21, 1884.....	Twelfth Regiment.
54	Frederick C. McLewee, February 25, 1884..	Seventh Regiment.
55	George W. Middleton, Jr., March 3, 1884..	Twenty-third Regiment.
56	Pardon T. Perkins, March 3, 1884.....	Twenty-ninth Separate Company.
57	Franklin T. Morgan, March 10, 1884.....	Ninth Regiment.
58	William N. Toshach, March 11, 1884.....	Third Battery.
59	John T. Griffith, March 25, 1884.....	First Battery.
60	Thomas W. McCormack, March 27, 1884...	Forty-seventh Regiment.
61	George H. Fleming, March 28, 1884.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
62	Charles F. Hicks, April 25, 1884.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
63	George W. Baldwin, April 28, 1884.....	Eighth Regiment.
64	William H. Plumb, May 8, 1884.....	Twenty-seventh Separate Company.
65	George F. Chatterton, May 26, 1884.....	Fortieth Separate Company.
66	Edwin F. Bishop, June 2, 1884.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
67	Frank N. Farrar, June 4, 1884.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
68	William R. Owens, June 13, 1884.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
69	Edward T. McCrystal, June 16, 1884.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
70	Thomas J. McNeil, June 20, 1884.....	Seventh Separate Company.
71	J. Morgan Wing, June 30, 1884.....	Twelfth Regiment.
72	Gustav Klein, July 1, 1884.....	Seventh Battery.
73	Samuel Duncan Bell, July 1, 1884.....	Third Battery.
74	William K. Smith, July 2, 1884.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
75	Anthime W. LaRose, July 10, 1884....	Tenth Battalion.
76	Thomas M. Harvey, July 24, 1884.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
77	Alfred T. Rycraft, July 28, 1884.....	Twenty-eighth Separate Company.
78	John B. Christoffel, Jr., August 18, 1884..	Forty-seventh Regiment.
79	George C. Miller, September 1, 1884.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
80	Henry W. Brendel, September 15, 1884....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
81	John R. Pierce, September 16, 1884.....	Thirty-eighth Separate Company.
82	William Henderson, October 7, 1884.....	Second Battery.
83	Merrill M. Dunspaugh, October 13, 1884...	Twenty-first Separate Company.
84	Julius Hochman, October 22, 1884.....	Eleventh Regiment.
85	Charles E. Leydecker, October 24, 1884....	Seventh Regiment.
86	Theodore S. Croft, November 12, 1884....	Ninth Regiment.
87	William H. Anketell, November 20, 1884...	Ninth Regiment.
88	Claes E. Molin, November 24, 1884.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
89	Eugene T. Kirkland, December 3, 1884....	Seventh Regiment.
90	Frank W. Gethoeffer, December 10, 1884..	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
91	Patrick J. Moriarity, December 15, 1884...	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
92	Jerome C. Fredenburg, December 17, 1884.	Twenty-fifth Separate Company.
93	Marshall W. Day, December 17, 1884.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
94	James O'Neill, December 19, 1884.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
95	John O'Connell, December 29, 1884.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
96	Samuel D. Hyatt, January 8, 1885.....	Tenth Battalion.
97	William McLaughlin, January 12, 1885....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
98	George B. Gillie, January 14, 1885.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
99	Wright H. Remsen, January 21, 1885.....	Ninth Regiment.
100	George E. Pasco, January 27, 1885.....	Fifth Battery.
101	Robert J. Knox, February 5, 1885.....	Thirtieth Separate Company.
102	Maurice D. Geery, February 9, 1885.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
103	Arthur C. Saunders, February 9, 1885.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
104	Washington Willcocks, February 17, 1885.	Ninth Regiment.
105	William A. Lake, March 3, 1885.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
106	Theodore W. Sillcocks, March 13, 1885....	Twenty-third Regiment.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE — (Continued).

Number.	NAME AND DATE OF RANK.	Organization.
<i>Second Lieutenants — (Continued).</i>		
107	Allison K. Hume, March 14, 1885.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
108	Joseph T. Hull, March 17, 1885.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
109	James Alexander, March 17, 1885.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
110	Thomas D. Henry, March 18, 1885.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
111	George K. Walden, March 20, 1885.....	Thirty-second Separate Company.
112	John N. Bates, March 25, 1885.....	Fifth Battery.
113	Austen E. Allen, March 27, 1885.....	Seventh Regiment.
114	George S. Ralston, April 1, 1885.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
115	Edmund L. Knoedler, April 7, 1885.....	Twelfth Regiment.
116	Charles Brittain, April 7, 1885.....	Fifteenth Separate Company.
117	Alexander E. Oberlander, April 9, 1885....	Forty-first Separate Company.
118	Frank J. Hess, April 15, 1885.....	Eighth Separate Company.
119	John C. Fisher, April 16, 1885.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
120	Waldo L. Rich, April 20, 1885.....	Twenty-second Separate Company.
121	Henry W. Hagan, April 30, 1885.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
122	Henry Hendrickson, May 6, 1885.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
123	Thomas F. Ryder, May 19, 1885.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
124	John J. Elzenbeck, May 22, 1885.....	Thirty-second Regiment.
125	Edgar F. Haveland, May 25, 1885.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
126	Harold Christensen, June 8, 1885.....	Eleventh Regiment.
127	James A. Wright, June 16, 1885.....	Seventy-first Regiment.
128	Peter Carroll, June 16, 1885.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
129	Charles L. Speir, June 18, 1885.....	Thirteenth Regiment.
130	Horace Lee Washington, June 22, 1885....	Eighth Regiment.
131	Alfred E. Seliger, July 10, 1885.....	Eleventh Regiment.
132	John D. Walton, July 16, 1885.....	Ninth Regiment.
133	Frederick F. Carey, July 23, 1885.....	Twelfth Regiment.
134	William H. McVicar, August 5, 1885.....	Fourth Separate Company.
135	Robert J. Beach, August 27, 1885.....	Sixteenth Separate Company.
136	John G. Van Etten, September 3, 1885...	Fourteenth Separate Company.
137	Albert J. Wing, September 16, 1885....	Tenth Battalion.
138	J. Wesley Craver, September 17, 1885....	Fourth Battery.
139	George W. Mooney, September 28, 1885...	Eleventh Regiment.
140	James W. Finch, September 30, 1885.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
141	William P. Pickett, October 7, 1885.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
142	Charles A. DuBois, October 12, 1885.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
143	John A. Sands, October 12, 1885.....	Tenth Separate Company.
144	George Fleisher, October 13, 1885.....	Eleventh Regiment.
145	Gilbert Lloyd, October 16, 1885.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
146	Eugene Gallert, October 26, 1885.....	Eleventh Regiment.
147	Augustus Baus, October 28, 1885.....	Twelfth Regiment.
148	Mighells B. Butler, November 9, 1885....	Forty-second Separate Company.
149	William H. Ehrmann, November 10, 1885..	Ninth Regiment.
150	William H. A. Coderan, November 11, 1885.	Thirteenth Regiment.
151	Arthur E. Schuhmann, November 27, 1885.	Eleventh Regiment.
152	Augustus K. Sangmaster, Dec. 12, 1885...	Tenth Battalion.
153	Joseph E. Taverner, December 21, 1885...	Eleventh Separate Company.
<i>Chaplains.</i>		
1	Sullivan H. Weston, October 16, 1864.....	Seventh Regiment.
2	William N. Dunnell, April 15, 1874.....	Twenty-second Regiment.
3	Newland Maynard, May 26, 1875.....	Forty-seventh Regiment.
4	Matthew P. Breen, September 15, 1877...	Sixty-ninth Regiment.
5	Henry Ward Beecher, February 8, 1878...	Thirteenth Regiment.
6	Edward A. Reed, March 1, 1879.....	Ninth Regiment.
7	Wesley R. Davis, April 23, 1879.....	Eighth Regiment.
8	Charles H. Smith, October 27, 1879.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment.
9	Walter North, January 10, 1880.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment.
10	Charles H. Hall, February 9, 1881.....	Twenty-third Regiment.
11	John Meury, November 11, 1881.....	Thirty-second Regiment.
12	J. Oramel Peck, May 22, 1882.....	Fourteenth Regiment.
13	William B. Frisbie, July 1, 1882.....	Twelfth Regiment.
14	Marvin R. Vincent, March 4, 1885.....	Seventy-first Regiment.

CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS.

(155.)

HONORABLY DISCHARGED — (Full discharge).

(73.)

Brigadier-Generals.

(2.)

C. T. Christensen, 3d Brigade, July 29, 1885.
Edgar P. Jewett, 8th Brigade, Dec. 19, 1885.

Colonels.

(1.)

M. J. Severance, Col. Supernumerary, March 27, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

(3.)

Theodore B. Gates, Brevet Major-General, 13th Reg., February 18, 1885.
M. Frederick Christensen, Assist. Adjutant-General, 3d Brigade, October 30, 1885.
Robert C. Titus, Judge-Advocate, 4th Div., Dec. 31, 1885, appointed July 7, 1885.

Majors.

(6.)

Charles L. Fincke, 23d Regt., July 18, 1885.
Omar V. Sage, Ordnance Officer, 5th Brig., April 20, 1885.
Lenox Smith, Engineer, 1st Brig., June 22, 1885.
Henry W. LeRoy, Quartermaster, 1st Brig., June 22, 1885.
George W. McNulty, Engineer, 3d Brigade, November 11, 1885.
Bleeker Van Wagenen, Inspector, 1st Brig., November 14, 1885.

Captains.

(26.)

William Rohrs, 11th Regt., Jan. 3, 1885.
Joseph A. Carberry, 9th Regt., Jan. 24, 1885.
Henry D. Mildberger, 22d Regt., February 9, 1885.
Walter Scott, 9th Regt., March 18, 1885.
Abe. H. Herts, 12th Regt., March 27, 1885.
Adolph Pettenkofer, 32d Regt., April 7, 1885.
Wm. T. De Nyse, Aide-de-Camp, 4th Brig., April 7, 1885.
James Plunkett, 69th Regt., April 14, 1885.
J. W. Gossin, 24th Separate Company, April 16, 1885.
Josc D. C. Priest, 22d Regt., April 17, 1885.
John W. Fleck, 11th Regt., April 27, 1885.
Leslie E. Molineux, Assistant Signal Officer, 8th Brig., May 4, 1885.
Henry M. Mingay, 1st Separate Company, May 29, 1885.
Frank B. F. Morgan, 13th Regt., June 13, 1885.
Isaiah Frazier, 4th Separate Company, June 15, 1885.
Henry Freitag, 11th Regt., July 27, 1885.

H. D. Lockwood, 12th Regt., Sept. 16, 1885.
Frank A. Jordan, 71st Regt., Sept. 16, 1885.
H. C. Thompson, 38th Separate Company, October 10, 1885.

Eugene W. Burd, 25th Regt., Oct. 16, 1885.
William A. Brown, 13th Regt., Oct. 30, 1885.
Augustus C. Baxter 8th Regt., Nov. 14, 1885.
Henry G. Chapman, 9th Regt., Dec. 2, 1885.
Alfred Jefferson, 8th Regt., Dec. 2, 1885.
George L. Davenport, 47th Regt., Dec. 2, 1885.

Eugene De Kay Townsend, 71st Regt., Dec. 7, 1885.

First Lieutenants.

(22.)

Sherlock H. Byron, 22d Regt., Jan. 24, 1885.
George Shrady, 11th Regt., March 14, 1885.
Jacob Hess, Commissary of Subsistence, 71st Regt., March 18, 1885.
George B. Wood, 41st Separate Co., March 27, 1885.
Curtis P. Davies, 23d Regt., May 21, 1885.
Hugo Zeydel, Quartermaster, 11th Regt., June 22, 1885.
Louis G. Cassidy, 8th Regt., June 24, 1885.
Charles H. Covell, Commissary of Subsistence, 7th Regt., July 31, 1885.
Charles A. Barton, 29th Separate Company, August 6, 1885.
Hugh B. McLean, 10th Battalion, August 28, 1885.
Gustavus P. Meister, 7th Battery, August 28, 1885.
Eugene Alex. Houston, Assist. Surgeon, 4th Separate Company, August 28, 1885.
Philip S. Tilden, 71st Regt., Sep. 16, 1885, appointed Jan. 7, 1885.
Thomas R. Bagot, 23d Regt., Oct. 10, 1885.
Anton Wagner, 11th Regt., Oct. 30, 1885.
George A. Ludin, 23d Regt., Oct. 30, 1885, appointed March 31, 1885.
Charles S. Shanks, 10th Battalion, Nov. 11, 1885.
Edward P. Montague, 23d Regt., Nov. 21, 1885, appointed Jan. 14, 1885.
Frederick S. Rice, 9th Regt., Dec. 7, 1885.
Thurlow Weed Barnes, Supernumerary Officer, Dec. 26, 1885.
E. Cleveland Wells, 9th Regt., Dec. 29, 1885.
Walter L. Brown, 3d Separate Co., Dec. 29, 1885.

Second Lieutenants.

(13.)

Herman Heyenga, 11th Regt., Jan. 3, 1885.
James Sheldon, Jr., 65th Regt., Jan. 12, 1885.
Frank B. Whitney, 71st Regt., Feb. 18, 1885.

Second Lieutenants — (Continued).

Charles B. Christopher, 71st Regt., Feb. 18, 1885.
 Charles T. Dillingham, 7th Regt., Feb. 18, 1885.
 John A. Swett, 47th Regt., Feb. 25, 1885.
 Cyrus P. Smith, 23d Regt., April 27, 1885.

Alfred P. Delcambre, 8th Regt., May 29, 1885.
 John H. King, 9th Regt., May 29, 1885.
 Wm. Distelkamp, 32d Regt., July 29, 1885.
 Ferdinand Funk, 32d Regt., Nov. 11, 1885.
 Charles W. Held, 13th Regt., Dec. 11, 1885.
 James H. Noziglia, 14th Regt., Dec. 11, 1885.

RESIGNED AND HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

(43.)

Majors.

(5.)

J. West Roosevelt, Surgeon, 1st Brig., Feb. 11, 1885.
 Thomas H. Winsor, 74th Regt., May 29, 1885.
 Williams Lansing, Commissary of Subsistence, 8th Brig., June 12, 1885.
 James J. Terhune, Surgeon, 13th Regt., June 13, 1885.
 John A. Holloway, Inspector, 8th Brig., Dec. 2, 1885.

Captains.

(12.)

James C. Fullerton, 65th Regt., Jan. 12, 1885.
 George A. Hussey, 9th Regt., Jan. 24, 1885.
 Timothy J. McGillicuddy, Assist. Surgeon, 69th Regt., Feb. 18, 1885.
 John W. Browning, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 22d Regt., March 14, 1885.
 Charles Kennedy, 74th Regt., May 4, 1885.
 Wm. H. Langley, 23d Regt., May 6, 1885.
 Abram N. Belcher, 4th Battery, Aug. 28, 1885.
 Edward Schwalbach, Jr., 47th Regt., Aug. 28, 1885.
 Charles G. Weidling, Chaplain, 11th Regt., Oct. 10, 1885.
 Charles A. Denike, 11th Separate Co., Nov. 21, 1885.
 Joseph A. Carberry, 9th Regt., Dec. 7, 1885, appointed May 25, 1885.
 Josiah P. Marquand, 71st Regt., Dec. 7, 1885, appointed March 12, 1885.

First Lieutenants.

(18.)

P. Curtis Deming, 74th Regt., Jan. 12, 1885.
 Walter C. Mason, 74th Regt., Jan. 24, 1885.
 George Graves, Assist. Surgeon, 31st Sep. Co., Jan. 27, 1885.

Jesse L. Parker, 10th Battalion, Feb. 9, 1885.
 Charles A. Striebeck, 11th Regt., Feb. 11, 1885.
 Philip Grosback, 32d Regt., Feb. 18, 1885.
 Henry D. Stanwood, Adjutant, 14th Regt., March 14, 1885.
 Frederick E. Fowler, 74th Regt., March 23, 1885.
 Alfred A. Mitchell, 69th Regt., April 21, 1885.
 Thomas M. Turner, 13th Regt., April 25, 1885, appointed Nov. 11, 1884.
 Robert C. Clapp, 9th Regt., April 27, 1885.
 James O'Neil, 9th Regt., May 29, 1885.
 William J. Archer, 65th Regt., June 5, 1885.
 John D. Newton, 14th Separate Co., July 29, 1885.
 James E. Knight, 41st Separate Co., Sept. 16, 1885, appointed April 9, 1885.
 Pascal P. Weissgerber, 7th Battery, Oct. 1, 1885.
 Stanley Oliver, 47th Regt., Oct. 10, 1885.
 Benjamin F. Avery, 10th Battalion, Oct. 16, 1885.

Second Lieutenants.

(8.)

George W. Holmes, 11th Regt., March 14, 1885.
 Bornt W. Stryker, 16th Separate Co., March 27, 1885.
 Alexander Peixotto, 71st Regt., May 29, 1885.
 Charles Bradshaw, 13th Regt., June 3, 1885.
 William R. Palmer, Jr., 22th Regt., July 15, 1885.
 William H. Crossman, Jr., 7th Regt., Oct. 10, 1885.
 Henry J. Jordan, 13th Regt., Oct. 30, 1885.
 Theodore A. Burgard, 65th Regt., Dec. 19, 1885, appointed March 2, 1885.

RETIRED UNDER SECTIONS 47 AND 48, MILITARY CODE.

(2.)

Captain Alfred H. Williams, 23 Regt., S. O. No. 18, Feb. 25, 1885.

Colonel Wm. G. Rice, Assistant Paymaster-General, S. O. No. 20, March 2, 1885.

RENDERED SUPERNUMERARY UNDER SECTION 43, MILITARY CODE.

(8.)

Colonel Daniel S. Lamont, Military Secretary, S. O., No. 2, Jan. 5, 1885.
 Major Elbert O. Farrar, Judge-Advocate, 7th Brigade, S. O., No. 16, Feb. 18, 1885.
 Major Henry E. Drake, Supernumerary Officer on staff of 7th Brigade, S. O., No. 21, March 14, 1885.
 Captain George Scott, Assist. Surgeon, 71st Regt., S. O., No. 25, March 27, 1885.

Captain George Diehl, 11th Regt., S. O., No. 85, Sept. 3, 1885.
 First Lieutenant Reuben A. Britton, Quartermaster, 9th Regt., S. O., No. 107, Dec. 7, 1885.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Wingfield G. Burton, Assistant in Ordnance Department, S. O., No. 109, Dec. 19, 1885.
 Colonel Chas. E. Bridge, Assist. Quartermaster-General, S. O., No. 111, Dec. 29, 1885.

DISCHARGED UNDER SECTION 43, MILITARY CODE.

(5.)

First Lieutenant Frank Munn, 7th Regt., S. O., No. 29, April 13, 1885.	Second Lieutenant David H. Thomas, 24th Separate Company, S. O., No. 103, Nov. 14, 1885.
First Lieutenant Carl B. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, 7th Battery, S. O., No. 31, April 16, 1885.	Lieutenant-Colonel Henry H. Seymour, Judge-Advocate, 4th Division, no date on record.
Second Lieutenant Charles Richter, 32d Regiment, S. O., No. 36, April 27, 1885.	

COMMISSIONS EXPIRED.

(14.)

Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Hinman, Assistant Adjutant-General, 7th Brigade, Jan. 21, 1885.	Captain Frank P. Denison, Aide-de-Camp, 7th Brigade, Jan. 21, 1885.
Major Robert M. Beecher, Inspector, 7th Brigade, Jan. 21, 1885.	Major Wm. Kasson Pierce, Commissary of Subsistence, 7th Brigade, Feb. 19, 1885.
Major George A. Porter, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 7th Brigade, Jan. 21, 1885.	Major James M. Belden, Quartermaster, 7th Brigade, April 2, 1885.
Major Wm. Allen Butler, Ordnance Officer, 7th Brigade, Jan. 21, 1885.	Major George W. Leonard, Surgeon, 71st Regt., April 20, 1885.
Major Louis F. Powell, Engineer, 7th Brig., Jan. 21, 1885.	Captain Carlos Martyn, Chaplain, 71st Regt., April 20, 1885.
Major Ely Van de Warker, Surgeon, 7th Brigade, Jan. 21, 1885.	First Lieutenant and Adjutant August P. Wagener, 11th Regt., Nov. 7, 1885.
Captain Robert Townsend, Aide-de-Camp, 7th Brigade, Jan. 21, 1885.	First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, August Horrman, 11th Regt., Nov. 21, 1885.

COMMISSIONS DECLINED.

(1.)

First Lieutenant Edward A. Hayes, 65th Regiment, November 9, 1885.

DIED.

(9.)

Brigadier General Myndert D. Mercer, Quartermaster-General, July 13, 1885.	First Lieutenant James Plunkett, Commissary, 69th Regt., July 16, 1885, appointed April 16, 1885.
Colonel Frederick Unbekant, 11th Regt., May 10, 1885.	First Lieutenant Charles H. Mandeville, 8th Separate Company, June 11, 1885.
Colonel John B. Stonehouse, Brevet Brigadier-General, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, November 25, 1885.	First Lieutenant J. Seymour Scott, Brevet Colonel, 12th Separate Company, June 24, 1885.
Colonel Richard Flack, Supernumerary Officer, October, 1885.	First Lieutenant Charles R. Willetts, 7th Regt., Oct. 16, 1885, appointed April 17, 1885.
Major Edwin R. Trussell, Quartermaster, 3d Brigade, April 17, 1885.	

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATIONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Organized.

Company B, 65th Regiment, Buffalo, S. O., No. 21, March 14, 1885.	Thirty-fifth Separate Comp'y, Ogdensburgh, S. O., No. 99, November 9, 1885.
Thirty-second Separate Company, Hoosick Falls, S. O., No. 23, March 20, 1885.	Forty-second Separate Company, Niagara Falls, S. O., No. 100, November 9, 1885.
Company C, 12th Regiment, New York City, S. O., No. 47, June 3, 1885.	Company D, 65th Regiment, Buffalo, S. O., No. 101, November 9, 1885.

Disbanded.

Company H, 47th Regiment, Brooklyn, S. O., No. 3, A. G. O., January 7, 1885.

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(B.)

REPORTS

OF DEPARTMENTAL AND COMMANDING OFFICERS ON
SERVICE AT STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, }
NEW YORK, *December 16, 1885.* }

GENERAL—I have the honor to report that in compliance with your instructions I began, on May 18th, the preparation of the grounds at the State Camp of Instruction for occupancy, on June 13th, by the National Guard, ordered thereto under Special Orders No. 43, c. s., from General Head-quarters, and the same were fully completed on arrival of the first organization to enter camp.

In the performance of my duties, which included the preparations for two additional company streets (making a total of twelve company streets) and alteration of road on camp grounds, no permanent improvements were made, and only such repairs, painting and additions to buildings made as were an absolute necessity. A small cooling shed for milk and meats, also new servants' sinks were erected, together with some changes in the drainage of ice-house, kitchen and sheds was found necessary. The reservoir was thoroughly cleaned, and conduit pipes relaid as in former years with the necessary additions required by additional company streets.

The supply of water from the dam would have proven inadequate for all the uses of camp had it not been supplemented early in July by supplies derived from newly driven wells, and which soon after furnished sufficient water for all camp purposes, leaving the water in the reservoir for a reserve. The pump and boiler formerly located at the dam were removed to such a distance as to enable their being utilized, with an additional pump to force water into the camp, both from the wells and reservoir.

Contracts for the transportation of troops ordered into camp were made as follows, viz.:

Myers' Excursion and Transportation Company.

Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, to and from Roa Hook

Seventh Regiment, New York, to and from Roa Hook.

Ninth Regiment, New York, to Roa Hook.

Seventy-first Regiment, New York, from Roa Hook.

Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, to and from Roa Hook.

Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, to and from Roa Hook.

Twenty-second Regiment, New York, to and from Roa Hook.

Eleventh Separate Company, Yonkers, to and from Roa Hook.

Seventeenth Separate Company, Brooklyn, to and from Roa Hook.

Fifth Separate Company, Newburgh, to and from Roa Hook.

Twentieth Separate Company, Newburgh, from Roa Hook, en route for Binghamton.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

Ninth Regiment, from Roa Hook to New York.

Seventy-first Regiment, from New York to Roa Hook.

Fortieth Separate Company, Syracuse, to and from Roa Hook.

Forty-first Separate Company, Syracuse, to and from Roa Hook.

Fifth Separate Company, Newburgh, to Roa Hook.

Twentieth Separate Company, Newburgh, to Roa Hook.

Nineteenth Separate Company, Poughkeepsie, to and from Roa Hook.

Thirty-second Separate Company, Hoosick Falls, to and from Roa Hook.

Company A, Tenth Battalion, Albany, to and from Roa Hook.

Company B, Tenth Battalion, Albany, to and from Roa Hook

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

Thirty-eighth Separate Company, Oswego, to and from Roa Hook.

New York, Lake Erie and Western.

Twentieth Separate Company, Binghamton, to and from Newburgh, en route to Roa Hook.

Burr Davis & Son.

Eleventh Separate Company, Mount Vernon, to and from Yonkers, en route to Roa Hook.

Steamboat "Melzingah."

Seventeenth Separate Company, Flushing, to and from Brooklyn, en route to Roa Hook.

This entire service was performed with commendable promptness and without accident or loss of any kind.

The State was fortunate this year in again securing the services of Messrs. Windholz & Co. as caterers, who executed their contract in the most satisfactory manner, and received the highest commendation from all the organizations that occupied the camp.

The need of a shed or shelter at Roa Hook, where the troops and stores are landed, is of the utmost importance for protection at times against the heat and storms.

It is again my pleasure to thank and compliment Colonel Joseph G. Story, of this department, for the efficient discharge of the varied duties connected with the camp, and also to thank Colonel Lewis W. Gillett, who was detailed to this department for duty at camp, for services rendered.

Purchases and expenditures connected with this year's camp have been as follows :

Repairing roofs, painting and labor	\$83 95
Lumber and carpenter work	1,000 66
Cleaning and renovating blankets.....	520 80
Setting and connecting steam boilers, water pipes, drains, putting up tanks, additional piping, etc.....	714 85
Medical supplies and disinfectants.....	604 33
Carting camp equipage, baggage of troops, labor from dock to camp ground and return, services assistant engineer, watchman, carpenter, freight, express charges, telegrams, stationery, orderlies, disinfectors, scavengers, cleaning sinks, hose, labor cleaning dam and grounds, repairs to roads, subsistence, employees, hay, oats, straw, hardware, coal, etc.....	6,335 12
Subsistence of troops.....	32,385 67
Transportation of troops to and from camp, hire and towing of barges for camp equipage and stores.....	4,714 81
Carting camp equipage, etc., to and from New York arsenal to barges, and return.....	385 50
Crockery, lanterns, etc.....	738 20
Candles and oil.....	186 63
Tables, pails, tubs and brooms	452 23
Blankets.....	425 00
Mattresses and cots.....	1,155 00
Stools	296 88
Flags	126 00
Rakes, shovels, etc.....	103 56
Tent stakes and pins.....	525 00
Blank cartridges, 50 calibre, and for salutes, details, etc.	1,764 60

Hire of horses for use of post-regimental officers.....	\$453 00
Removing old barn (near dam).....	275 00
Repairs and fixtures for tents.....	88 34
	<hr/>
	\$53,335 13
	<hr/> <hr/>

I have the honor to be, General,
Very respectfully your obedient servant,
DANIEL D. WYLIE,
*Brig-Genl. and Chief of Ordnance, Acting Quartermaster-
Genl. and Act. Com.-Genl. of Subsistence, S. N. Y.*

To Major-General JOHN G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *September 10, 1885.* }

Major-General J. G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant-General S. N. Y. :

GENERAL — I have the honor to specially report herewith on the work performed by the Pay Department at the State Camp of Instruction, Peekskill, N. Y., during the tours of duty of the organizations of the National Guard ordered there between June 13th and August 1st, 1885, by Special Orders No. 43, c. s., from General Headquarters.

In compliance with par. IX of the above order, I caused all necessary preparations to be made to ensure the prompt discharge of the duty devolving upon this Department in the payment of the troops, and made the usual requisitions under Section 70, Military Code, upon the Comptroller of the State, for the sums needed from time to time, for that purpose.

The amount drawn from the State treasury was \$49,500, viz.:

Requisition No. 1, June 8	\$20,000 00
Requisition No. 2, June 30	15,000 00
Requisition No. 3, July 11.....	14,000 00
Requisition No. 4, August 4	500 00
	<hr/>
Making a total sum drawn of.....	\$49,500 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

which was deposited in the Hanover National Bank of New York city, on which bank checks were drawn to the order of each officer and man for the pay due him, the troops being paid in camp shortly before their departure on each Saturday afternoon.

In compliance with my request for an increase in the force of the Department, I was allowed the services of Mr. J. P. Eustace (who on my recommendation has since been commissioned an Assistant Paymaster-General with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel), thus making the strength of the office at camp four persons. The additional aid greatly facilitated our labors, which began each Thursday, and reduced night work several hours each week. We were also greatly aided in the work of the Department by the exertions of Col. Frederick Phisterer, Post Adjutant, who used every effort to secure a correct preparation and prompt rendering of the rolls for the examination required.

The total number of officers and men of the organizations in camp, to whom pay was allowed, was 4,320, and the amount disbursed, including \$500 allowance for music to each regiment and expenses of medical and pay department was \$49,898.86, as follows:

Twenty-third Regiment.....	\$5,887 50	
Seventh Regiment.....	8,256 75	
Ninth Regiment	\$5,594 50	
Fortieth Separate Company.....	650 00	
Forty-first Separate Company.....	756 00	
		7,000 50
Seventy-first Regiment.....	\$5,098 50	
Fifth Separate Company.....	504 25	
Nineteenth Separate Company.....	757 75	
Twentieth Separate Company.....	676 25	
		7,036 75
Thirteenth Regiment.....	\$6,134 00	
Co. "A," Tenth Battalion.....	511 00	
Co. "B," Tenth Battalion.....	580 50	
		7,225 50
Forty-seventh Regiment.....	\$4,576 25	
Eleventh Separate Company.....	663 50	
Seventeenth Separate Company.....	435 25	
Thirty-second Separate Company.....	681 75	
Thirty-eighth Separate Company.....	538 00	
		6,894 75
Twenty-second Regiment.....	6,556 50	
Expense, etc., Medical Department...	187 00	
Expense, etc., Pay Department.....	853 61	
Total.....	\$49,898 86	

The pay rolls used this year were a new form, prescribed by the Adjutant-General's Department, containing jurats which tend to place greater responsibility upon commanding officers, and as a consequence cause more care to be taken in their preparation. The rolls were, as heretofore, made and executed in triplicate and have been filed—one copy in this office and one with the Comptroller—the other being left with the commanding officer of the organization paid. That part of the work connected with the payment of the troops which devolved upon the organizations, was on the whole, performed in a satisfactory manner and showed that the previous camp service of many of the companies had proved of value in the matter of clerical as well as in tactical duty.

In closing I desire to acknowledge my appreciation of the services rendered by Col. E. B. Ten Broeck, Assistant Paymaster-General and to the officers connected for the time being with my department, to the experience and ability of Lieut.-Col. J. P. Eustace and Major H. P. Stacpole I am in a great measure indebted for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which were executed the duties pertaining to the pay department.

I am General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BARRETT RICH,

Brigadier-General and Paymaster-General S. N. Y.

REPORT OF THE POST ADJUTANT.

ALBANY, N. Y. *August 3, 1885.*

The Adjutant-General State of New York :

SIR:—Pursuant to ¶ 13, Special Orders No. 43, c. s., A. G. O., S. N. Y., I proceeded to the State Camp of Instruction, June 12, 1885, and performed the duties of Post Adjutant during the camp season, June 13 to August 1, 1885, fifty days reporting for duty as such to each successive post commander.

In the execution of these duties I confined myself, however, to the clerical work of the post, leaving all tactical duties to the regimental adjutants, but held myself ready to assist them in any way they, or the post commander, might desire.

As in the preceding camp seasons I required no reports on the day of arrival of a regiment, but the day following, immediately after guard mounting, the first sergeants, the sergeant-major, the commissary-sergeant and adjutant's clerk were assembled and received instruction in the manner and methods of rendering morning reports, ration returns and preparing pay rolls. Instruction was also imparted to the first

sergeants and others in the forming of companies, making and marching on details, military courtesy, discipline, duties of guides, etc., at dress parade and other ceremonies, on which occasion most of the adjutants were also present.

The morning report used so far at the State Camp is virtually the same as that used in the United States Army for many years, is very simple and practical. This report was required to be rendered by each company commander, represented by his first sergeant, daily, as soon after sick call as practicable, but before guard mounting, so that the reports could be consolidated before noon. These consolidated reports show in figures that, not including bands, 4,219 officers and enlisted men were in camp this year; according to the remarks in the reports and the pay rolls, there were 101 more officers and enlisted men in camp, whose arrival (gain in the figures), was offset by a corresponding number departing at the same time; add to this the bands of the several regiments, 266 men, and allow for men who joined after the reports had been made and left before the next report was made, and who were not entitled to pay, and the total number in camp will appear to have been 4,600 officers, enlisted men and band musicians.

The following table, based on the morning reports, shows the attendance in camp in detail :

DATE OF ENCAMPMENT	Organization	ATTENDANCE.				Per cent of attendance at last camp.	Band not included.
		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Average per cent of.		
June 13 to 20, 1885...	23d Regiment.....	524	458	483	69.35	78.92	31
June 20 to 27, 1885.....	7th Regiment.....	758	674	712	72.30	78.40	60
June 27 to July 4, 1885.	9th Regiment.....	464	441	449	71.80	74.30	31
	40th Separate Co..	60	60	60	89.55	83.00	
	41st Separate Co..	69	67	68	91.70	88.00	
	71st Regiment.....	410	391	399	74.83	65.60	40
July 4 to 11, 1885.....	5th Separate Co..	47	44	45	83.82	67.20	
	19th Separate Co..	72	71	71	81.00	86.00	
	20th Separate Co..	59	58	58	85.50	82.00	
	13th Regiment. ...	520	479	500	72.78	70.80	Av. 28
July 11 to 18, 1885.....	Co. "A," 10th Batt.	50	44	47	64.38	First camp.	
	Co. "B," 10th Batt.	56	54	55	70.88	79.00	
	47th Regiment.....	363	354	359	79.27	68.82	24
	11th Separate Co..	60	57	59	81.08	78.33	
July 18 to 25, 1885.....	17th Separate Co..	39	34	37	76.66	67.31	
	32d Separate Co...	63	61	62	84.55	First camp.	
	38th Separate Co..	48	48	48	85.71	76.20	
July 25 to Aug. 1, 1885...	22d Regiment.....	557	522	540	87.69	80.00	52
Total.....	.....	4,219	3,917	4,052	79.05	.....	266

The average attendance of five organizations this year appears lower than the attendance of the same at their camp preceding this. The total average attendance last year (1884) was 80.01 per cent; this year it is 79.05 per cent, also apparently a falling off. Heretofore the annual

inspection took place in camp, it was natural that each organization made great efforts to have a full attendance on inspection day; these efforts brought large numbers of men in camp for one or two days, and increased the percentage of attendance in camp markedly. This year the annual inspection did not take place in camp, which will not only fully explain the decrease of attendance reported, but prove that the decrease is not actual, and that the average attendance at the camp has really increased.

The difference between the highest and lowest attendance arises principally from the fact that a number of officers and enlisted men go with their command to camp on Saturday, stay over Sunday, leave Sunday evening or Monday morning, and that these or others join on Friday to leave with their regiment on Saturday. These fluctuations are exceedingly annoying and troublesome to all charged with the keeping of the records, to the quartermaster and commissary departments, and especially to the first sergeants. The discontinuance of the annual inspection in camp has lessened this evil; were officers and enlisted men who served in camp less than three consecutive days (seventy-two hours) to receive no pay and no rations, the changes would probably be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the personnel of the National Guard.

The above table shows that in the large majority of organizations the fluctuations in the attendance were slight, and that in two there were none at all.

A *Ration Return* was this season introduced, to make company commanders and first sergeants familiar with the idea and process of making requisition for meals or the ration in kind. As meals are furnished in camp, the part of the return relating to rations in kind was not required, but served to attract attention and to lead to questions. The return was to be made daily, immediately after retreat or dress parade, based on the morning report of the day, and including the meals received by men who joined in the course of the day. The company returns were to be consolidated, under the direction of the adjutant, by the commissary-sergeant the same evening, and, after examination by me, delivered to the Acting Commissary-General of Subsistence. Before leaving camp a consolidation of the daily consolidated returns was made, showing the total number of meals and rations received during the tour of the regiment, three copies of which were delivered to the Acting Commissary-General of Subsistence; who based his payments to the contractors on them.

Copies of all the returns were also retained by the makers. The consolidated returns show that the contractors furnished to the

Twenty-third Regiment, 3,622 rations for an average daily attendance of 525 officers and enlisted men.

Seventh Regiment, 5,473 rations for an average daily attendance of 787 officers and enlisted men.

Ninth Regiment, Fortieth and Forty-first Separate Companies, 4,318 rations for an average daily attendance of 612 officers and enlisted men.

Seventy-first Regiment, Fifth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Separate Companies, 4,350 rations for an average daily attendance of 620 officers and enlisted men.

Thirteenth Regiment, Companies A and B, Tenth Battalion, 4,424 $\frac{1}{3}$ rations for an average daily attendance of 638 officers and enlisted men.

Forty-seventh Regiment, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth Separate Companies, 4,189 rations for an average daily attendance of 594 officers and enlisted men.

Twenty-second Regiment, 4,149 $\frac{1}{3}$ rations for an average daily attendance of 596.

Total rations, 30,525 $\frac{2}{3}$. Total average attendance, 4,372 officers and enlisted men.

The Fortieth, Forty-first, Twentieth, Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth Separate Companies received the last day in camp three meals, all the others but two. On the first day in camp all organizations received but one meal. A ration consists of early coffee and bread, breakfast, dinner and supper. The total average number of officers and enlisted men supplied includes the band musicians, and men who arrived after the morning report had been made, and left before another report was due, and therefore cannot agree with the total average attendance according to the morning reports, and also for the further reason that on the ration returns many men are credited with one or two meals on the day of their arrival, but one day before appearing on the morning report as present.

The *pay-roll*, an improved form prepared by your directions, contains now a jurat, which is so full and comprehensive that no company commander can take it without being fully aware that he solemnly swears to the correctness of every thing contained in it. Instructions were given that each man should be credited with the pay to which he is entitled for the day, immediately after retreat or dress parade of such day, except that on the day before the regiment would leave camp credits should be given at noon for that and the following day, the rolls closed, and amounts and footings carried out, so that the Paymaster-General could examine them and prepare for the payment of the troops before their departure from camp. Once during the week these rolls were called in and examined, and further instructions given if necessary.

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to report that the adjutants, sergeant-majors, commissary-sergeants, first sergeants and adjutants'

clerks in camp this season, as far as their work came within my province, showed themselves to be competent and diligent officers and non-commissioned officers. The reports, returns and rolls, as a rule, required none or but trifling corrections.

The first sergeants, who are the hardest worked officials in every camp, were exceedingly desirous to receive instruction on many subjects, not all clerical, and to acquit themselves creditably of their duties, in which effort most of them who remained in camp succeeded in a high degree.

Although about fifty per cent of the adjutants and first sergeants had not been on duty in the State camp in those capacities, their work with me showed a marked improvement in this over the first tour of their respective organizations, proving not only that, notwithstanding the many changes which occur in the National Guard in a few years, the seed planted in previous camps had borne and is bearing fruit, but also that the military intelligence of the individual members of the guard is increasing.

There were in camp this year seven regiments, two companies of the Tenth Battalion, and nine separate companies; in all seventy-eight companies. Had the state of the unexpended appropriation permitted the placing of twelve more companies in camp, half of the infantry force of the guard would have had a tour this year. To derive full benefit of the State camp each organization should serve there a tour once in every two years, and to do so is the unanimous wish of the guard.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. PHISTERER,

Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF LIEUT.-COL. H. W. CLOSSON, U. S. A.

FORT WADSWORTH, NEW YORK HARBOR, }
August 31, 1885. }

To the Adjutant-General, Head-quarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL:—In accordance with Special Orders 128, A. G. O., June 5, 1885, and under the special instructions communicated to me from the war department of the same date, I have the honor to report that I visited the State encampment at Peekskill, N. Y., during each week of its duration from June 13 to August 1.

Every facility was afforded me for such investigations as I desired to make; information was most freely given upon all points, and every courtesy extended me that could by any possibility render my visit pleasant or profitable.

I omit any description of the camp as unnecessary, in view of its treatment by my predecessors, further than to say that the State has obtained possession of all the desirable ground, and the authorities can now realize plans already made for its improvement, such as securing a larger drill area; greater range facilities, and an improved system of drainage and water supply.

The various military staff departments were permanently represented during the encampment by their respective chiefs or assistants, as follows :

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Chief, General Wylie. Assistant, Colonel Story.

To these gentlemen were also assigned the duties of the quartermaster and subsistence departments; all property responsibility being devolved upon one and the same officer by the State code, and all these duties, multifarious and exacting as they were, received an attention that never failed either in completeness or rapidity of execution.

Much of the work of these important departments was done under my own observation, and I can only imperfectly state the respect I feel for the capacity and energy displayed in its performance, and the system by which so much is accomplished with so little friction.

A regiment coming into camp forwards in ample time a return of its strength in the usual form, and also a requisition for needed material. Transportation having been provided the rest of the process will be understood by reference to the blank hereto attached, which is a copy of the paper actually furnished by the Seventh regiment. See appendix (for all attachments).

A detail under charge of the regimental quartermaster precedes the regiment and finds Colonel Story at the large tent known as the Issue Tent, where the property already called for has been gathered. The regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant is put into possession, and by him it is distributed on their arrival to the company quartermaster-sergeants on memorandum receipts.

In this way a regiment appearing in the early afternoon of Saturday gets itself comfortably into quarters at once, two men to a tent, and makes its first parade the same evening.

The encampment consists of twelve company streets, with thirty wall tents to each, and the proper allotment of tentage to company and field officers, band, servants, etc. The tents are pitched once for all at the opening of the season, and turned over successively to the various commands as they report. It secures the greatest possible amount of the limited time from one Saturday to another for tactical instruction.

On the final Saturday of their stay a memorandum, of which the one

attached hereto is the copy employed in the case of the Seventy-first regiment, governs the return of the property, previously issued, into the hands of Colonel Story, and the preparation of baggage for shipment.

This property is received at the issue tent, verified, and then taken away for cleansing and disinfection under the supervision of the quartermaster's department. The blankets are hung up in a suitable locality, and exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur. The wash basins, the cups, the wooden pails, the coffee buckets, the bread baskets are thoroughly scoured and cleaned. The two latter are used daily in the distribution of bread and coffee immediately after the 5 o'clock reveille.—breakfast itself being at 7.30.

The purifying process over, the articles are stored ready for issue the week following, the quantity of issuable property on hand amounting at least to double the requirements of any one week, especially in those items devoted to intimate personal use.

At the end of the encampment the cots and tents are repaired and stored, and the mattresses, costing originally some seventy cents each, are burned up.

The method of arrival and departure, of issue and receipt of property is so systematized and perfected that each regiment takes up its military duties at once upon the Saturday of its arrival and carries them forward to the very moment of its departure.

I have gone into the process with some detail because it illustrates the ease and rapidity with which the State could at any time put a regiment into the field thoroughly equipped and provided for

Taking up the question of subsistence, I found the commands rationed by contract, as in previous years, with Windholz & Co., who furnish and prepare the food. A raised and roofed platform 50 by 250 constituted the mess hall and was supplied with stools and tables, the tops and standards of which were so framed and united as to admit of indefinite extension, though as a rule they were used only in single lengths. The accommodations were ample for a thousand men.

At meal times the tables were very liberally and expeditiously supplied by waiters. The First Sergeants marched in their companies who seated themselves and rose at command filling up the tables successively from the further end of the hall, and the whole arrangement was marked by the greatest order and comfort.

The actual bill of fare for the Thirteenth regiment, for instance, gives on Monday, July 13:

Breakfast — Corned beef hash, oatmeal and milk, veal chops, potatoes, coffee, tea, milk, bread, butter, syrup.

Dinner — Beef soup, roast beef and potatoes, pork and beans, bread, butter, peach pie.

Supper — Mush and milk, cold beef, cold ham, stewed prunes, bread and butter, coffee, tea, milk.

This is a fair sample of the food furnished throughout the week, in quantity to the entire satisfaction of every appetite, and in quality every thing is of the best. I drank the milk, ate the beef and tried the butter on several occasions and always found them excellent. I never saw better bread anywhere. It is baked on the spot in an oven that turns out 250 loaves at a time.

Steam furnishes the motive power for much of the kitchen work. The coffee is ground by it and then placed in trays fitting into the tops of two large cylindrical cisterns situated one on each side of the boiler similar in size, and connected by pipes with the cisterns. The water is forced through the trays under steam pressure and drawn off below, giving coffee of a very superior quality. The meats are prepared in permanent ranges; the vegetables are cooked by steam in permanent kettles, in others of which soups are prepared, and whether of beef, beans, peas, etc., they are always thick and strong.

Permanent storehouses for ice, meats and provisions generally have been erected, and the organization of everything connected with the mess is thorough and complete.

A restaurant is attached to the establishment for the benefit of visitors, of whom there is a large number. They are supplied out of the same material from which food is prepared for the troops, and at the very reasonable charge of fifty cents a meal. Owing to the distance from any other source of refreshments the restaurant was always well patronized. The contractor receives one dollar per day per man for the three meals furnished and delivered at the tables, and upon the arrangement as it stands I do not consider any improvement possible.

The men have nothing at all to do with their meals except to eat them, nor in the very limited time given each regiment could any experience be acquired in the proper preparation of food that would be of benefit; and it would be gained, if at all, as it so often is in the regular service, at the expense of the stomachs of those concerned and by great interference with the more important objects of camp.

The contract system as applied to the twelfth regiment on duty at Fort Wadsworth last year was an utter failure. As applied at camp it is a marked success. One reason is in the skilled use of means, and the thorough knowledge of material on the part of the contractor. This is so perfected as to permit ample provisions of the best quality of food.

Friday's bill of fare is as follows:

Breakfast — Fried halibut, kidney stew and potatoes, oatmeal and milk, coffee and tea, bread and butter.

Dinner — Clam soup, boiled cod fish with butter sauce, roast beef and potatoes, green corn, apple pie.

Supper — Cold roast beef, cold tongue, boiled rice and milk, stewed prunes, tea, coffee and milk.

The regular soldier generally roughs it because he cannot do any thing else. The national guardsman would doubtless rough it for as good a reason, but now he has only a week instead of five years for his culinary experiments, and to take him from his usual surroundings and to substitute the waste, complaint and sickness that inevitably follows ignorant and imperfect cooking for the so thoroughly liberal and efficient provision already made, would, I think, be a very long step backward.

General Wylie also issues such ordnance stores as may be required, on forms, one of which is attached. The supply of blank ammunition is fixed at fifteen rounds per man. For use on the range forty rounds per man of ball cartridges are furnished. Most if not all the regiments bought out of their own funds ammunition in addition to that issued by the State, and it would seem as though a larger supply could very profitably be used. It was the intention for the State to hold in reserve at least a half million rounds.

I also attach forms for money expenditures, two in yellow going to the State Treasurer, and two in white for the purchasing officer. They will without further explanation serve to illustrate the system of accountability for property and purchase.

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

This was in charge of General Rich and his assistants. A form of the roll used is hereto attached. The commands are paid on the Saturday of their departure. The rolls are verified by the morning reports in the office of the Post Adjutant. Individual checks are made out for the amount due, which each man, vouched for by his Captain, receives from the Paymaster, the process only requiring the time necessary to march past the desk.

The scale of pay is as follows.

To each private and musician.....	\$1 25
To all non-commissioned officers.....	1 50
To all company officers of the line below Captain.....	2 50
To Captains of companies.....	3 00
To all field officers below Colonel.	4 00
To all commanding officers of regiments or battalions.....	5 00

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

General Farnsworth. Colonel Phisterer.

Colonel Phisterer was in immediate charge and present during the

encampment. He was assigned to duty as Post Adjutant. The morning reports, the ration returns, the pay-rolls all passed through his office, and he was there brought into direct official contact with the first sergeants throughout.

I was very glad to meet a gentleman already known to me by reputation, and the national guard are fortunate in having in the Adjutant-General's office an officer so thoroughly posted in all the clerical work of that position, as well as upon every point in tactics and ceremony.

His office was in fact a school of instruction for the first sergeants, and I spent much of my time there, a witness of the difficulties and questions constantly referred to him for solution, and which were often of curious interest as evincing a determination on the part of these sergeants to get hold of the exact nature of their duties and a desire to learn everything belonging to them. Better material never existed if it could be in all cases wisely used.

Attached hereto is a copy of General Farnsworth's S. O. No. 43 in reference to the encampment, to which attention is invited. And in this connection I attach also G. O. No. 5, General Headquarters State of New York, A. G. O., Albany, February 20, 1882, as evidence of the plan upon which it has been attempted to perfect the instruction of the national guard since the inauguration of the State camp in that year. An effort on the part of anybody to carry out the order of exercises there laid down will speedily satisfy him that the detail of Peekskill is very much more than a pleasant trip.

Consolidated and sub-returns are hereto attached to illustrate the system under which troops would take the field.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

General Briggs. Colonel McGrath.

These gentlemen were present in camp except when called away temporarily for inspection of clothing or organizations elsewhere.

No formal inspections of the men were held in order to interfere as little as possible with the routine of duty laid down in the orders establishing camp. But one or both of these gentlemen were in attendance upon all drills and parades and formations in camp, and on the range, visiting the guards and sentinels and keeping a constant lookout upon the administration of all matters.

A study of the reports of the Adjutant-General's office for the last four years, copies of which, by the kindness of Colonel Phisterer were placed in my hands toward the close of the encampment, will show that the supervision of the Inspector-General's department is most comprehensive and vigilant, and that the necessities and deficiencies of the national guard have been admirably appreciated and fully set forth.

I attach circular of May 14, issued by the Inspector-General, and shall have occasion hereafter to refer to his reports.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General Joseph D. Bryan

The same exact and complete organization that has characterized all the staff departments is fully exemplified here, and was throughout the most prominent feature that came under my notice, and deserves special remark as showing the readiness and efficiency with which New York could put its military force into the field, with the whole system in good working order by which their wants are to be manifested and provision made therefor. I attach hereto a circular from the Surgeon-General with a prescription blank. The care taken to ensure complete property accountability and prevent waste or misuse is evident.

Furnished herewith are also blank reports of the medical condition of the command — daily and weekly — also reports of the sanitary condition of the camp for the morning and evening of the 29th June, selected in copy as showing the scheme at work.

Great attention was paid to these matters. There were very few cases of sickness, and most of these were due to the usual imprudence in eating and drinking, some to solar effects, and there was one case of measles in the 20th Separate Company, due to exposure previous to arrival. The patient was isolated, kept in camp until recovery, and then returned to his home with the surgeon who had been placed in charge.

The cess-pools under the water supply now delivered at the heads of the company streets, are to be replaced by proper sewerage with ultimate discharge into the river. This will remove one source of danger, as six weeks' use of these pools in summer by such numbers of men, even if everything but wash water could be kept out of them, would in time make trouble.

It will also enable the sinks to be brought into such closer relation to camp as will always secure their use, and do away with any injurious accumulation of refuse in the vicinity.

The method now employed is to receive the soil in tubs that are emptied each night by the scavenger. They are then thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. I inspected the sinks frequently, and somewhat to my surprise found them always clean and wholly inoffensive.

The blankets were generally well aired, but more attention should be paid to this matter, as they were not seldom simply tossed over the tent ropes instead of being fully spread out in the sun.

The company streets and grounds about the tents were kept in excellent order, and the general police of the camp was remarkably good.

In all these respects the attention of the Inspector-General and the Surgeon-General was constant and effective, and the same could be said of the regimental surgeons.

A medical officer with stretcher and hospital knapsack was always present on the range at the firing point, and another similarly provided, in attendance at battalion drill.

I am not quite clear whether in the latter case the apparatus is not a little too suggestive. The path to glory sometimes leads by the hospital, it is true, but there is no need to carpet the road thither.

I think some little instruction in the matter of "first aid to the injured," and certainly some drill of men as stretcher bearers would not be impertinent. In the one case of the use of the stretcher that I saw, the man fortunately had been overcome by clams. Had it been a dislocated limb or bodily wound, he would have found the cadenced step extremely disagreeable, if not dangerous.

CLOTHING.

Generally the organizations were in possession of the State service dress, which consists essentially of a double breasted dark blue coat, pantaloons of lighter blue with dark stripes, an overcoat of blue or grey, a helmet of black felt and a forage cap. The uniform seems well adapted to parade use, but nearly all of the regiments supplement it at their own expense, with blouses, white helmets, and in some cases white pantaloons.

The 22d presented a very fine appearance in their white dress coats; the 7th retain their well known grey coatees and white cross-belts, and other additions were made, such as shoulder scales and white leggins in the 23d, and brass shoulder knots with nickle plated crescent in the 9th.

A service dress for State service with distinctive regimental marks seems to combine the requirements both of general uniformity and of special historical connections and traditions where fortunately such exist, but the tendency to run off into a sort of kaleidoscopic ornamentation of the person, deprives all decoration of any real meaning and should be checked; moreover distinctions, regimental and individual, have their risk when brought under fire, and a recollection of this fact might possibly tone down their development upon a review.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The New York National Guard are armed with the 50 calibre Remington. It will be made to correspond in calibre with the United States system when that shall have been finally decided upon. The habitual

equipment is the enamelled waist-belt, Frazier or block cartridge box, leather bayonet scabbard, canteen, haversack and knapsack, the latter of leather over a wooden frame.

It is the intention to substitute, as fast as opportunity offers, the grained leather belt and bronzed steel scabbard.

In actual service it would be found necessary probably to throw away the knapsack, and to transfer the weight of the loaded cartridge box to the shoulder. The carriage of ammunition gathered to one or two points on the waist belt alone is physically injurious. When experience shall have tested the value of the various styles of equipment now on trial in the army, the National Guard will be ready to select accordingly.

DISCIPLINE AND MILITARY COURTESY.

Certainly under this head no fault could be found, and in view of the extent to which these characteristics of a soldier are self-imposed the National Guard constitute an excellent example to men whose rendition of them is more by compulsion and less by choice.

REGIMENTAL ATTENDANCE.

23d Regt., Colonel Ward commanding, June 13 to 20.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength.....	35	662
Present in camp Saturday	33	491
Present in camp Wednesday	32	428
Present in camp Saturday	31	437

The manual, marching and alignments of the 23d were well executed, and the one or two mistakes made by companies in such battalion movements as I saw were noticed at once and rectified by the colonel. On one occasion the thermometer standing at 89 in the shade, the Regimental Surgeon recommended a discontinuance of the drill, which was only an instance of the very inquisitive care manifested by the gentlemen of the medical staff generally, for the physical welfare of the troops to which they were attached.

7th Regt., Colonel Clark commanding, June 20 to 27.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength	40	945
Present in camp Saturday	37	719
Present in camp Wednesday	36	649
Present in camp Saturday	35	667

The composition, history and character of this regiment imposed very heavy obligations upon its representatives in the camp. Their means and material seem to be what they always have been, of the very choicest, and the results correspond, whether exhibited in police, parade or pyrotechny.

Nor is this strange, when the motive force is so much a matter of *noblesse oblige*. The example has been invaluable hitherto, and continues to remain so. Recollections of honorable achievement serve always to furnish comfort and sometimes content, and, as the years roll by and there is dragged

“ At each remove a lengthening chain,”

the possibility arises that its weight may hinder progress.

Inspiration drawn from the past must be mixed with the spirit of the new time, for we are on the edge of a break with the teachings of the fathers, both in war and whist.

9th Regt., Colonel Seward commanding, June 27 to July 4.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength	36	590
Present in camp Saturday	32	417
Present in camp Wednesday	30	415
Present in camp Saturday	31	424

If this regiment appeared to be largely composed of new material, it also demonstrated the benefits of even a short camp experience by its manifest improvement.

The drill, both by battalion and company, was mostly confined to the closed formations, and showed the necessity of preliminary schooling for a large portion of the officers concerned.

The major was upon the field superintending the company drills and active in his oversight of the officers and in correction of individual errors.

71st Regt., Colonel McAlpine commanding, July 4 to 11.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength	33	501
Present in camp Saturday ..	31	379
Present in camp Wednesday....	31	360
Present in camp Saturday	30	363

This regiment was, to some extent, unfortunate in the weather which prevented the review of “ Governor’s day,” when the troops concerned are naturally seen at their best. The battalion drills were conducted

by the lieutenant-colonel generally in the closed formations, and the progress was satisfactory, though some of the company officers were but poorly acquainted with their tactics.

The guard duty seemed to me specially well performed and with an absence of confusion and disturbance that was quite noticeable.

In the case of these last two regiments, a very laborious task of re-organization and administrative care has fallen upon the colonels commanding, and the success of their work, though now visible will be more fully declared as time perfects it. As material to work with, the rank and file leave nothing to be desired.

13th Regt., Colonel Barnes commanding, July 11 to 18.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength	34	653
Present at camp Saturday	33	486
Present at camp Wednesday.....	29	450
Present at camp Saturday	33	479

This regiment, like the 23d, made a very favorable impression by the steadiness of their ranks, the smoothness of their manœuvre, and the usual accuracy of their drill. As to some extent with the 23d, so with the 13th — the regiment was exercised in various movements illustrating attack and defense and, like the 7th, in the school of the skirmisher and the firings.

47th Regt., Colonel Gaylor commanding, July 18 to 25.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength.....	28	425
Present in camp Saturday	26	333
Present in camp Wednesday.....	26	330
Present in camp Saturday	26	337

This regiment is also in rapid process of renovation under the careful management of its colonel. It was well handled on the field by both himself and the lieutenant-colonel, both of whom are specially adapted to their work. The subordinate officers are still in need of schooling and are sure to get it and benefit thereby.

Guard duty was well looked after, and the pains taken elicited corresponding improvement.

It will be noticed, there was very little variation in the strength present of their command.

22d Regt., Colonel Porter commanding, July 25 to August 1.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength.....	36	580
Present in camp Saturday	36	521
Present in camp Wednesday.....	34	488
Present in camp Saturday	35	505

The average percentage of attendance of this regiment was the highest of all, 87.44, while that of the 23d was the lowest, 69.44.

This was the last week of the encampment, and in many respects the most creditable.

The men of the 22d went to their work in a thoroughly business-like way that gave no excuse to any observer for supposing a picnic or celebration impending.

The battalion drills were largely devoted to skirmishing, and were conducted in a very efficient and practical manner. In the closed order, one thing in particular was observed, that no time was wasted in dressing the ranks. The men formed up at once, and never was a whole battalion kept waiting for the inch-by-inch adjustment of Private Brown here or Private Green there under the reiterated appeals of their captains. The style of the execution, generally, was "wide-awake" to an extent that was positively delightful, after seeing whole companies, man by man, persuaded into alignment at the ultimate sacrifice of fully half the period allotted to drill.

The firing by battalion, company and file were the best that I heard; and the discipline of the regiment was evident in everything. The sentinels were posted in their duties, and discharged them with a silent efficiency that was very refreshing. There were no prolonged and repeated shouts for the corporal of the guard. There was no lack of reproof where it was deserved, but it was short and sharp, with nothing of pathetic entreaty about it.

In all, there were visible the hand and manner of the colonel himself, and the example prevailed the regiment. He was assisted by a particularly competent staff, and the work done was evidenced by its accomplishment and not by the noise of performance. It was obvious that they were in camp for all the instruction that could be got out of it with no intent at mere display and no necessity for stimulation by cheers and regimental catch words that heretofore had become distressingly monotonous.

Even the last night of camp in which generally greater license was taken or allowed, passed off, so far as the regiment itself was concerned, in true soldierly quiet.

It should be remembered that the burden of obedience to regulations intended to secure the good order and comfort of the camp, belongs to

the epaulette as well as the shoulder scale, and may readily become too heavy to be borne if rolled off entirely upon the bayonets.

The 22d established a picket line some two miles up the valley connected with the guard tent and colonel's quarters by telegraph and managed by details from the regiment. The attack on the pickets on Thursday night, the alarm in camp, the reinforcement of the picket as it retired, and the subsequent advance of the regiment in support and for the protection of the post, were all very well carried out, and formed a very useful lesson to those concerned.

This regiment also, upon the occasion of the Governor's visit, managed the details of arrival, etc., through signal stations very effectively, and habitually seized every possible opportunity for enlarging their professional experience.

There was, on the one side, a determination to require; on the other, a prompt rendition of whatever service was deemed necessary to fully discharge the purpose of the encampment. Nobody seemed to have any fear of doing too much. The oatmeal water and the hospital apparatus may have been in the vicinity of the drill grounds, but I was unable to find them.

Separate companies were attached to the various regiments, as follows:

9th Regiment.

40th Separate Co. of Syracuse, Lieutenant Griffin commanding.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength	3	64
Present in camp.....	2	58

41st Separate Co. of Syracuse, Captain Randall commanding.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength.....	4	70
Present in camp.....	3	66

71st Regiment.

5th Separate Co. of Newburgh, Captain Chase commanding.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength	3	50
Present in camp.....	3	41

19th Separate Co. of Poughkeepsie, Capt. Haubennestel commanding.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength	4	84
Present in camp.....	3	69

20th Separate Co. of Binghamton, Captain Rogers commanding.

	Officers	Men.
Full strength	4	64
Present in camp.....	4	54

13th Regiment.

Company "A" 10th Battalion, Captain Reynolds commanding.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength.....	3	70
Present in camp.....	2	48

Company "B" 10th Battalion, Captain Stacpole commanding.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength	3	75
Present in camp.....	2	54

47th Regiment.

11th Separate Co. of Mt. Vernon, Captain Denike commanding.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength.....	4	70
Present in camp.....	4	56

17th Separate Co. of Flushing, Captain Miller commanding.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength	3	46
Present at camp.....	3	36

32d Separate Co. of Hoosick Falls, Captain Eddy commanding.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength.....	3	71
Present in camp.....	3	60

38th Separate Co. of Oswego, Captain Thompson commanding.

	Officers.	Men.
Full strength.....	3	53
Present in camp.....	3	45

As a rule, these separate companies were easily identified by the superiority of their drill and general appearance. Especially was this the case with the 19th Separate Company, Captain Haubennestel; I have rarely seen any body of men in better military form.

Safely harbored in this company was an old soldier of the regular army, 82 years of age, who had served in the Black Hawk, Florida and Mexican wars, and in the battalion of Engineers. His name was Griffiths. He holds the post of armorer, and was present in camp,

hale and hearty, most pleasantly cared for and respected by his comrades.

Nor was this a solitary instance by any means, of men who, honorably discharged from the regular service had joined the National Guard, establishing a connection which, with profit to both, might well increase and bind the two bodies more closely together as soldiers and citizens of the same country and flag.

The 32d Separate Company, Capt. Eddy, was finely drilled and remarkably well set up, and showed very clearly what can be done by competent men in a very short time, as the organization, at least in its present shape, had only been some two months together. It was easily seen that the men took an interest and pride in their work, which promises the highest possible efficiency.

Companies "A" and "B" of the 10th Battalion, would have attracted attention anywhere for their soldierly bearing and excellent manual.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The work done and the results gained on the rifle range in continuation of the experience at Creedmoor and at the various regimental armories, deserve special commendation as might be readily inferred from the presence on the field of such men as Colonel Bodine and Gen. Robbins, the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice of the State. He was assisted by Colonel Beal, Colonel David, Major Fox and the different regimental instructors.

There are ranges for 100, 200, 300 and 500 yards, with seven No. 2 and seven No. 3 targets of the Brinton make. The men are divided into three classes, the third comprising such as have had no practice, the second such as practice on the 100 and 300 yard ranges, kneeling at the latter distance, and who, when they have completed a score of 25 at both these ranges taken together from the 1st class and continue practice at the 200 and 500 yard ranges, lying down at the latter distance. A score of 25 here makes them marksmen, and a score of 42, sharpshooters.

In addition, there is required volley firing of five rounds at 100 yards, as follows: By company, 2 rounds; by rank, 1 round; by company, 1 round, front rank kneeling; by company, 1 round, rear rank in front kneeling; and also five rounds in the skirmish drill, advancing from 250 to 50 yards, three rounds and two on the return.

In the report of the Adjutant-General State of New York of 1885, the following figures are given:

REGIMENTS.	Strength.	Marksmen.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
7th.....	960	583	141	63	178
13th.....	611	110	135	157	209
71st	437	59	59	103	216
47th.....	392	42	54	121	175
22d.....	549	75	60	162	252
9th.....	571	72	86	167	246
23d	717	111	146	92	368

The position occupied by the 7th regiment in this list will be noticed, 61 per cent of the regiment being marksmen. This is to some extent explained by the very superior armory facilities enjoyed.

In the case of the 23d, about 50 per cent of the regiment do not appear to have practiced at all. This was due to an unfortunate coincidence of bad weather on practice days, one after another. Attached hereto will be found score cards of rifle practice in ranks and also for the first and second classes. They are in duplicate, one copy going through the brigade inspector and the other through the company commander to the office of Gen. Robbins, where, when the season closes, the contents are entered upon a blank book under the proper division, brigade and regimental headings.

Lieutenant Thurston of the 22d was in charge of the office at the time of my visit, and, to his courtesy, I am indebted for a full account of the system followed by Gen. Robbins, which seems most effectually to combine the maximum of information with the minimum of clerical labor, concentrating most of the latter on the desk of the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice himself.

In further illustration, I attach a blank consolidated regimental return of daily practice which serves to verify the separate score cards, and is forwarded as indicated ultimately to the office of Gen. Robbins.

The figure of merit for the State of New York, according to the A. G. O., N. Y. report of 1885, is as follows :

2,739 marksmen x 100.....	273,900
1,711 1st class x 60	102,660
2,089 2d class x 20	41,780
4,275 3d class, total.....	418,340

which is divided by 10,814, the number of the National Guard present at the authorized yearly inspection, and gives 38.69 as the individual figure of merit.

At volley firing there practiced.....	3,847
At skirmish drill	3,760

giving an average of $3,803\frac{1}{2}$, which, multiplied by 25, makes a possible score of 95,087, the actual score being 47,763, which is of the former, a percentage of 50.23 the figure of merit for volley and skirmish practice, which, added to the individual figure of merit gives 38.92, one-half of which is the general figure of merit, 44.46 for a total practice of $(10.814 - 4,275 =) 6,539$.

Thus the figure of merit of the regiments in camp as reported the previous year is :

REGIMENT.	Volley and skirmish.	Individual.	General.
7th.....	65.55	70.85	68.20
13th.....	41.93	36.40	39.17
91st.....	49.84	26.31	37.83
47th.	49.03	25.16	37.10
22d.....	44.69	26.12	35.42
9th.....	38.79	27.49	33.14
23d.....	.....	30.26	15.13

In which the superior position of the 7th is again manifested, due to their advantages and the use made of them. On the range, then, no less than on parade, with powder and shot as well as in cross belt and gorget, the 7th regiment is true to its origin and history.

In case of the separate companies attached this year to camp, I give no details, their figure of merit being about the average, with the exception of the 17th, Captain Miller commanding, which stands at 69.41.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

were held every Sunday, either by the Regimental Chaplain, or in his absence by some one of the clergy selected for that purpose. In most cases the Chaplain came into camp with his command, paraded with it, and was reviewed with it.

The ceremonies of Governor's Day — every Thursday of each week — including the reception and review, were very fine military displays ; but it is on the drill ground and at the rifle range that the real practical value of the National Guard is to be tested.

The various organizations upon which I have to report differ much in the enlisted material, and some are more fortunate than others in the capacity and character of their officers. The Seventh Regiment, for

instance, brings into camp a very large number of men, possessing, among other advantages, that of previous service; while over fifty per cent of the Seventy-first and Forty-seventh were recruits, many of them obtained and uniformed but a few days before their departure for Peekskill.

Under these circumstances, any detailed comparison as to military deportment and drill would hardly be a true test of the work done in each case. A lengthy notice of minor defects could only be advisable when there was failure to perceive and neglect to remedy any ignorance or error on the part of the soldier by those responsible for his proficiency. On the contrary, the point deserving notice is that in most cases the energy and enterprise of the men found support and direction in the knowledge and industry of the officers. To such an extent was this the case, that it would be unfair to dwell upon such individual deficiencies as were developed, and which were certainly no more evident to me than to those charged with the instruction and inspection of the several commands. The time was very short, and the work to be done very great, and the improvements in most regiments very manifest, whether in rifle practice, at the drill ground or on guard.

The encampment furnishes an opportunity for combining theoretical with practical instruction, and the field manœuvres should always be preceded by, or united with, the lessons of the school-room. There were cases of men kept in line for very wearisome periods, listening to detailed directions for the next movement given to their official superiors, which if soon comprehended by some, were not readily understood by others, and required repetition after repetition to bring them within the capacity of the dullest, thus limiting the number and nature of the movements during the very valuable time of the encampment, to the maximum amount of ignorance prevalent in the battalion.

Possibly, it might be too unwise to make too marked a distinction by culling out the poorest material for instruction, and the better way is to subject all to the discipline of the recitation-room, and at least prevent the necessity for holding enlisted men under arms and at attention for the greater part of the drill, while company officers and guides are impressed with the line upon line and precept upon precept of the Colonel as he repeats the tactical paragraphs that bear upon the next formation.

When any man, whatever his rank, gets to be too old to learn, either from the delusion that he knows it all, or the fact that he cares to know nothing, he had better be buried at once and give his room to less petrified material.

Neither in the National Guard nor the Army can a man keep touch with the times except by constant study; and one trouble in the whole

matter now is, that the shades of Vauban and of Marshal Saxe still dominate our ideas and shape our practice as the country clings with conservative fervor to the locked step and the plumb line, and continues to say to itself : "Go to; are we not thirteen inches from back to breast, and have we not three tiers of embrasures in granite masonry?"

Attention is called to the remarks of the Inspector-General of the State for 1885, as follows, p. 357, Report A. G. O. N. Y.:

"The National Guard of this or any other State can only improve as the officers improve in their ability as instructors, and to accomplish the desired result schools should be established in every regiment, battalion and separate company for theoretical instruction in tactics and customs of the service, as well as for recitations and willing and energetic but inexperienced officers should be taught how to command, and the manner of making the drill interesting by a thorough and concise method of imparting and demonstrating instruction. The officer who manifests indifference, neglect or incompetency, and evinces an unwillingness to keep up with the progressive requirements of the service, should either retire voluntarily or be retired by compulsion."

To stringently enforce this recommendation is all that is needed.

Another suggestion of General Briggs seems to me to be very well worthy of consideration; to establish a skeleton battalion, at least of eight companies on single rank, reducing the number of privates to the lowest practical limits, and to enforce the attendance therewith of the company officers and guides of the various organizations for a week under a competent instructor, precedent to the arrival of their own regiments in camp. Some portions of the National Guard need this to a greater extent than others; but none of the material that came under my observation would find it unprofitable.

To this and kindred propositions the answer is that the men cannot be had. The greed of commerce and manufacture, it is thought, would refuse the prolonged absence of clerks, mechanics and laborers.

But the day has gone by for any question as to the value of a competent force, ready at all times and able to reach the field in defence of the lives and property of the State. It is not easy to believe that the circumference of a dollar in hand hides from the outlook of Canal street or Broadway the unlimited waste and destruction of a few moments of license and anarchy.

The Legislature itself is very liberal in its provisions for the camp; the rank and file of the National Guard have testified their desire to learn; among its officers are men of proved energy and ability, amply sufficient to any demand, and both in numerous instances have sacrificed their own scant vacation to impart and receive the benefits of a military education; all the conditions for complete success are present,

except, mainly, that of time, and if otherwise unattainable, this should be secured and protected by law.

Attention is again invited to the remarks of the Inspector-General of the State, page 366, Report A. G. O., N. Y., 1885 :

“The tour of duty for one week for the period of three years does not seem to meet the full requirements of the service ; and I would most earnestly recommend that each infantry organization should serve at least every other year and for a period longer than one week. I would also renew my recommendations that a building or large tent should be erected and furnished for the purpose of a school for officers and non-commissioned officers, and that experienced officers should be employed to assist as instructors whenever necessary.”

I omitted to note in its proper place that the ordnance returns for 1885 show on hand :

Hospital tents	53
Wall tents.....	828
“A” tents.....	<u>375</u>

It must be recollected that formerly the deficiencies of the individual were, to a large extent, lost in the impulse of the mass. But now, the initiation, once always exercised by the chief, has largely to be left to the corporal and captain. The battalion has become of far more consequence than the brigades. Solid squares, phalanxes, legions and lines are all gone with evolutions, and inversions, and counter-marches that required an afternoon, and commands that filled a page.

Under a far-reaching hail of infantry, artillery and machine fire, alternate swarms and rushes of men, schooled largely to action for themselves instead of passivity to the constant manipulations of their general make up our modern tactics. Its dangerous space is measured no longer by years, but by miles. The victory of Wagram could not again be prepared in the shelter of the isle of Loban.

This should not be lost sight of in determining the nature of the movements in which the battalion is to be instructed. Rapidity of disposal and concentration ; an apparent disorder that resolves itself into real order, a scattering made only to permit of safer reunion, like that of an Indian trail ; a general execution under the control of an intelligence from within, rather than waiting for muscular pressure from without, defines something of the change coming over our drill.

In many instances of deficient armory accommodations the annual encampment must of course be used for such close order formations as are of importance in the present authorized school, but some restriction should be placed upon the introduction into camp of perfectly raw

recruits, or some preliminary tuition ought to do away with any occasion for devoting the State grounds to squad drill.

Such commands as "Fours right, march! Forward, guide left!" are of no value except perhaps as relics of efficiency under a past dispensation, while occasionally more original interpolations could be heard like, "Right face, halt!" suggesting ingenuity that would do better with poems than platoons.

Some of the regiments present this year in camp would seem to have attained such a degree of proficiency in the matter of mere drill and military ceremony as to warrant, at least in these cases, enlarging the course of instruction to include reconnoissance; outpost and picket duty with some of the minor operations of war; general movement across country, making use of its natural features for attack and resistance; improving cover; guarding and forcing roads, bridges and defiles; discovering and securing points of defense; providing temporary means of crossing streams; securing or surprising convoys, trains, villages, railroad crossings, stations and generally everything of a similar nature that could be compassed in a detachment of several days' duration from the camp, where each man could be taught to take care of himself and gather the utmost profit from his surroundings in many of the more common contingencies of an actual campaign.

Reference is again made to the remarks of the Inspector-General, page 365, report A. G. O., N. Y., 1885 :

"I would suggest that the strongest and most proficient regiments should enter upon a more advanced class of instruction. The more simple movements in the school of the company and battalion that are, or should be, taught in the armory or at out-door drills at home should give place to the more difficult movements in those schools.

"The camp guard as heretofore established might be profitably reduced to the limits of the camp proper, and the establishment of one or more out-posts or pickets be instituted. Marches, manœuvering and skirmishing over rough ground with loading and firing with blank cartridges, exercises in street riot duty, according to the system lately approved of by the Commander-in-Chief, and the pitching and striking of tents; all could be successfully inaugurated.

"The weaker and less proficient organization could be confined to a more simple routine of duty, and a more thorough system of instruction insisted upon."

The great trouble with all military teaching is its tendency to run into a wearisome routine, season after season, that resembles nothing so much as a penitentiary tread-mill. It should be progressive, like growth in the Christian graces. It is a very poor sort of soldier, either of the Cross or the cartridge, that knows no more and is no better at the year's end than at the beginning.

Possibly, in some instances, the material of the National Guard is of too transient a nature to permit its extension much beyond the primary department ; but in such a case as that of the Seventh Regiment there is no difficulty. By the courtesy of Colonel Clark, I am furnished with the following data :

In the regiment at present, men less than

One year's service form	19 per cent.
Over one and less than two years	19 "
Over two and less than three	15 "
Over three and less than four	11 "
Over four and less than five	13 "
Over five	23 "

And with the officers, forty in number —

Ninety-five per cent have served over	5 years.
Eighty-five per cent have served over	10 "
Forty-seven per cent have served over	15 "
Thirty-three per cent have served over	20 "

On such a foundation of experience, a very broad practical military education can be built. It is West Point without the mathematics :

The disadvantages under which other regiments labor are exhibited in the statistics furnished by the courtesy of the Adjutant of the Forty-seventh Regiment ; for instance, as follows :

Service percentage of enlisted men aggregated :

One year	50.23
Two years	11.70
Three years	13.70
Four years	5.90
Five years	18.47

Company " B " at one extreme, showing forty per cent of its strength as of five years' service and over, while Company " E " at the other, shows seventy-five per cent as of one year's service or less.

The service percentage of officers aggregated :

One year or less	25
Four years	3.57
Five years and over	71.43

Recurring to the general subject, there seems to be a tendency to place too high an esteem upon precise and harmonious movement, and all that which serves to make a beautiful show, and has a value to be

sure in winning the smiling approval and enthusiastic applause of the sex mainly worth living for, but nevertheless form by no means the whole of our business. In a word, there is danger of too much bear-skin and too little of the claw.

A body of men who can go through the manual with all the uniformity of a die, might certainly amuse, but could hardly obtain that respect from the mob that is felt for a shooter known to be good for his man up to 500 yards or over. Exact alignment and unvaried likeness of step and wheel are well enough, and probably, under the corporal's stick, reached a higher point of perfection more than a hundred years ago among old Frederick's grenadiers than they have since attained through the pleasanter stimulus of gate fees and prize packages; but when days of danger come, such mechanism will soon be eliminated in favor of the man taught how best to protect himself in disposing of his enemy, and who has learned how most completely to provide for the exposure and wants of the march and bivouac, and whose reliance is not so much upon the touch of his neighbor's elbow as upon his own efforts and experience.

If we have not time for both the millinery and marrow of the profession, the former can safest be slighted.

The fire drill is of the utmost importance, and men should be kept at it until they have lost all fear of the piece, are perfectly familiar with its working and power, and can be trusted to handle it with ease, confidence and effect.

In the matter of guard duty, there is room for improvement. Its object is, by keeping a few men awake, to insure the safety and sleep of the greater part. This is of very doubtful attainment, if some thirteen or fourteen sentinels are forced to spend the night in shouting at the top of their lungs for the corporal of the guard, apparently on the supposition that every intermediate sentinel is asleep or indifferent, and without even waiting to give the corporal a chance to get over the distance from the guard tent. To this must be added in some cases the calling of the hours, and even the half hours, which only serves to notify those concerned that the sentries are awake at certain times, and saves them the trouble of going out to see.

Attempts to surprise and seize the sentry ought, with an intelligent and resolute recruit, to result only in the instruction of the instructor, who makes also no proper use of his time in attempting to confuse the guard with conundrums upon impossible contingencies. All discharge of duty in connection with sentinels should be made as plain and simple as possible, and performed as quietly as is consistent with efficiency, nor leave the stillness of the company streets in such marked contrast with the periodical uproar along their boundaries

The regular daily attendance of company drills of a field officer of the regiment would have a beneficial effect in enforcing the prompt appearance upon the ground of the different companies, and also their prompt dismissal at recall, in preventing too much consumption of time with "rests," and checking the disposition to simply repeat one or two familiar movements instead of attempting to complete the school, some officers confining themselves to what they happen to know rather than seeking to know more. And the presence of a field officer at reveille roll-call would serve at all events to secure some knowledge of dilatory turnouts as well as entire absence.

The course of instruction could with advantage be made to include heavy artillery practice, and some idea of field intrenchments. The camp grounds afford sites where mortars and siege guns could be posted and used, and rifle-pits and parapets prepared on some systematic plan that would admit of enlargement until they had served the purpose, with one representation of the National Guard, when their repair and preservation would occupy a due portion of the time of others. Nowadays shelter is just as important as shooting.

But I refrain from going into detail as to artillery instruction, because so long as the time of the encampment is limited to one week, and the National Guard are considered as infantry only, and expected to be reasonably proficient in the duties of that arm of the service, there is certainly no room for a course of artillery instruction, which, to be of any practical account whatever would at least require as much time as the infantry course, unless a portion of the National Guard are set apart for artillery duty. The result would be that in the attempt to obtain a little knowledge of both services, the guard would probably miss securing any thing of value in either.

A collection of military implements and material pertaining to all arms of the service, could be made and cared for now, that the State has secured permanent possession of the ground, that would be very valuable for informing the National Guard upon the history and scope of their profession. This might include books of reference, maps and plans, and histories, especially of our own wars, and topographical detail upon the lines of travel and communication, and the commercial and military centers of the State.

Discussion, which belongs to the lyceum rather than to the drill ground, would find here a profitable field of exercise, and a lecture would absorb the interest that might run to waste over the microscopic investigation of tactics. It would not be extravagant were the State to provide a pontoon train and each regiment be taught to lay and break up the bridge.

I am not prepared to advise the restriction of the use of fire works in camp to such as the men under competent tuition shall prepare for themselves, but there is no knowledge which does not come handy to a military man, and he who can make a signal and understand it, whether by flag or fire, telephone or telegraph, will sooner or later have reason to congratulate himself on his usefulness.

I do not wish to introduce any illegitimate suggestions into the report, but will venture to say that it seems to me the constant presence in the successive camps of an officer superior in rank to all others, and legally qualified by position to exert his authority everywhere as should in all cases seem to him best, would be very advantageous in preventing the differences and doubt that otherwise naturally obtain, and in securing that thorough conformity to a prescribed plan without which all the possibilities of benefit that rightfully belong to the State encampment cannot be realized.

There are as many minds as men, and as many versions of orders as either ; but for any continuous harmony of effort and completeness of result, one head is necessary.

It would then be possible to decide what regiments have made such diligent use of their armory facilities as to warrant the expense of their transfer to camp for a larger scope of instruction, and what regiments, if any, might with advantage to the service be sent into the school of the brigade.

These transfers should not be a mere matter of routine altogether, but a matter of merit, securing the existence in the National Guard of progressive material only, and casting off the dead wood that is an accompaniment of all growth.

In the cases of the 7th, 9th, 13th, 23d and 71st regiments, I have been furnished with the regimental orders governing the week's duties in camp, and I transmit them herewith in further illustration of the system of instruction and of the details of camp life.

An officer of the regular army from the point of view naturally belonging to his own education, might readily fail to appreciate the peculiar conditions involved in the instruction and discipline of the National Guard. They can however, safely be left to the experience and wisdom of the officers directly charged therewith, many of whom have toiled at this problem for years, often with but little encouragement, not without misrepresentation and attack, but who are beginning to see the fruits of their labor in the results already attained upon the rifle range, in the armory, and at the State encampment.

If among so large a body of men it cannot but happen that material of little worth will find its way into commission, it must be detected in the stress of actual service and prompt and decisive action, irrespective

of all political considerations upon the reports solely of examining boards and those of the Inspector-General's Department will rid the National Guard of all incompetent and worthless matter and enable the State to secure from its citizens, officers and men, that will justify the pains and expense devoted to military instruction.

A body of soldiers procured and provided for as now seems to be promised—complete, efficient and ready—is fully as strong a guarantee for the prosperity and security of the State as even the excellence and number of its schools and churches, until the combined action of all three shall have brought about the time, yet only existing in inspired vision, when the bow and the spear may be broken, when nation shall not rise up against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

But, under the conditions given to our present life powder will have as much to do in bringing about any millennium as philanthropy, and the more terrible its possibilities, the greater need for entrusting them only to men of trained intelligence, special capacity and tried character.

(Signed)

HENRY W. CLOSSEN,
Lieut.-Col., 5th Artillery, U. S. Army.

A true copy :

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, *Nov. 20, 1885.* }

For the Adjutant-General of New York, Albany, N. Y.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
BROOKLYN, *July 1, 1885.* }

GENERAL—I have the honor to respectfully report that in compliance with Special Orders No. 43, c. s., from General Head-quarters, S. N. Y., directing the Twenty-third Regiment to perform a tour of duty at the State Camp of Instruction, from June 13 to 20, 1885; the regiment reported at Peekskill on Saturday, P. M., June 13, 1885. Guard was at once mounted, twelve posts being established, and the work of the encampment begun without delay. The benefit derived from the experience gained by the command during its previous tour of duty in 1882 was perceptible in the precision and celerity with which quarters were settled, and the regular routine work of the camp entered upon by the rank and file.

The regiment brought no sick men into camp, and the general health of the command throughout the tour of duty was excellent.

The daily routine of duties was as follows :

Reveille	5.00 A. M.
Sick call.....	5.20 “
Company drill.....	5.50 “
Breakfast	7.00 “
Guard mounting..	8.00 “
Battalion drill	9.15 “
Orderly horn.....	11.45 “
Dinner	12.00 M.
Rifle practice.....	1.00 P. M.
Supper	5.50 “
Dress parade.....	7.10 “
Retreat.....	Sunset.
Tattoo	9.45 P. M.
Taps.....	10.30 “

By mounting guard twice daily, every enlisted man was enabled to perform one tour of guard duty.

Company commandants and subaltern officers were by this method afforded frequent opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the ceremonial and practical details of this most important and essential branch of the service.

His Excellency, David B. Hill, Commander-in-Chief, visited the State camp on Wednesday, June 17th, and honored the regiment by receiving a review, witnessing a dress parade, and, previous to his departure, inspected the camp, the officers and men being at quarters. Favored with good weather, the work of the encampment was carried out in accordance with the programme laid down in General Orders No. 5, series of 1882, G. H. Q., A. G. O., with marked beneficial results to officers and men. The daily battalion and company drills were designed to be of a progressive character, the outcome proving very satisfactory, my previous experience having shown the practicability of this method of instruction. In addition to the regular series of drills laid down in G. O. No. 5, s. 1882, particular attention was paid to careful instruction in skirmishing — both by company and battalion, also the principles of attack and defense — demonstrated — the result of which was gratifying, and the entire command deriving much benefit therefrom.

Rifle practice at the State range was a part of the daily instruction, under the direction and immediate charge of the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, superintended by officers detailed from the General Department of Rifle Practice.

In connection with the subject of rifle practice at the State Camp, I would respectfully recommend that a special feature be made of the

skirmish drill—in front of the targets—with ball cartridge, on the system now practiced so successfully in the Regular Army, leaving the qualification for the marksman's badge to be performed as heretofore, at the various home ranges respectively. I would respectfully renew my former recommendation for the construction of a suitable, but inexpensive building, to be used solely for the purpose of instructing commissioned and non-commissioned officers, believing much good will be derived from a special school, if instituted with each tour of duty, of every organization ordered into camp.

It gives me great pleasure to state that Messrs. Windholz & Yale, State caterers, supplied rations of superior quality, always furnished promptly, and served in a manner satisfactory to every one.

In conclusion, permit me to express my grateful thanks to Brig.-Gen'l D. D. Wylie, Com. Gen'l Ordnance; Brig.-Gen'l P. H. Briggs, Insp.-Gen'l; Brig.-Gen'l Charles F. Robbins, Gen'l I. R. P.; Colonel Fred'k Phisterer, Post Adjutant, and Colonel J. G. Story, Ass't Com. Gen'l Ordnance, for courtesies received.

Very respectfully,

RODNEY C. WARD,

Colonel.

Major-General JOHN G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., Albany, N. Y.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, *July 20, 1885.* }

Major-General JOHN G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General, S. N. Y. :

GENERAL—In compliance with Special Orders, No. 43, dated Albany, May 1, 1885, this regiment left New York June 20, and proceeded to the State Camp of Instruction near Peekskill, where it relieved the Twenty-third regiment, Colonel Ward, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Camp was in excellent condition, and there was no necessity for delay in commencing the prescribed course of instruction. The weather was so favorable during the entire week in camp that no drill, military ceremony or other military duty was omitted.

Guard Mounting.—For the purpose of instruction and practice, the guard was mounted twice daily, and two officers and two sergeants were detailed to each guard. With each day in camp an improvement was observed in the details of this important ceremony until comparative perfection was secured.

Sentry Duty.—Special attention was given to sentry duty with satisfactory results. As about one-third of the enlisted men present had never been in camp and were therefore unfamiliar, practically, with the duties of sentinels, there was an ample field for instruction and improvement, and the value of the practice and the experience of the week in this particular cannot be over-estimated. The number of sentry posts was sixteen.

Police Duty.—The cleanliness of the Camp was a constant object of care and interest, and details from each company reported twice daily for general police duty. The neat and cleanly condition of the Camp at all times deserves special notice.

Company Drill.—The companies were exercised and instructed for an hour each morning in the school of the company and in the skirmish drill, the latter receiving special attention on account of the superior facilities afforded by the parade ground and by the grounds surrounding the Camp.

Battalion Drill.—At the daily drills of the regiment in the school of the battalion, in charge of Lieut.-Col. Smith, the companies were commanded by lieutenants, and the first sergeants were excused, for the purpose of giving an opportunity to officers and non-commissioned officers to perform the duties of higher grades. The regiment was exercised in all parts of the school of the battalion and special attention was given to firing with blank cartridges and to the skirmish drill.

Rifle Practice.—Considerable progress was made by the regiment during the week in camp, in the prescribed course of instruction in rifle practice, and the rifle range was occupied each day from 6 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.

Dress Parade.—This ceremony was regularly performed with great precision.

Review.—The regiment was reviewed on Thursday June 25, by the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Hill.

Military Courtesies.—On account of the tendency in the National Guard to overlook and neglect the military courtesies due to superior officers, which is due to the constant business and social association of officers and men as equals when not in uniform, special attention was given to the subject in camp with satisfactory results.

The strength of the regiment in camp, exclusive of band, as appears from the morning reports, was as follows: June 20, 756; June 21, 758; June 22, 718; June 23, 685; June 24, 674; June 25, 692; June 26, 702; June 27, 702; being an average of 711 for the week.

The excellent sanitary condition of the Camp, due primarily to the careful and intelligent consideration of the subject by Surgeon-General Bryant and to the arrangements made accordingly, deserves notice, and

contributed to the remarkable health enjoyed by the regiment. The plain and substantial food furnished by the contractor, and the prompt and satisfactory service of the same, also contributed to the health and comfort of the men. Officers and enlisted men had frequent occasion to express their appreciation of the thoughtful and considerate manner in which all the arrangements for the encampment of citizen soldiers at Peekskill had been made by Brig.-General Wylie, and of the admirable way in which the business of the Quarter-master and Commissary Departments was conducted by that officer, and by his assistant, Colonel Story.

The value of the State Camp of Instruction to the National Guard has been completely demonstrated, and no organization more fully appreciates its usefulness, or has derived more benefit therefrom than this regiment. A week in camp once in two years gives an opportunity to a city regiment to perfect its military education in various particulars in which it otherwise would be deficient, however large and commodious its armory and drill rooms. It is confidently believed that the usefulness of the camp and the military improvement therefrom would be impaired by any material change in its management. One full regiment, or its equivalent in separate companies, is the maximum that should be ordered to camp at one time, if the best practical results are to be secured. But this does not prevent the occupation of the Camp, from time to time, by the division and brigade commanders for the supervision of the instruction of the troops and especially for the instruction of the staff officers in their respective duties.

The regiment was relieved by the Ninth regiment, Col. Seward, at 3 o'clock P. M., June 27, and returned to New York.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMONS CLARK,
Colonel.

HEAD-QUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, *October, 1885.* }

Major-General JOHN G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., Albany:

GENERAL — I have the honor to submit the following report of tour of camp duty of the Ninth Regiment, at Peekskill, from June 27 to July 4th, in compliance with concluding paragraph of General Orders No. 5, series of 1882, from General Head-quarters.

The regiment assembled at its armory at nine o'clock on the morning of June 27th, in State service uniform, heavy marching order, and at

9.45 o'clock proceeded to the foot of Twenty-first street, North river, where it embarked on the steamer Columbia, nearly 500 strong, inclusive of its band of (32) thirty-two pieces.

At 11.25 o'clock lines were cast off and the boat proceeded up the river, landing at Roa Hook at 2.10 o'clock P. M.

En route a guard, consisting of forty-five privates and the necessary commissioned and non-commissioned officers, was detailed to relieve that of the Seventh Regiment, and as soon as the boat reached the wharf at once proceeded to perform the duty.

The regiment then disembarked and marched to the camp, exchanging the customary military courtesies with the Seventh, which was drawn up in line, its right resting near the guard tents.

After reporting to General Briggs, the several companies were assigned their streets in the order of rank of their respective commandants from right to left.

The two unoccupied streets on the extreme left were assigned to the Forty-first and Fortieth Separate Companies, whose respective commandants, Captain Randall and Lieutenant Griffin, reported to me with their commands at 6 o'clock. Quartermaster R. A. Britton, accompanied by eleven non-commissioned officers, preceded the regiment by train on the Hudson River railroad, and was thus enabled to perform the duties incident to his position in the issuance of the necessary camp utensils, so that by the hour last mentioned nearly every article had been duly delivered and receipted for. Commissary Vermilye also reported at an early hour to General Head-quarters, received his instructions, and in consequence the members of the regiment sat down to their first meal in as orderly a manner as on the last day of camp duty. After supper I issued General Order No. 9 (copy of which I inclose herewith, and forming part of this report), countermanding only the paragraph under the head of "Rules," relating to wearing of badges, making an exception in favor of Grand Army decorations.

Ceremony of dress parade was held at the hour named in orders, the two separate companies being excused on account of their late arrival in camp.

In compliance with the order from General Head-quarters assigning the Ninth Regiment to camp duty, the only duties performed on the Sabbath, besides the necessary cleaning and policing of quarters, were guard-mounting and dress-parade, including in the latter ceremony the "Escort of the Colors."

Rev. Dr. Reed, Chaplain of the regiment, conducted divine service on the grounds at 10.30 o'clock A. M., and although attendance was not compulsory, a fair proportion of the command was present and listened attentively to the solemn instruction.

Monday the prescribed course of instruction was commenced, and faithfully carried out (with exception of battalion skirmish drill) to the close of the week. I would respectfully recall to your memory the conversation I had with you on the subject of battalion skirmish drill, on paying my respects to you on your arrival in camp, and your assent to the conclusions to which I had arrived in regard to the matter. Major Bartlett was detailed to supervise the company drills, which duty he performed with his accustomed thoroughness, making written reports to me of his observation and instruction at the close of the morning hour. A considerable portion of the time allotted to company drill was spent in instruction in skirmishing, in which some of the companies made rapid progress. I regret to say that my armory accommodations are such that much time had to be spent in instruction in various movements, which, with proper facilities here, could have been omitted, and the admirable opportunities afforded in camp would have been of far greater value. In the battalion drills, in which I was most ably assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Rand and Major Bartlett, the regiment, in the two and half hours each day allotted for practice (except Saturday), made rapid strides in improvement; the battalion skirmish drill I did not attempt, as I considered the few days the command spent in camp would be more profitably employed in drilling in movements in mass, and the loading and firing in such formations, and thus be rendered more efficient for possible duty in the streets where skirmishers cannot be used to advantage, if at all.

In the formations for battalion drill each company officer present was assigned the position in line to which his rank entitled him, this method gave each one a different position nearly every day, and necessarily greatly enlarged his experience as a company commander.

Under the careful instruction of Adjutant Dechert, and the manifest desire of officers and men participating, the ceremony of guard mounting improved with the return of each day. I am of the opinion, however, that greater progress could have been made in this direction by executing the ceremony in the afternoon by the guard which would be regularly mounted the following morning. This would afford ample time for the correction of errors, and morning guard-mount would approximate perfection.

Rifle practice was conducted on the same basis as when in camp in 1883, viz.: two large or three smaller companies were detailed each day (excepting the several members of said companies required for guard duty); this system, with twelve companies in camp, left ten commands for battalion drill, so that on these occasions the tactical formation for a full regiment could be always observed.

Captain Witthaus, I. R. P., has had so large and varied experience in rifle practice that I adopted entirely his suggestions as to the performance of the duty, and my observation of results has demonstrated to my satisfaction the wisdom of his views. In connection with this subject I would urge that final practice at two and five hundred yards be not required or attempted at camp. My attention has been called to the fact that a smaller percentage qualify at these ranges than on the same at Creedmoor; such a result is not to be wondered at when it is considered that a very steady hand is required at such distances, and this requisite is scarcely attainable by men unaccustomed to camp life, with the routine of drills and guard duty. A few weeks of service would unquestionably steady them, and the disparity observed would not be noticeable, but the few days which are allotted unsettles the nerves of a great majority of men.

Wednesday night, July 1, shortly after twelve o'clock, I caused the long roll to be sounded in order to ascertain how promptly the men could turn out in case of necessity and was much gratified at the result, for in less than nine minutes the command was formed on the color line, armed and equipped. No intimation whatever of my intention had been given, so that the summons was a complete surprise to all. Under such circumstances the celerity which marked the movement was most gratifying. After remaining in line a few minutes captains were directed to dismiss their companies, and in half an hour the camp was quiet again.

On Thursday the command was honored by a visit from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Hill, who was duly received with all the honors befitting his rank. Previous to his departure he formally reviewed the troops and witnessed the ceremony of dress parade, which was ordered half an hour earlier than usual that day, to enable him to do so. At 4 o'clock, P. M., Brig.-Gen. Philip H. Briggs, Inspector-General S. N. Y., accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Clossen, U. S. A., made a careful and thorough inspection of quarters.

Friday P. M., receiving notice from the Chief of Ordnance that transportation for the separate companies homeward, would be ready at 12.20 o'clock, P. M., Saturday, I issued to the commanding officers of said companies a special order, giving directions as to the hours and manner of turning over the property which had been issued to them, concluding said order with the following paragraph: "Commanding officers will see that each tent floor is thoroughly scrubbed and cleaned, and the grounds cleared of rubbish of every description."

Your attention is respectfully invited to the report of Col. Gillette, as to the fidelity which marked the execution of the order, so far as the paragraph alluded to is concerned. A similar order was issued later in

the day to the Ninth regiment, and especial pains were taken by the officers and members of the command to execute its provisions to the letter. In this connection it is proper to state that on my arrival in camp I directed Surgeon Roof to make a daily and thorough inspection of quarters, including the caterer's department, and it is but simple justice to him to say that the exceedingly small percentage of sickness in the command was in no small degree owing to his constant and unremitting attention to the duty thus imposed upon him. The command was excused from battalion drill Saturday morning, owing to the additional time required in preparation for departure, including the reception given to Paymaster-General Rich, who, with his assistants, was promptly on hand to liquidate the claims of the troops against the State.

Punctually at the hour named in orders from the Acting Q. M. General's Department, transportation was ready for the separate companies and these commands left camp in charge of their respective commandants. Captain Randall (accompanied by his officers) reported to me before leaving and expressed his gratification at the result of the week's service, and the opportunity afforded himself and command to perform the duties incident to an encampment in connection with the Ninth regiment, which sentiment I took occasion to heartily reciprocate.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the regiment formed on color line and marched to the upper parade ground, again formed line with right resting opposite the mess hall, opened ranks and awaited the coming of the Seventy-first regiment, which arrived shortly after and relieved the Ninth, conformably with orders.

The command then took up line of march for Roa Hook, arriving there in advance of the train which was to convey it to New York. Some delay was occasioned in switching the cars from the up to the down track, and in the meantime the regiment was exposed to a heavy thunder storm, which subsided just about the time the train made its appearance.

The trip to the city was made without accident, the regiment marched to its armory and dismissed. I would respectfully recommend, now that the State has purchased the camp ground, that a shed be erected at Roa Hook, for the shelter and protection of troops and their baggage. I am confident that the damage done, in a pecuniary sense, to uniforms and equipments in the course of a season, to say nothing of the health of the men, would be amply sufficient to erect a building for temporary shelter. I would also respectfully make the following recommendations :

1st. The rifle range should be enlarged so as to increase the number of targets; the present limited space is not sufficient to permit the

practice of the number of troops usually ordered there on each occasion, and thus much valuable time is wasted. Rifle practice, in my opinion, stands first in importance in promoting efficiency in the National Guard, and every facility possible should be afforded for its development.

2*d*. The mess hall should be provided with swinging shutters, or something equally effective, so that on occasions of storms of wind or rain it could be enclosed and thus give the necessary protection to the men while at their meals. Sitting in a chilly draught is far more detrimental to health than exposure to a storm would be, provided one could be exercising.

3*d*. Sinks for the men should be constructed easier of access and located so as to be within the lines of the camp. As now situated they are a continual source of anxiety and annoyance to the camp guard.

4*th*. A larger allowance for music would be exceedingly acceptable. A great majority of men can ill afford the tax which must be imposed to meet the expenditure for this most necessary constituent of camp life, and the collection of the amount one of the most disagreeable duties performed by the officers interested.

5*th*. In order to utilize the instruction and experience gained the troops should be ordered into camp every year. The organization of the National Guard is such that practically a new regiment takes the place of the old every two or three years by discharges and enlistments, and progressive instruction is therefore almost impossible. Besides it has been demonstrated that the attraction of camp life has been a prominent factor in inducing young men to enlist; in these days the great majority of young men who would make the best soldiers, for various reasons, refuse to enter the National Guard, and it becomes absolutely necessary for the authorities, in the discovery of the new attraction, to seriously consider if the necessary expenditure required, would not be justified by the exigencies of the situation.

Before closing this report I wish to make especial mention of the admirable commissary department established by general head-quarters at the Camp, and I consider it should be a matter of congratulation to the National Guard at large that such experienced caterers and genial gentlemen as Messrs. Yale & Windholz are selected year after year. The food they provide, both as to quality and quantity, and the manner of service, is all that could be desired, and their prompt business-like management worthy of all admiration.

My thanks are due and are hereby tendered to General Wylie and Colonel Story for their unwearied attention to the wants of the troops; to General Briggs and Colonel McGrath for timely suggestions which were most happily conveyed; to General Robbins, Colonel Beals and

Major Fox who were indefatigable in their endeavors in various ways, on the rifle range, and to Colonel Gillette for numberless courtesies.

I wish also to acknowledge the services of the several members of the field, staff and non-commissioned staff of the regiment, in a word, I can say they thoroughly understood their duties, and conscientiously and intelligently performed them.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SEWARD, JR.

Colonel Commanding 9th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y.

HEAD-QUARTERS, NINTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, NEAR PEEKSKILL, }
June 27, 1885.

(General Orders, No. 9.)

I. HOURS OF SERVICE AND ROLL-CALLS.

Reveille — First or musician's call ; to be sounded by a musician of the guard, 5.00 A. M.

At this call, all of the field musicians and the band will assemble at the centre of the parade-ground near the flag-staff.

Reveille ; to be sounded by all the musicians : drummers first, band last, 5.15 A. M.

Assembly ; to be sounded by all the field musicians — immediately after the close of *reveille*.

The companies will form at the first beat of *assembly* without arms or belts, and the roll will be called immediately after the last beat. Company parade-grounds and quarters *must* be policed and put in order after *reveille*.

Sick — Sick call to be sounded by a musician of the guard, 5.45 A. M.

At this call, First Sergeants will form their sick in a squad, and march them to the hospital for medical attendance. At the same hour, a slice of bread and a cup of coffee will be issued to each man, and served in the company quarters.

Company drill and rifle practice — First or musician's call to be sounded by a musician of the guard, 6.00 A. M.

All the field musicians will assemble at this call.

Drill call ; to be sounded by all the field musicians, 6.05 A. M.

Assembly ; to be sounded by all the field musicians, — immediately after drill-call.

At this call, the companies will form under arms for company drill, and the roll will be called. The companies

detailed for rifle practice will, at the termination of roll-call, march immediately to the grounds under command of the senior officer, and report to the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice. Field musicians will form for practice.

Recall from company drill ; to be sounded by a musician of the guard,

7.00 A. M.

Breakfast — Breakfast call to be sounded by a musician of the guard,

7.05 A. M.

At this call, the companies will form without arms or belts, and be marched to breakfast by the First Sergeants. The band will form and be marched to breakfast by the drum-major.

Guard mounting — First or musician's call ; to be sounded by a musician of the guard,

8.10 A. M.

All the field musicians will assemble at this call.

Assembly ; to be sounded by all the field musicians,

8.20 A. M.

At this call, the guard details will form and be inspected by the First Sergeants, and the band will march to the regimental parade.

Adjutant's call ; to be sounded by all the field musicians, (at a signal from the Adjutant), followed by a march by the band,

8.30 A. M.

At this call, the guard details will be conducted to the regimental parade by the First Sergeants for guard-mounting.

Battalion drill — First or musician's call ; to be sounded by a musician of the guard,

9.10 A. M.

All the field musicians will assemble at this call.

Drill call ; to be sounded by all the field musicians,

9.20 A. M.

Assembly ; to be sounded by all the field musicians,—immediately after drill call.

At this call, the companies will form under arms for battalion drill, and the roll will be called.

Adjutant's call ; to be sounded by all the field musicians, followed by a march,

9.30 A. M.

At this call, the companies will be marched to the regimental parade to form battalion line.

Recall from drill ; to be sounded by a musician of the guard,

11.40 A. M.

Orderly hour — First Sergeant's call ; to be sounded by a musician of the guard,

12. M.

At this call, the First Sergeants and Sergeant of the guard will repair to the Adjutant's office to obtain their morning reports and guard report, and receive orders, instructions, details, etc.

Dinner — First or musician's call ; to be sounded by a musician of the guard, 12.15 P. M.

All the field musicians will assemble at this call.

Dinner call ; to be sounded by all the field musicians, 12.30 P. M.

Assembly ; to be sounded by all the field musicians, — immediately after dinner call.

At this call, the companies will form without arms or belts and be marched to dinner by the First Sergeants. The band will form and be marched to dinner by the drum-major.

Supper — Supper call to be sounded by a musician of the guard, 6.00 P. M.

At this call, companies will form without arms or belts, and be marched to supper by the First Sergeants. The band will form and be marched to supper by the drum-major.

Dress parade and retreat — First or musician's call ; to be sounded by a musician of the guard, 7.10 P. M.

All the field musicians and the band will assemble at this call.

Assembly ; to be sounded by all the field musicians, 7.20 P. M.

At this call, the companies will form under arms for dress parade, in such uniform as may be designated, and the roll be called. Captains will then inspect their companies.

Adjutant's call ; to be sounded by all the field musicians, 7.30 P. M.

At this call, the Adjutant, the Sergeant-Major, the companies and the band (the latter playing), will march to the regimental parade, and the battalion line be formed.

Retreat ; to be sounded by all the musicians, drummers first, band last, — at sunset.

At dress parade, *retreat* is sounded by the drummers and fifers after the return of the band to its position in line. When there is no dress parade, the band assembles with the field musicians at the first call for *retreat*, and the companies form for roll-call, the same as at *reveille* and *tattoo*.

Tattoo — First or musician's call ; to be sounded by a musician of the guard, 9.30 P. M.

All the field musicians and the band will assemble at this call.

Tattoo ; to be sounded by all the musicians, drummers first, band last, 9.45 P. M.

Assembly ; to be sounded by all the field musicians, — immediately after tattoo.

The companies will form at the first beat of *assembly* without arms or belts, and the roll will be called immediately after the last beat. All officers and men must be in camp at *tattoo*.

Taps — Taps to be sounded on the drum, followed by the bugle,

10.30 P. M.

At this signal, lights must be put out. After taps, officers and men must remain in their quarters, and absolute quiet must prevail in camp.

II. RULES.

The guard must report for meals, one relief at a time, in charge of a non-commissioned officer of the guard, under directions of the officer of the guard.

At *reveille*, *retreat* and *tattoo*, the guard must fall in under arms, the roll be called by the sergeant of the guard, and the guard inspected by its officers.

The officer of the guard will have the calls sounded by the musicians of the guard promptly, and at the *exact hour* specified in these orders.

Challenging will commence at *taps* and cease at *reveille*.

Companies to form in the company streets, the right-wing companies facing toward the right flank of the camp, the left-wing companies toward the left flank.

Officers on duty with their companies must be present at roll-calls established by these orders, and the senior officer present must supervise the call of the roll, and except at roll-call for dress parade, report the result in person, to the adjutant immediately thereafter.

Officers and men must familiarize themselves with the hours of service and roll-calls, and having prepared their uniforms and accoutrements beforehand, report on their parade-ground immediately after the first or drummer's call ready to fall in at the signal.

Companies must be formed and the roll-calls conducted in exact conformity with tactics. The command "fall in" must be given simultaneously by all first sergeants, and the roll-call begin at the same moment in every company. Officers' names are not called.

No officer or enlisted men (except the guard and sick) will be excused from parades, drills, roll-calls or other duty. The sick are those only who have reported to the first sergeant and have been regularly excused by the surgeon. Sick men must remain in the hospital tent.

Company and recruit squads must drill during company and battalion drills.

The dress, appearance and demeanor of officers and men must at all times be such as to create respect for the service. Uniforms must be worn in the correct manner whether on or off duty. Marksman's badges may be worn on duty, but other badges, pins or watch chains must be concealed from view.

Uniforms, rifles, arms and equipments must at all times be kept scrupulously clean and never be used, or put away after use, until they have

been cleaned and put in thorough order. The metallic parts must be kept bright. Every man must keep his own arms, rifle and accoutrements in the tent he occupies. Commanders of companies must divide their commands into small squads, placing each in charge of a non-commissioned officer, who will be held accountable for the good order of the tents, arms, accoutrements and uniforms of the men in the squad.

Quarters must be kept clean and neat at all times, both inside and outside. Marking or defacing the tents in any manner is forbidden. Rubbish and refuse must not be dropped or thrown around, but carried to the place designated for the purpose. Company quartermaster-sergeants will be held responsible for the cleanliness and good condition of the unoccupied tents. In fair weather tents must be looped on all sides, and blankets spread on the tent ropes immediately after reveille, and be put back in the tent at first call for guard-mounting, and tents secured to the pins at first call for dress parade or retreat. Cots will be stood with the head toward the back of the tent; blankets (after being aired) will be folded at the head of the cot; knapsacks put at the sides of the back pole, clothing hung on hooks, arms arranged at back of tents, muzzles up, barrels to the front, bayonets reversed, equipments hanging in front of them and thrown over the muzzles.

During parades, drills or ceremonies, officers and men off duty must not lounge around the parade grounds as spectators, and when bearing arms, singly or in bodies, either on or off duty, must carry and handle them in the prescribed tactical method. Smoking, when on duty, with or without arms, at attention or rest is prohibited. Those who smoke should do so in or about the tents and quarters.

Officers and men must be quiet, steady and undemonstrative under all circumstances, particularly at meals and when on duty either at attention or rest, and must not visit the kitchen or regimental mess-house, except at hour for meals, or in the line of duty.

Officers and men must diligently study the prescribed instructions in camp duty, and the manual for guards and sentinels.

Applications for passes must be made to first sergeants, at such times as the company commanders appoint, who will transmit them to the Adjutant for approval by the regimental commander.

Commanding officers of companies are especially enjoined to see that all details from their companies, for fatigue or other duty, report promptly at the hour named at the color line, to the officer ordering the detail.

Courtesy among military men being indispensable to discipline, it is required of all officers, that they salute each other when they meet, the inferior making the first salute, and all enlisted men, whether armed or unarmed, on duty or not who report to or pass an officer, salute him as

prescribed in tactics. Salutes must be properly acknowledged. Officers and non-commissioned officers in charge of an armed party, or any body of troops, are responsible for giving the proper commands for rendering the prescribed salutes and honors. It should be noted there is a difference between the salute with the hand, as prescribed for officers and that for enlisted men, and there is no official saluting between enlisted men, except at guard-mounting. A conspicuous regard for these military courtesies must be observed throughout the regiment.

By order of Colonel WM. SEWARD, JR.

YELLOT D. DECHERT, *First Lieutenant and Adjutant.*

Official.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGT., N. G. S. N. Y., {
NEW YORK, *August 3, 1885.*

GENERAL — I have the honor to respectfully make this, my report of a tour of duty in the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill, N. Y., by my regiment.

Pursuant to S. O. No. 43, c. s., A. G. O., I notified my command in G. O. No. 9, and on June 25th, I caused to be published the following :

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGT., N. G. S. N. Y., {
NEW YORK, *June 25, 1885.*

General Orders {
No. II.

I. This regiment will depart for the State Camp of Instruction on July 4. The Assembly will be sounded at 10 A. M., at which hour the first sergeants will form their companies, immediately after which they will be inspected by their respective commandants. Officers and men will wear the undress uniform (white helmets) in heavy marching order. Commandants of companies will take especial care to instruct their men how to roll their overcoats and strap them on their knapsacks, how to wear canteens and haversacks, and also to see that the overcoats of their line officers are properly slung. The field and staff will report to the commandant, and the non-commissioned staff and band drum corps to the adjutant at 10:30 A. M. Immediately after first sergeant's call the commandants of companies will report to the commandant of the regiment at head-quarters.

II. As a matter of convenience until the departure from camp, the following separate companies which have been ordered to this command for duty, herewith will be known and designated as follows: Fifth separate company as "E" company; Nineteenth separate company as "L" company; Twentieth separate company as "M" company.

III. The following detail is made for July 4, to act until relieved : Captain W. C. Clark as officer of the day ; Lieut. Samuel J. Huntly as senior officer of the guard ; Lieut. Wm. A. Lake as junior officer of the guard. The lieutenants will report to Captain Clark and he to these head-quarters for instructions prior to that date.

IV. The first sergeants of companies (except "M") will detail three privates to report to the officer of the guard at 9:30 A. M., July 4 (except "E" and "L" who will report as soon as those companies join this command) for guard duty ; as this guard will take possession of the camp and hold it until guard mount in the evening, the selection will be made from the most competent. The non-commissioned officers of the guard will be detailed from "A" company.

V. The detail for guard duty Saturday night will be as follows : Officer of the day, Captain and Brevet Major Wm. Haubennestel ; Senior officer of the Guard, Lieutenant Chas. M. Kennedy ; Junior officer of the guard, Jas. E. Place. Two sergeants, four corporals and forty privates.

VI. Exhibition of fire works will be allowed in camp on the evening of the Fourth under the supervision of the Inspector of Rifle Practice.

VII. First sergeants will be sure and have their morning report books with them and also provide themselves with necessary stationery. The muster pay rolls must be made out before leaving the city, the entire roster being thereon.

VIII. Two servants will be allowed each company, which must provide for their transportation and subsistence.

IX. Each man should provide himself with one day's rations carried in his haversack, at least two sets of underclothes complete, three pairs of white gloves, and two pairs of white pants, an extra pair of shoes, and, unless they are *very* heavy, rubbers will be found useful ; these with blacking utensils, chalk for helmets, and toilet articles to be packed in the knapsack, any surplus may be neatly done up in a package with owner's name plainly marked thereon and packed in company camp-chests. Fatigue caps will be carried in the knapsacks. No officer or man will be allowed to wear civilians' clothes while in camp.

X. All company camp-chests and officers' personal baggage, including their full-dress uniform intended for transportation to the State Camp at Peekskill, on July 4, 1885, must be completely packed, properly labeled, and piled into separate lots in the squad drill-room, against the wall of the quartermaster's department before 9 o'clock P. M. on July 3. At 9:15 P. M. sharp each company quartermaster's sergeant will hand to the regimental quartermaster a detailed list of all the pieces of baggage belonging to his company for which transportation is needed, and will at the same time report for orders and instructions. The

various company quartermaster's sergeants are at all times under the command of the regimental quartermaster, and will obey and respect him accordingly. Regimental tags for marking the company and officers' baggage will be furnished upon application to the quartermaster.

XI. Commandants of companies will report in writing to the regimental quartermaster, on or before June 30, 1885, the number of officers and enlisted men which each company expects to take into camp; stating as nearly as may be possible, the number which will go into camp on July 4, and the number expected to report at camp during the ensuing week. These reports may be corrected and amended on July 3, before 9 o'clock P. M. This information is necessary to enable the quartermaster to provide properly for the officers and men.

XII. The regimental quartermaster will be at the armory Tuesday and Friday evening between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock P. M. Officers having business with the department will govern themselves accordingly.

By order of Col. EDWIN A. McALPIN.

AUG. T. FRANCIS, *First Lieut. and Adjutant.*

In compliance with which, on the 4th day of July, 379 enlisted men, 31 commissioned officers and a band of 40 musicians (total 450 men) assembled at the armory.

On the 11 A. M. train, New York Central and Hudson River railroad, I sent my quartermaster and the nine company quartermaster sergeants to precede the regiment to camp to facilitate and assure the prompt distribution of quartermaster's stores upon our arrival.

At 11:40 A. M. the battalion was formed and marched without halt through Thirty-fifth street, Fifth avenue, Forty-first street and Park avenue to the special train awaiting us at the Grand Central depot, on which we boarded at 12:15 P. M., the train leaving at 12:45 P. M. We arrived at Roa Hook at 2:30 P. M. without incident, where we alighted and proceeded to the camp ground.

A threatening storm caused me to hurry forward my guard in double time to relieve the guard of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and speedily followed with my regiment in column of fours, arriving on the camp-ground without halting.

At that point I turned the command over to Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, rode to your head-quarters and reported to you in person, returning to my command, which had in the meantime passed the Ninth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., marching along the road to the parade ground. When the head of the column had reached the right flank of the camp I caused it to break to the rear by right of companies, the commandants of which conducted them to their respective streets and dismissed them.

My guard had in the meantime been posted. Fifteen minutes later Captain Chase of the Fifth and Captain Haubennestel of the Nineteenth Separate Company reported their commands as being in camp, and were assigned positions in accordance to their respective rank, the former being assigned the colors and the latter the left of line.

The storm burst on us at 3:15 P. M., and lasted about one hour, fortunately finding us under cover.

General orders No. 12 and 13 were now issued.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY, N. G., S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, *June 27, 1885.* }

General Orders, }
No. 12. }

1. The following hours of service and roll calls are hereby established for the government of this regiment at the State Camp of Instruction, Peekskill, N. Y.

Every member is expected to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the same and will be governed thereby.

Reveille — First or musician's call; to be sounded by a musician of the guard, at 4.45 A. M.

At this call all the field musicians and band will assemble in the centre of the parade ground near the flag-staff.

Reveille; to be sounded by all the musicians, at 5.00 A. M.

Assembly; To be sounded by all the field musicians immediately after the close of the reveille.

At the first beat of Assembly, the companies will form without arms or belts, and the roll will be called immediately after the first beat by the sergeants, each under the supervision of a commissioned officer; the men will then put their tents in complete order, looping them up on all sides if the weather permits.

At first call for dress parade sides of the tents will be unhooped and secured with pins.

In pleasant weather blankets will be spread on the tent-ropes until 7.30 A. M.

Under direction of the officer of the day, the space about the tents and the entire camp will be cleaned up after the reveille.

Sick — Sick call; to be sounded by a musician of the guard, 5.20 A. M.

At this call first sergeants will form their sick in a squad, and march them to the hospital for medical attendance.

At 5.25 o'clock a slice of bread and cup of coffee will be issued to each man, under the direction of first sergeants.

Company drill — First or musicians' call; to be sounded by a musician of the guard, at 5.45 A. M.

All the field musicians must assemble at this call.

Drill call; to be sounded by all the field musicians, at 5.50 A. M.

Assembly; to be sounded by all the field musicians immediately after drill call.

At this call the companies will form under arms for drill, and the roll be called.

Field musicians will form for practice.

Recall from drill; to be sounded by a musician of the guard, at

7.00 A. M.

Breakfast — Breakfast call; To be sounded by a musician of the guard, at

7.20 A. M.

At this call the companies will form without arms or belts, and be marched to breakfast by the first sergeants.

The band will be formed and marched to breakfast by the drum-major.

Morning reports must be sent to the adjutant's office by the first sergeants before guard mounting.

Guard mounting — First or musician's call; to be sounded by a musician of the guard, at

8.00 A. M.

All the field musicians will assemble at this call.

Assembly; to be sounded by all the field musicians, at

8.05 A. M.

At this call the guard details will form and be inspected by the first sergeants, and the band will march to the regimental parade ground.

Adjutant's call; to be sounded by all the field musicians followed by a march by the band, at

8.15 A. M.

At this call the guard details will be conducted to the regimental parade by the first sergeants.

Battalion drill — First or musician's call; to be sounded by a musician of the guard, at

8.50 A. M.

All the field musicians will assemble at this call.

Drill call; to be sounded by all the field musicians, at

8.55 A. M.

Assembly; to be sounded by all the field musicians immediately after drill call.

At this call companies will form under arms for battalion drill and the roll will be called.

Adjutant's call; to be sounded by all the field musicians followed by a march by the band, at

9.15 A. M.

At this call the companies will be marched to the parade ground to form the battalion.

Recall; To be sounded by a musician of the guard, at

11.00 A. M.

Orderly hour — First sergeant's call; to be sounded by a musician of the guard, at

11.30 A. M.

When the first sergeants will repair to the adjutant's office to obtain their morning reports, orders, details, etc.

The morning reports must be handed in before guard mounting.

Dinner — First call; to be sounded by a musician of the guard, at

12.00 M.

Dinner call; to be sounded by all the field musicians, at 12.05 P. M.

At this call the companies will form without arms or belts and be marched to dinner by the first sergeants.

The band will be formed and marched to dinner by the drum major.

Rifle practice — First call; to be sounded by a musician of the guard, all the field musicians will assemble at this call, at

1.15 P. M.

Drill call for rifle practice; to be sounded by all the field musicians, at

1.20 P. M.

Assembly; to be sounded by all the field musicians, at 1.25 P. M.

At this call the companies whose turn it is for the rifle practice, form and roll is called.

Companies will be returned when through with their practice.

Guard mounting — First on musician's call, at

4.55 P. M.

For details, see morning guard mounting.

Assembly, at

5.00 P. M.

Adjutant's call, at

5.15 P. M.

Supper — Supper call; to be sounded by a musician of the guard, at

5.50 P. M.

At this call the companies will form without arms or belts and be marched to supper by the first sergeants.

The band will be formed and marched to supper by the drum major.

Dress parade — First or musician's call; to be sounded by a musician of the guard, at

6.50 P. M.

All the field musicians and band will assemble at this call.

Assembly; To be sounded by all the field musicians, at 6.55 P. M.

At this call the companies will form under arms for parade, and roll will be called, captains will then inspect their companies.

Adjutant's call; to be sounded by all the field musicians, at 7.10 P. M.

At this call the adjutant, sergeant-major, the companies and band, the latter playing, march to the regimental parade ground and the battalion line will be formed.

Retreat; to be sounded at dress parade after the return of the band to its position in line; drummers and fifers first, and band last at such time that the last strain will be sounded at sunset.

When there is no dress parade the band assembles with the field musicians at first call for retreat, and the companies form for roll-call the same as at reveille and tattoo.

Tattoo — First call, to be sounded by a musician of the guard, at

9.20 P. M.

All the field musicians will assemble at this call.

Tattoo; to be sounded by all the field musicians, at

9.35 P. M.

Assembly; by all the field musicians, immediately after tattoo companies form and roll is called.

Taps — To be sounded on the drum followed by the bugle, at

10.20 P. M.

At this signal lights must be put out unless specially permitted by the commanding officer.

After taps officers and men must remain in their quarters and absolute quiet must prevail in camp.

II. The officers of the guard will have the call sounded by the musicians of the guard promptly, and at the exact hours specified in these orders. Challenging will commence at tattoo and cease at reveille.

By order of Col. EDWIN A. McALPIN.

AUG. T. FRANCIS, *First Lieut. and Adjutant.*

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY, N. G., S. N. Y., {
NEW YORK, *June 27, 1885.*

General Orders, {
No. 13.

The following general rules, regulations and instructions are prescribed for the guidance of this command in camp and will be strictly observed by all concerned :

I. The dress, appearance and demeanor of officers and men should at all times be such as to create respect for the service. Uniforms must be worn in correct manner, whether on or off duty. Badges, pins, ribbons and watch chains must be concealed from view, except, of course, that State marksman's badges, army corps, grand army and loyal legion badges may be worn on the breast by those entitled to do so.

II. Officers and men should avoid noisy demonstrations at all times and under all circumstances, particularly at meals and when on duty either at attention or rest, and should not visit the kitchen or regimental mess-house except at the prescribed hours for meals or in the line of duty. The utmost steadiness and attention when under arms is enjoined upon all. Men must not leave the ranks except for urgent reasons, and then only by permission of a commissioned officer. File closers are required specially to fulfill their duties in this respect. During parades, drills or ceremonies, officers and men off duty must not lounge around the parade ground as spectators; and when bearing arms, singly or in

bodies, either on or off duty, should carry and handle them in the prescribed tactical method. Smoking when on duty with or without arms, at attention or rest, is prohibited. Those who smoke should do so in or about the tents and quarters, and not upon the parade ground.

III. Details for guard duty must be made from the rosters in the manner prescribed in Gen.Orders No. 12, series of 1882, General Headquarters. Men must not under any circumstances, be detailed for guard duty as a punishment; they should rather be taught to regard it as an honorable and responsible duty, requiring for its proper performance soldierly qualities of a high order. The manner in which the guard and sentinels perform their duties frequently determines the military character and standing of the regiment.

IV. Courtesy among military men being indispensable to discipline, it is required of all officers that they salute each other when they meet, the inferior making the first salute; and that all enlisted men, armed or unarmed, on or off duty, who report to or pass an officer, salute him as prescribed in tactics. Salutes should always be properly acknowledged. It should be noted that there is a difference between the salute with the hand, as prescribed for officers, and that for enlisted men, except at guard mounting officers or non-commissioned in charge of an armed party, or any body of troops, are responsible for giving the proper commands for rendering the prescribed salutes and honors. Necessary communications, written or oral, between officers and men, should be made through the channels prescribed by military usage and at appropriate times. Unofficial intercourse or associations between officers and men in camp is incompatible with military discipline. A conspicuous regard for these military courtesies will, it is hoped, be observed throughout the regiment.

V. Passes will be issued on the following basis: 15 per cent daily to each company; commandants of companies will select the names in such a manner as to allow a pass once and only once to each member. They (the commandants), will have the passes for the following day filled out and signed, and send them to the Adjutant (with a list of the same), to be countersigned before 2.30 P. M. daily.

VI. The use of ale, beer, wine or spirituous liquor is absolutely forbidden in Camp, except on the prescription of the medical officer of the regiment or post.

VII. The Colonel commanding trusts that the officers and men of the regiment will, when in camp, learn to perform, readily and well, all the prescribed duties pertaining to their grade and office.

VIII. Companies will form in the company streets, the right wing companies facing toward the right flank of the camp, the left wing companies toward the left flank. Officers on duty with their companies

must be present at roll calls established by these orders, and the senior officer present must supervise the call of the roll, and, except at roll call for dress parade, report the result in person to the Adjutant immediately thereafter.

IX. Officers and men must familiarize themselves with the hours of service and roll calls, and having prepared their uniforms and accoutrements beforehand, report on the parade ground immediately after the first drummer's call ready to fall in at the signal.

X. Companies must be formed and the roll-calls conducted in exact conformity with tactics. The command "fall in" must be given simultaneously by all first sergeants and the roll-call begin at the same moment in every company. Officers' names are not called.

XI. No officer or enlisted man (except the guard and sick) will be excused from parades, drills, roll-calls or other duty. The sick are those who have reported to the first sergeant and have been regularly excused by the surgeon. Sick men must remain in the hospital tent.

XII. Uniforms, arms and equipments must at all times be kept scrupulously clean and never be used or put away after use without being cleaned and put in thorough order. The metallic parts must be kept bright. Every man must keep his own arms, rifle and accoutrements in the tent he occupies. Commandants of companies must divide their commands into small squads, placing each in charge of a non-commissioned officer, who will be held accountable for the good order of the tents, arms, accoutrements and uniforms of the men in his squad. Quarters must be kept clean and neat at all times, both inside and outside. Marking or defacing the tents in any manner is forbidden. Rubbish and refuse must not be dropped or thrown around, but carried to a place designated for the purpose.

XIII. Company quarter-master sergeant will be held responsible for the cleanliness and good condition of the unoccupied tents. In fair weather tents must be looped up on all sides, and blankets spread on tent ropes immediately after reveille, and be put back in the tent at first call for guard mounting, and tents secured to pins at first call for dress parade or retreat. Cots will be stood with the head toward the back of the tent; blankets (after being aired) will be folded at the head of the cot; knapsacks put at the sides of the back pole, clothing hung on hooks, arms arranged at back of tent, muzzles up, barrels to the front, bayonets reversed, equipments hanging in front of them and thrown over the muzzles.

XIV. First sergeants will keep a memorandum each day of the men leaving and arriving, noting thereon the hour of their arrival and departure. They will find this means of great service to them in the making of rations and pay rolls.

XV. Enlisted men should be instructed that on their arrival in camp it is their first duty to report to the first sergeant, and their last duty before their departure therefrom. Officers should likewise report to their immediate commanding officer.

By order of Col. EDWIN A. McALPIN.

AUG. T. FRANCIS, *First Lieut. and Adjutant.*

At 5.50 P. M. the business of the week commenced, with evening guard mounting and continued with the exceptions hereafter mentioned.

At 8 P. M. the 20th Separate Company, Captain Hiram Rogers, reported and was assigned to the ninth position in line in accordance to rank; my commissary having arranged for their supper, they were marched to the mess hall as soon as their equipments were removed.

After the evening parade, accompanied by my officers, I did myself the honor to pay an official visit to yourself, and also caused the band to give you a serenade.

Before retiring for the night I was fully satisfied as to the loyalty of my command, their conduct showing satisfactory evidence of their desire to accomplish the objects for which we came, and to uphold the honor of the regiment.

Three minutes after "taps," not only was every light out, but not a sound was heard from any company street. This was maintained throughout the week.

On Sunday morning religious services were held at 10.30 A. M., on the bluff near the hospital tents; all drills for the day were dispensed with.

Monday the program was conducted in accordance with G. O. 12, with the exception that company drills were substituted for battalion drill, as was the case on Tuesday; on Wednesday drills by battalion were commenced, and owing to the extreme heat, were again substituted for company drills, before breakfast. The same for the same cause continuing for the balance of the week.

At guard mount Wednesday evening three men fell from the ranks, prostrated by the heat, but so perfect was the discipline that the others (even those next to the fallen men) remained steady in the ranks, and the ceremony went on as though nothing had happened.

Thursday it was so hot that company drills *after* breakfast were dispensed with, the mercury continuing to rise until at 11.30 A. M. it was 98½ deg. in the shade, and 125 deg. in the sun.

At 1 P. M. the camp was honored by a visit from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in anticipation of which my men were all formed in the company streets, awaiting the signal of his Honor's approach.

But from some misunderstanding his arrival took place just as the

line was being formed; I immediately sent my Adjutant with my compliments to ascertain when it would be convenient for his Excellency to receive myself and officers, and also to review my command. The time for the former was fixed at our earliest convenience and the latter at 4 P. M.

Myself and officers at once paid an official visit to his Excellency, who subsequently sent me word that in view of the intense heat the review would be dispensed with.

The guard mount took place at the usual time, and immediately after the camp was visited by a terrific thunder storm, which lasted one hour, delaying the evening parade ten minutes.

The early departure of his Excellency from camp prevented the serenade which I had intended for him.

Friday morning the battalion drill was again held before breakfast, lasting until after the hour for same.

Taps on this, the last night was extended one-half hour, at which time they were obeyed as promptly as on the first night.

Friday evening after dress parade Inspector-General Briggs officially inspected the camp.

Immediately after the concert (9 P. M.), I was visited by the 19th Separate Company, who entertained me with a drill in the bayonet exercise; its execution was most excellent, reflecting the greatest credit upon themselves and their most efficient commander.

Friday and Saturday mornings was devoted, during the drill hours, to battalion and skirmish movements, principally in loading and firing with blank cartridges.

From 11 to 12 the camp was thoroughly policed and all property turned over to the State department.

At 1 P. M. the regiment was assembled for pay, which was accomplished in forty-five minutes.

At 2.15 P. M. the 5th and 25th Separate Companies departed from camp, and at 2.30 P. M. two companies of the 10th battalion N. G. S. N. Y., under command of Major Stacpole, arrived and were assigned to the two streets on the left of the camp, after which they relieved our guard.

At 3 P. M. the 19th Separate Company departed, and at the same time being advised of the approach of the 13th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., which was to relieve us, my command was drawn up in line, the right resting near the guard-house.

The 13th Regiment having passed, my command was wheeled into column of fours and proceeded without halt to the steamer Long Branch that was laying at the dock at Roa Hook to transport us to New York.

The trip was without incident, except in the continued good discipline of the command.

We arrived at the pier, foot of West 35th st., at 7 P. M. and marched without halt to 11th ave., 34th st. and Broadway, to the armory, in which the regiment was closed in mass and I returned to the men my thanks for their excellent conduct during the encampment.

The weather being very sultry, the men in heavy marching order, I therefore made my speech short and left them, but their enthusiasm was so great that I was compelled to appear again before them, after which the companies were marched to their quarters and dismissed.

Realizing the fact that my command was composed of fifty per cent of men who had never been in camp and thirty-three and one-third per cent of whom had been recruited but a few weeks, one second lieutenant, five first lieutenants and five captains, whose commission were not more than six months old, I determined to carry out as far as my power would allow, what I deemed the primary objects of the encampment; first discipline, second drill, in such a manner as would accomplish the maximum amount of good in the minimum amount of time.

I felt confident that in my field and staff I had loyal and intelligent support, but, that their respective duties would call for all their attention. That one deficiency might be supplied, I applied to your department for the detail of Lieutenant N. B. Thurston of the 22d Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., which was granted. Lieutenant Thurston reported to me and I assigned him to that duty, for which his past record has shown him so well qualified, as that of instructor of officers, non-commissioned officers and sentinels of the guard.

The result justified this action; too much praise cannot be bestowed on Lieutenant Thurston for his faithful and untiring attention to his duties, and the success is a fitting reward.

The total membership of the 71st Regiment, during the encampment, was 532. Of this 419, or seventy-eight and three-fourths per cent, were in camp. The average present during the week was 399 or seventy-five per cent. But twenty-six left during time. The aggregate number of passes issued was (613 men being present) 479, about twenty-five per cent did not leave the camp.

Assuming command but a few months prior and having but a short time to make the acquaintance of my men, I cannot find expression for my deep appreciation of their conduct while in camp. I could not have asked for more; from the oldest officers down to the last recruit, all seemed to vie with each other to do their duty well.

Deeming this to be a camp for instruction and not for criticism, I have none of the latter to make, officers and men have served me faithfully, their errors can be corrected privately. But my thanks and

appreciations to field, staff, line and enlisted men, I desire to make officially.

I can bear testimony to the fact that this one week's work in camp has done more good for my regiment than five years in the armory could do, and the experience has been more than gratifying to me.

I cannot close without reference to the gentlemen composing your staff. It would be unjust to make special mention, one and all did their utmost to render me all courtesy and assistance within their power and I can find no words to express my grateful thanks and appreciation of their conduct.

I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. McALPIN,

Colonel Commanding 71st Regt., N. G. S. N. Y.

To Major General J. G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General, N. G. S. N. Y.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. G., S. N. Y., }
ARMORY, CORNER OF FLATBUSH AVE. AND HANSON PLACE, }
BROOKLYN, *September 5, 1885.*

GENERAL — I have the honor to enclose herewith my report of camp duty performed July 11–18 ult.

Have the kindness to acknowledge receipt of same.

Very respectfully,

ALFD. C. BARNES,

Commandant.

GEN. J. G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant General, S. N. Y.,

Albany, N. Y.

HEAD-QUARTERS, THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, }
INFANTRY, N. G., S. N. Y., }
BROOKLYN, *July 20, 1885.*

GENERAL — I have the honor to report that in pursuance of S. O., No. 43, G. H. G. C. S., this regiment embarked by steamer "Long Branch" from foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 11, at 11.30 A. M., for the State camp at Peekskill.

Companies A and B of the 10th Battalion, commanded respectively by Captains John H. Reynolds and H. P. Stacpole, were assigned to camp duty with this regiment and reported to me accordingly by mail. I directed Captain Stacpole, whose facilities for transportation enabled him to arrive before the 13th Regiment, to relieve the guard of the 71st Regiment which he did about 2.30 P. M., and upon the arrival of

the 13th, soon after 3 P. M., Colonel McAlpin immediately marched his entire command out of camp.

I reported to Brigadier-General Philip H. Briggs, representing the Commander-in-Chief, and after receiving general instructions from him dispersed my companies to quarters.

The work of the Quartermaster's department, both State and regimental, in issuing supplies was thoroughly and promptly done, and the command was made entirely comfortable from the first.

At dress parade, taken by the Colonel with eleven companies present, the ceremony of escorting the color was performed by Company "G" of the 13th under command of Captain W. L. Watson. The steadiness of the line while waiting for the return of the color was remarkable.

The guard duty for the first day was done entirely by the members of Company "B" 10th Battalion, with Captain Horatio P. Stacpole as officer of the day and Lieutenant Charles E. Read as officer of the guard. The duty was performed in a manner which I cannot sufficiently praise. The sentries showed the most careful preparation, they were letter perfect in their instructions, and knew how to apply them intelligently. The officers were industrious and alert, and I may say that the whole approximated as nearly as possible to absolute perfection of detail, and furnished an admirable model for succeeding guards. I regret that owing to the circumstances of the first relief Captain Stacpole had no natural opportunity to exhibit the proficiency of his company in ceremonial guard mounting, which would no doubt have been as satisfactory as all the other work performed by this splendid company.

Notwithstanding the excellent guard a portion of the camp occupied by the 13th Regiment was somewhat noisy during the first night, but this was not repeated owing to the subsequent vigilance of the company officers, who were charged with absolute responsibility for the conduct of their men by night as well as by day. During the remainder of the encampment I am pleased to say that unbroken quiet prevailed between taps and reveille.

The number in camp this day according to first morning report was :

Thirteenth Regiment	519
Tenth Battalion.....	106
Total.....	<u>625</u>

Parole : Farnsworth. Countersign : Albany.

Second Day, Sunday, July 12th.

A special schedule for this day was prescribed by G. O. No. 3.

Company "G" of the 13th Regiment went on guard, with Captain

W. L. Watson as officer of the day and Lieutenants Tomes and Skinner as officers of the guard. The officers were vigilant and efficient, and the men rapidly improved during the twenty-four hours of instruction.

The plan of performing guard duty by companies was continued during the encampment, and in my judgment is worthy of approval. From guard mount to relief the men are under the eye of their own officers who know their capacity and requirements, and with whose manner of instruction they are familiar; no time therefore is lost by the instructor in gauging and assimilating new material. This plan also was the means of producing wholesome rivalry between organizations, and the eagerness of every member of each successive guard to surpass the previous record was notable and gratifying. Another advantage is the preservation of companies not on guard intact for simultaneous progressive instruction in other branches. Every company officer knows the embarrassment of doing his work over again for the benefit of men who have been detailed.

The guard mounting ceremony need not be in any way modified as the First Sergeant of each company proceeds to the street of the designated company where he receives a detail and moves it to the foot of his own company street, ready to march to the line in the usual manner.

Brigadier-General Christensen, commanding Third Brigade, did me the honor to accompany me in the inspection of quarters, and expressed himself pleased with the clean and orderly condition of the streets and tents.

Divine service was conducted on the bluff behind the State Headquarters tents (by permission) by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment.

During the afternoon, in the absence of all duty, the men were freely excused, but most of them preferred to remain in camp. This disposition was manifest during the entire week, and the command was consequently at all times well in hand at nearly its full strength. Quiet amusements or undisturbed rest in their tents fit the men for their work, while roaming the country or lounging in the town have quite the contrary effect. It is no hardship for the State to expect men under pay to devote themselves exclusively to its service during a single week, and from this point of view the whole pass system (except for the transaction of necessary business) might wisely be abolished. In all organizations the few who seek recreation out of camp are those who are most likely to abuse the privilege. Dress parade on Sunday evening with eleven companies was a thoroughly good ceremony. Escort of the color by Company "B," Tenth Battalion.

Number in camp .	
Thirteenth Regiment.....	520
Tenth Battalion.....	106
	<hr/>
Total.....	626
	<hr/>

Parole: Beecher. Countersign: Peekskill.

Third Day, Monday July 13th.

Companies "A" and "D," Thirteenth Regiment, on guard. Officer of the day, Captain Collins, relieved by Captain Davis. Officers of the guard Lieutenants Clark and Topping.

The regular course of duty as prescribed in G. O's. Nos. 2 and 4 was taken up. The company drills (by card) were intended to embrace the principles to be developed in the battalion drill later — the latter, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fackner, that the colonel might be more free to observe and correct. Special attention was given to skirmishing, which can only be satisfactorily taught in the field.

The routine of rifle practice devised by Captain Theodore H. Babcock, I. R. P., Thirteenth Regiment, as detailed in G. O. No. 4 (annexed) was put into operation with the most gratifying result. The schedule for the first day was fulfilled to the letter, the time allowance being ample, namely half an hour to each company in the command except the one on guard for individual practice at the 100 yard range, and a very large number were thus at once removed from the third class without the tedious waiting by the men and loss of time incidental to shifting distances. By permission of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice the entire tour of camp duty was regarded as "one day" of practice, which made it possible to exercise the whole command at each range consecutively without interfering with other duty. The daily trip to the range was one of the most popular features of the encampment, and resulted in great improvement in this department, though the time was too short to do much in the way of "expert" practice. A few sharpshooters and marksmen in a regiment will suffice for all the service likely to be required, but it is vitally necessary that the whole mass should be familiar with the practical use of the arm, including the principles of aiming, the action of the piece, etc. This is insured by Captain Babcock's plan. The volley and skirmish practice by two companies daily (at the hour of company drill) was also faithfully performed.

The dress parade with ten companies was taken by the Colonel.

Number in camp :

Thirteenth Regiment.....	503
Tenth Battalion.....	106
Total.....	<u>609</u>

Parole : Austen. Countersign : Montreal.

Fourth Day, Tuesday, July 14th.

Company "H" on guard. Officer of the day Captain Kretschmar. Officers of the guard Lieutenants Benedict and Smith. Undress guard-mounting.

A violent rain storm prevailed until 2 p. m., effectually preventing all drills. The scheme for rifle practice was also deranged, necessitating a new schedule, which was carried out without further interruption during the tour, though the time thus lost could not be entirely made up. This break resulted in the material reduction of the number who would otherwise have qualified at the highest range on the last day of practice.

The dress parade on Tuesday (eleven companies) was taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Fackner. Escort of the colors by Company "A," Thirteenth Regiment, under Captain Collins. Both ceremonies were very satisfactory.

Number in camp :

Thirteenth Regiment.....	490
Tenth Battalion..	101
Total.....	<u>591</u>

Parole : Gates. Countersign : Yorktown.

Fifth Day, Wednesday July 15th.

On guard Companies "E" and "F." Officer of the day Captain W. H. Courtney. Officers of the guard Lieutenants Sillman and Alexander.

This day, marked by clear, fine, cool weather, proved a good one for all the work of the camp, though uneventful otherwise. The progressive course of drills by company and battalion was continued, Lieutenant-Colonel Fackner commanding at battalion drill. The dress parade, with ten companies in line, was taken by Major J. Fred. Ackerman. The ceremony of escorting the color was assigned to Company "H," Captain Charles P. Kretschmar, and was carefully and handsomely performed.

Number in camp :	
Thirteenth Regiment	479
Tenth Battalion.....	99
Total.....	<u>578</u>

Parole : Woodward. Countersign, Suffolk.

Sixth Day, Thursday, July 16th.

On guard Companies "I" and "K." Officer of the day Captain James DeMandeville. Officers of the guard Lieutenants Stagg and Jordan. Guard duty fair.

Weather somewhat warmer, with a tempering breeze. The Colonel took command of the battalion drill in person. The movements included skirmishing by numbers and firing blank cartridges. The command was equalized in ten companies for dress parade (taken by the colonel) in order to practice the ceremony of review immediately after.

To accomplish this satisfactorily in the limited space, the companies, after wheeling into column, were massed on the tenth company, and thus had the opportunity to settle down to the step and alignment before passing the reviewing point. But a single incident occurred to mar the perfection of the ceremony, and the wheeling of the companies into line after passage was unparalleled in my experience. Not an inch of distance apparently was lost.

Number in camp:	
Thirteenth Regiment.....	490
Tenth Battalion.....	99
Total.....	<u>589</u>

Parole : Briggs. Countersign : Brooklyn.

Seventh Day, Friday, July 17th.

On guard Companies "B" (Thirteenth) and "C." Officer of the day Capt. Wm. A. Brown. Officers of the guard Lieuts. Jennings and Hunt. This guard duty was in some respects the best of the week. Officers and men showed the results of painstaking instruction and careful observation of preceding guards.

Weather warm but not sufficiently so to interfere with the work. The battalion drill took the form of field exercises among the hills north of the camp. Four companies in helmets (Company A and B, 10th battalion, and A and H, 13th regiment), under Lieut.-Col. Fackner moved about a mile up the mountain road and took position facing the camp. Major Ackerman, commanding two companies ("D" and "G," in

fatigue caps, was strongly posted behind a stone wall some distance in front of the mouth of the pass through which only the camp could be reached by a hostile force. The Colonel had general supervision of the manœuvres.

The movement commenced by the advance of a skirmish line from Col. Fackner's force, which was driven in by Major Ackerman's skirmishers, who were in turn repulsed by Col. Fackner's main body. The latter then moved slowly forward, firing and receiving volleys. Col. Fackner finally charged with fixed bayonets upon the entrenched party, but unsuccessfully. He then detached Major Stacpole with the right flank company, which made a rapid and brilliant movement and out-flanked the party of defense before it could retire to its second position, thereby winning the day. This mimic engagement made a pleasing diversion in the routine of camp duty and proved a valuable test of steadiness, courage and resource in the practical application of tactics by officers and men.

At 1 P. M. his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived in camp and was received by the command in line upon the south side of the road of entrance, facing the guard. By this time the heat had become intense, and by the suggestion of Governor Hill no further duty except rifle practice was required of the men until the hour for dress parade. This ceremony was preceded by a review in passage (presenting ten companies of sixteen files each), very handsomely performed, although the wheeling into line after passage was not so absolutely perfect as that of Thursday evening.

The dress parade was remarkable for the steadiness of the line and the precision of the manual.

On Friday every commissioned officer of the regiment, and all but one of the Albany contingent, was on duty.

Number in camp :

Thirteenth Regiment	506
Tenth Battalion.....	102
Total.....	<u>608</u>

Parole : Fitch. Countersign : Eagle street.

Eighth Day, Saturday, July 18th.

On guard Company "A," 10th Battalion. Officer of the day Capt. John H. Reynolds. Officers of the guard Lieuts. McLean and Pray. Excellent ceremony of guard mounting, perhaps the best of the week.

The day was so intensely hot that no duty was performed after company drills except rifle practice and the necessary preparations for

departure. The men were promptly paid off by Paymaster-General Rich and his assistants, and the checks issued to the 13th regiment were at once cashed by its officers.

Shortly before 3 P. M. the Forty-seventh regiment, under Colonel Edward F. Gaylor, arrived to relieve my command, and the 13th regiment, having no men on guard, marched immediately to Roa Hook and embarked on the "Long Branch" for Brooklyn, arriving at 6.30 P. M. The companies of the 10th battalion were transported to Albany by train.

Number in camp July 18th :

Thirteenth Regiment.....	512
Tenth Battalion.....	103
Total.....	<u>615</u>

In general I may say of the encampment that it was productive of great benefit, its value as a Camp of Instruction being evident from the steady improvement manifested from day to day. Some of the companies, notably those from Albany, came on the ground with their lesson to a large extent, already learned, and giving evidence of the most careful preparation, while those which were at first most unaccustomed to the duty, by cheerful and intelligent application, made such rapid strides that before the end of the week it was hard to make any discrimination in point of proficiency. It should be said for the Thirteenth regiment that no expectation of being ordered into camp was entertained until late in the spring, when a special application to be assigned was granted, but in the limited time available after the regular drill season had passed there was not much opportunity for preparatory instruction of the kind most useful in the field.

I deem it proper in concluding this report to express my cordial appreciation of the good conduct and industrious and teachable spirit manifested by officers and men throughout. My associated field officers were each a tower of strength on either hand.

Of the staff, Adjutant Davis, Surgeons De la Vergne and Mathewson, Chaplain Beecher, Captain Babcock, I. R. P., Commissary Reed and Quartermaster Werner, all rendered the most efficient service, each in his department, giving me entire satisfaction and winning the applause and confidence of all who were dependent on them for comfort or instruction. They were ably assisted by the non-commissioned staff. The drum and bugle corps under their accomplished chief and instructor, Drum-Major McIntyre, deserve honorable mention. The police duty was thoroughly performed under the supervision of Provost-Sergeant Henry P. Fowler, detailed from Company "K" for the purpose.

His vigilance and industry were notable. The camp was therefore in excellent condition at all times, and the evil-disposed, if any were present, stood in wholesome terror of the embodiment of the law and made no demonstrations.

The representatives of State head-quarters resident in camp contributed greatly to the success which the command was able to realize. Acknowledgments are specially due to Colonels Story, McGrath, Phisterer, Gillett, Ten Broeck, Lieutenant-Colonel David and Major Fox, as well as Generals Briggs, Wylie, King, Bryant, Rich and Robbins. The commissary department was admirably conducted, affording three excellent meals daily by which the men were kept in good humor and ready for their work.

The complete facilities of the rifle range and its efficient and courteous management were also warmly appreciated.

Allow me to express in this place my obligations for your own courtesy, General, in obtaining permission for the 13th Regiment to go to camp, somewhat out of its turn as it were, and extending to us all the needed facilities in the way of uniforms for our recruits, etc., for making a proper appearance.

I trust you do not regret, either, the change of chevrons authorized, from blue to white. We deem the latter a great improvement in every respect as a more ornamental, conspicuous, and useful color, which was fully demonstrated in camp.

I beg to append G. O. No. 8, 13th Regiment, and General Orders 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Provisional Command, and have the honor to remain, General,

Yours very respectfully,

ALFRED C. BARNES,

Commandant.

To Major-General JOHN G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.

Albany, N. Y.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, }
INFANTRY, N. G., S. N. Y. }
BROOKLYN, *June 26, 1885.* }

General Orders, }
No. 8. }

I. Pursuant to S. O., No. 43, G. H. Q., this regiment will assemble at the Armory, with one day's noon rations, on Saturday, July 11, at 10 A. M., to proceed by boat to the State Camp at Peekskill, there to remain until Saturday, July 18. Members will appear in full State service uniform, wearing white belts and white helmets, (Field and Staff with plumes, the Line with spikes); knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon, (officers with overcoats slung); one pair of white gloves in

pocket. Knapsacks will contain the regimental blouse, with fatigue cap, black equipments and helmet button. Field and Staff will parade dismounted.

Each member will provide himself with at least three pairs of white gloves, and a regimental uniform blouse, as per pattern in the Quartermaster's office. (The Quartermaster will furnish these articles at wholesale cost, for cash, if desired). Each member should be provided furthermore with the necessary changes of underclothing, socks, extra shoes, soap, towels and blacking. Company Quartermaster-Sergeants will provide a good article of belt paste.

Members will deliver their small parcels, neatly wrapped and plainly marked with the owner's name, to the company Quartermaster-Sergeants, not later than 8.30 P. M., Friday, July 10.

The Quartermaster will provide transportation for baggage as follows:

Each officer, one small trunk.

Each band musician, one valise.

Each company, two chests.

The corps of field musicians, one chest.

Chests to be of uniform size and pattern, as prescribed by the Quartermaster's Department. All baggage must be plainly marked and delivered to the Quartermaster on the evening of Friday, July 10.

Special permits for the transportation and quarters of servants must be obtained from the Quartermaster, on or before Friday, July 10. Servants must be uniformed under direction of the Quartermaster.

The regiment will embark at the foot of Atlantic street.

II. Personal pride in our regimental organization should prompt members to make every possible sacrifice to proceed to the camp with the regiment and remain during the entire tour.

Members are notified that the State holds them to rigid accountability for non-attendance at State Camp. Company commanders are expected by personal inquiry to ascertain the cause of absence on the part of all absentees in their companies, and they will be required to attend the Delinquency Court, as witnesses, to testify as to the validity of the delinquent's excuses.

In every case where the attendance of a member is doubtful, conference should be held with his employer, or such other action should be taken or investigation made as may seem necessary, and whenever practicable, *before* departure for camp. The penalty for absence accrues for each day of camp tour.

III. It is ordered that no ales, beer, wine, or spirituous liquors shall be used in camp, except upon the prescription of the Post Surgeon.

By order of the Colonel commanding,

GEORGE B. DAVIS,

(Official.)

Adjutant.

HEAD-QUARTERS PROVISIONAL COMMAND, COMPRISING THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, OF BROOKLYN, AND A DETACHMENT FROM THE TENTH BATTALION, OF ALBANY.

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
PEEKSKILL, N. Y., *July 11, 1885.* }

General Orders, {
No. 1. }

The following regulations are hereby established for the 13th Regiment and attached companies while in camp, from July 11 to 18:

I. ORGANIZATION.

Assignment of quarters, from the right :

Thirteenth Regiment — (1st street) Company G; (2d) Co. B; (3d) Co. F; (4th) Co. E; (5th) Co. H; (6th) Co. D; (7th) Co. I; (8th) Co. C; (9th) Co. K; (10th) Co. A.

Tenth Battalion — (11th street) Co. A; (12th) Co. B.

In formations recognizing both organizations, the 13th Regiment will be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Fackner, and the detachment from the 10th Battalion by Captain Horatio P. Stacpole.

In consolidated formations (as one regiment), the companies will take post according to the rank of the company officers actually in command.

II. FORMULA OF DRESS.

Undress uniform — Signifies blouse, cap, no belt.

Fatigue uniform — Coat, cap, black equipments.

Service uniform — Coat, helmet with button, black equipments.

Full Dress — Coat, helmet with spike (or plume), white belts and gloves.

III. ROUTINE OF DUTY.

Reveille, 5.00 A. M. (first call, 4.45). Companies form at first beat of assembly, in undress uniform; roll-call at last beat, sharp; roll-call and inspection of the guard; policing quarters and grounds.

Sick Call, 5.30 A. M.

Coffee, 5.35 A. M.

Company Drill, 6 A. M. (first call, 5.50), in fatigue uniform; police party report to provost sergeant; field musicians practice. Recall 7.15.

Breakfast Call, 7.20 A. M.; undress uniform.

Assembly for *Guard Mounting* 8.20 A. M. (first call, 8.10); details form in full dress uniform. Adjutant's call, 8.30.

Assembly for *Battalion Drill* 9.10 (first call, 9.00); roll-call of companies in service uniform. Adjutant's call, 9.20. Recall, 11.15.

First Sergeant's Call, 11.30 A. M. Orderly hour.

Dinner, 12.00 M. (call 11.50): undress uniform.

Rifle Practice Call, 1.00 P. M. (first call, 12.50). Roll-call of companies in fatigue uniform. First sergeants announce to details which do not proceed directly to the range, the hour at which they will reassemble for the purpose.

Supper Call, 5.50 P. M.; undress uniform.

Assembly for *Dress Parade*, 6.50 P. M. (first call, 6.45). Roll-call under arms, in full dress uniform; inspection by company commandants. Adjutant's call, 7.00. Retreat at sunset.

Band Call, 8.00 P. M. Practice till 9.00 P. M.

Tattoo, 9.45 P. M. (first call, 9.30), followed by assembly. Companies form in undress uniform; roll-call at last beat of assembly; roll-call and inspection of the guard. All officers and men must be in camp; challenging commences.

Taps, 10.30 P. M. Lights out; absolute quiet in camp.

IV. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Company formations — Right-wing companies will form in the company streets, facing the right flank of the camp, and left-wing companies facing the left flank.

Roll-calls — Officers and men must be familiar with the hours of duty, and, having made preparations beforehand, must assemble immediately at first call ready to fall in. The senior company officer will supervise the roll-calls, at which all officers must be present. First sergeants will command "fall in" and the roll will be called simultaneously in each company. Absentees without excuse will be detailed for extra guard duty. The excuse of illness is only valid when certified by the surgeon.

Meals — Companies will form in undress uniform at the call, and be marched by the first sergeants (musicians by the drum-major), to the Mess Hall, uncover by command. Places will be assigned by the commissary. Take seats by command.

Passes will only be issued on application made through the first sergeants to the company commandants, and presented to the adjutant before 8 A. M. or 5 P. M. All day passes expire at 5.30 P. M., and night passes at tattoo. Expired passes will be taken up by the sergeant of the guard and returned with the guard reports. It is hoped that the men will remain in camp as much as possible.

Joining and leaving camp — The first duty of enlisted men on arrival in camp, and the last before departure, is to report to their respective first sergeants. Officers under the same circumstances report to their immediate commanding officers. First sergeants will keep a record of the day and hour of each arrival and departure.

Care of arms — Every man will be personally responsible for the condition of his rifle, which must be kept clean inside and out, and wiped well with an oiled rag after handling. Barrels to be tightly corked during damp weather. Taking rifles apart or burnishing with ramrods is strictly prohibited.

Care of person — Neatness and cleanliness are essential attributes of the soldier. The hands and face should be frequently washed, the clothing brushed and the boots blacked. All metallic parts of the uniform require constant polishing. The belts to be whitened with the best quality of paste, to be furnished or approved by the company quartermaster sergeant.

Care of quarters — Quarters must be kept clean and neat at all times. Marking or defacing tents in any manner is forbidden. Rubbish must be carried to the place designated for it. Company quartermaster sergeants will be responsible for the good condition of unoccupied tents. In fair weather, tents must be looped up on all sides, and blankets spread on the tent ropes, immediately after reveille. Blankets will be taken in, neatly folded and placed at the head of the cots at the first call for guard mounting, and tents secured to the pins at first call for dress parade. Knapsacks will be placed on either side of the back pole, and clothing and equipments hung on hooks.

Orderly squads — Company commandants will divide their commands into small squads, each under a non-commissioned officer, who will be held accountable for the good order of the tents, arms and equipments.

Military courtesy — A conspicuous regard for military courtesy must be observed. It is indispensable to discipline. Officers salute each other, the inferior making the first salute. Enlisted men always salute an officer, if unarmed with the hand farthest from the officer; if armed using the sergeant's salute. (Tactics, pars. 18, 112.) Always face toward the officer to be saluted. If seated, rise for that purpose. (If indoors and unarmed, rise, uncover and stand at attention, but do not salute.) In addressing or being addressed by an officer, salute before speaking; when the interview is ended, salute again. The commanders of parties are responsible for the proper saluting. There is no official saluting between enlisted men except at guard mounting. All communications, written and oral, between enlisted men and officers, and between officers of different grades, should be made through the proper intermediate channels.

Behavior — Officers and men off duty should remain habitually at their quarters. Be quiet, steady and undemonstrative at all times. Smoking, by those engaged in any form of duty, is prohibited. Mock parades and other unmilitary performances, and the presence of women after tattoo, are prohibited.

Let it be remembered that each man in camp has the honor of his organization and of his comrades, as well as his own, in his keeping. It is his first duty to keep it bright by his conduct, as a gentleman and a soldier. The commandant makes this personal appeal to all. A model camp will be the result of compliance. Should there be any exception to the rule of general good behavior it will, for the sake of the hundreds of innocent men who must suffer, be made the occasion of the severest discipline provided by the law or the Military Code.

By order of the colonel commanding,

GEORGE B. DAVIS,

(Official.)

Adjutant.

HEAD-QUARTERS, PROVISIONAL COMMAND, COMPRISING THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, OF BROOKLYN, AND A DETACHMENT FROM THE TENTH BATTALION, OF ALBANY.

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
PEEKSKILL, N. Y., *July 11, 1885.* }

General Orders, }
No. 2. }

As to the Guard:

I. Major J. Fred Ackerman, 13th Regiment, is charged with the general supervision of the guard.

II. At the call for guard mounting the company or companies assigned for duty will form close to the main street. The first sergeant of each company in the command will repair promptly to the quarters of a company about to go on duty and receive a detail, which he will march by way of the main street to the foot of his own company street, and await adjutant's call. Meantime the second sergeant of each company will form a squad of supernumeraries from his own company which will be duly prepared to join the guard detail on its arrival.

III. STANDING ORDERS FOR THE GUARD.

The commander of the guard will remain at all times with the guard, and at the guard tent unless represented there by the junior officer.

Instruction. An officer of the guard will visit the sentinels at least once during each relief to observe and instruct them, off reliefs will be instructed theoretically at the guard tent.

Orderly. The commander of the guard, immediately after guard mounting, will detail a private of superior military bearing to report to the colonel as orderly.

Camp calls. The commander of the guard will keep the time, and see that all the prescribed calls are promptly sounded by a musician of the guard.

Flags. The junior officer of the guard will personally superintend the hoisting of the post flags by a detail at reveille, and their lowering at the sound of the evening gun. During a heavy storm the flags will be lowered. When not displayed the flags will be kept neatly folded in the guard tent.

Roll call. At reveille, retreat and tattoo, the guard forms under arms for roll call and inspection by its officer.

Police. At reveille the guard tents and grounds will be put in order by the off reliefs. The quarters and grounds must at all times be kept perfectly neat.

Meals. Each relief will report for meals under its corporal, as directed by the officer of the guard.

Exemption. The guard last relieved is excused from further duty on the same day, except partial rifle practice and dress parade, or special ceremonies.

STANDING ORDERS FOR SENTINELS.

Caution. Never quit your post; do not give up your piece; hold no unnecessary conversation.

As to citizens. Admit all respectable citizens to and from the camp between reveille and retreat. After tattoo challenge all until reveille.

Authority. Receive instructions only from the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard, the officer of the day or the commandants of the camp.

Arms. Carry arms habitually at "support" or "right shoulder." In wet weather, out door, at a "secure." In sentry box "order arms." When holding communication or calling for the corporal of the guard (except when challenging), come to "arms port."

Marching. Sentinels all march in the same general direction, and led by No. 1, execute "to the rear, march," together.

Calling the corporal. In repeating the call for the corporal of the guard, it should go to the guard tent by the shortest way, in this form, presuming twelve posts: "Corporal of the guard, No. 6," through Nos. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1; while the call of No. 7 would go through Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, each repeating the number of the post which started the call.

Relief. When the relief approaches stand and face it, arms at carry (corporal commands "arms port"), advance toward your successor, halt and say in a low tone: "Take charge of this post No. —; your beat commences (so and so), and ends (so and so); observe the general standing orders for sentinels." Add to this any special orders for the post.

Challenging. After tattoo, a sentinel observing some one approach is on the alert, and when the party is within fifteen yards call out briskly

"who comes there," at the same time bringing his piece to a charge bayonet. If answered "friend," or "Friend with the countersign" reply "advance, friend, with the countersign," but do not allow the party to approach nearer than the point of bayonet. If the countersign be right, permit the party to pass, saying "advance friend." Should the answer to the challenge be "friends with the countersign," call out "halt, friends, advance one with the countersign." Should the answer be "relief," or "patrol," call out "halt; advance, corporal, with the countersign;" if it be "grand rounds," reply "halt, grand rounds; advance, sergeant, with the countersign." Having received the countersign, call out "advance, relief, patrol or rounds," as the case may be.

If the countersign be not given correctly, halt the person and call for the corporal of the guard, giving the number of your post, thus: "Corporal of the guard, No. 2." In challenging and transmitting calls do so without unnecessary noise; use a clear, distinct and moderate tone of voice, just loud enough to be heard by the next sentry.

Sentinel No. 1. Take charge of prisoners. On approach of a general officer or commander of the post, or an armed body, call loudly "turn out the guard." If the officer says: "Never mind the guard," repeat it. For a party of several officers entitled to it call out the guard for each in order of rank, should the senior or seniors decline. On approach of grand rounds, after the usual challenge and reply call "halt, grand rounds — turn out the guard, grand rounds." Call the half hours at night, when received from the corporal, thus: "No. 1, eleven o'clock;" and when the call comes round repeat "No 1, all is well." If any sentinel fails to repeat the call report him.

Sentinel at colonel's tent. Advise the commanding officer of any unusual movement. Allow no one to remove the colors but the color bearer.

Sentinels covering State head-quarters. Do not permit citizens or enlisted men off duty to pass unless accompanied by an officer or on business with an officer. After tattoo observe the general rules for challenging.

Sentinels near the sinks. Permit enlisted men going to the sinks after tattoo to pass, noting in each case the man's name and company, and report any who fail to return within a reasonable time.

SALUTES BY SENTINELS.

By day. Upon the approach of an officer, or an armed party, between reveille and retreat, face outward (back to the camp) stand at attention, carry arms. If the officer or party passes in front, within fifteen yards, or crosses on either side, give the sergeant's salute to a captain or

lieutenant; "present" to the officer of the day, to any officer above the rank of the captain or to an armed party commanded by an officer. If the armed party is commanded by a non-commissioned officer remain at attention.

A sentinel in a sentry box, on the approach of an officer, stands at attention, arms at "an order," and salutes by bringing the left hand across the body and touching the piece, fingers closed and extended and the left forearm horizontal.

Evening. Between retreat and tattoo, when a commissioned officer passes, face outward and stand at attention, arms at a carry, but do not salute. Sentinels in the sentry boxes stand at attention. Officers in citizen's dress are saluted in the same manner as when in uniform.

IV. FATIGUE PARTY.

Sergeant Hervey P. Fowler, of Company K, is hereby detailed as provost sergeant. The guard which came off duty the previous day will assemble at the first call for company drill (5.50 A. M.), in the main street. The sergeant of the fatigue party calls the roll and reports to the provost sergeant for orders. After police duty the detail will take up company drill. The provost sergeant will report daily, after guard mounting, to the commanding officer and officers of the day.

By order of the Colonel Commanding,

GEORGE B. DAVIS,

Adjutant.

Official.

HEAD-QUARTERS PROVISIONAL COMMAND, COMPRISING THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, OF BROOKLYN, AND A DETACHMENT FROM THE TENTH BATTALION, OF ALBANY.

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, }
PEEKSKILL, N. Y., *July 12, 1885.* }

General Orders, {
No. 3. }

The following order of the day, additional to or modifying those prescribed in G. O. No. 1, will be observed:

SUNDAY, *July 12.*

6 A. M. Company commanders will theoretically instruct their enlisted men in the duties of sentinels, honors to be paid, care of rifles, salutes, etc. (Undress uniform.)

7 A. M. Captain's morning inspection. (U. S. Regs. 1322.)

8.20 A. M. Guard-mounting.

9.10 A. M. Inspection of companies (see Upton, 816) in full dress uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, by the company commandants.

9.30 A. M. Inspection of camp and quarters by the commandant of the Camp — the band playing meantime in front of its quarters.

10.30 A. M. Divine service, conducted by the chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. (Undress uniform.)

3.30 to 5 P. M. Afternoon sacred concert by the band.

7 P. M. Dress parade with escort of the colors. (Full dress uniform.)

8 to 9 P. M. Evening sacred concert by the band.

By order of the colonel commanding,

GEORGE B. DAVIS,

Adjutant.

Official.

HEAD-QUARTERS PROVISIONAL COMMAND, COMPRISING THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, OF BROOKLYN, AND A DETACHMENT FROM THE TENTH BATTALION, OF ALBANY.

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
PEEKSKILL, N. Y., *July 13, 1885.* }

General Orders, }
No. 4. }

Captain Theo. H. Babcock, I. R. P., is charged with the execution and supervision of the following

ROUTINE FOR RIFLE PRACTICE.

By permission of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, the entire camp duty in this branch will be regarded as performed in one day.

On Monday afternoon the class practice will commence at the 100 yard range; on Tuesday, advance to 300; Wednesday, 200; Thursday and Friday, 500, and making up arrears.

Those who have heretofore qualified in the second class will be excused from a portion of their morning duty to complete their practice on Monday or Tuesday. The morning practice will continue on the following days, for the benefit of those who are sufficiently progressed to warrant it. Every member of the command, who has not qualified as a marksman this season, will be expected to shoot at least one string daily on the range until qualified.

A commissioned officer must accompany each rifle practice party from his own company.

Monday, July 13.

6 A. M. Volley and skirmish practice by Companies B and C, Thirteenth Regiment.

8.20 A. M. First class practice by details (qualified in second class) from Company B, Tenth Battalion, and Companies E, F, H, I and K, Thirteenth Regiment.

1 P. M. One hundred yard practice :

1.00, Co. B (10).	2.30, Co. I.	4.00, Co. K.
1.30, Co. H.	3.00, Co. B (13).	4.30, Co. E.
2.00, Co. F.	3.30, Co. A (10).	5.00, Co. C.

Tuesday, July 14.

6 A. M. Volley and skirmish, Companies A (10) and G.

8.20 A. M. First class, Companies A (10), A (13), B (13), C, D, G.

10 A. M. Concluding one hundred yard practice :

10.00, Co. A (13).	10.30, Co. D.	11.00, Co. G.
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1 P. M. Three hundred yards.

1.00, Co. F.	2.30, Co. A (10).	4.00, Co. C.
1.30, Co. I.	3.00, Co. K.	4.30, Co. B (10).
2.00, Co. B (13).	3.30, Co. E.	5.00, Co. G.

Wednesday, July 15.

6 A. M. Volley and skirmish, Companies A (13) and D.

8.20 A. M. First class, by all qualified.

10 A. M. Three hundred yards :

10.00, Co. A (13).	10.30, Co. D.	11.00, Co. H.
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1 P. M. Two hundred yards :

1.00, Co. B (13).	2.30, Co. C.	4.00, Co. I.
1.30, Co. A (10).	3.00, Co. B (10).	4.30, Co. A (13).
2.00, Co. K.	3.30, Co. G.	5.00, Co. D.

Thursday, July 16.

6 A. M. Volley and skirmish, Companies B (10) and H.

8.20 A. M. First class, by all qualified.

10 A. M. Two hundred yards :

10.00, Co. H.	10.30, Co. E.	11.00, Co. F.
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1 P. M. Five hundred yards :

1.00, Co. C.	2.00, Co. G.	3.00, Co. D.
1.30, Co. B (10).	2.30, Co. A (13)	3.30, Co. B (13).

Review at 4.30 P. M.

Friday, July 17.

6 A. M. Volley and skirmish, Companies E and F.

8.20 A. M. First class, by all qualified.

10 A. M. Five hundred yards :

10.00, Co. I.	10.30, Co. K.	11.00, Co. A (10).
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1 P. M. Five hundred yards :

1.00, Co. H.	1.30, Co. E.	2.00, Co. F.
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2.30 P. M. First class practice by all qualified.

Saturday, July 18.

6 A. M. Volley and skirmish, Companies I and K.

8.20 A. M. First class practice by all qualified.

Companies must march to the rifle range for practice promptly at the hour designated. Any failure to do so will be reported at head-quarters by the Inspector of Rifle Practice.

By order of the Colonel commanding,

GEORGE B. DAVIS,

Adjutant.

Official.

HEAD-QUARTERS FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT }
 INFANTRY, N. G., S. N. Y., }
 BROOKLYN, *November 4, 1885.* }

GENERAL—The following is respectfully submitted as a report of the tour of duty of this regiment, and the separate companies attached at the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill, N. Y., from July 18 to July 25, both dates included.

The regiment left Brooklyn at 11 o'clock sharp by steamer "Long Branch," having previously received on board the 17th Separate Company of Flushing, L. I., Captain Thomas Miller, Jr., commanding.

Arriving at Yonkers, N. Y., at 12.30 o'clock P. M., I found the 11th Separate Company of Mount Vernon, N. Y., Captain Charles A. Denike commanding, in waiting; they were received on board without delay, and proceeding direct to Roa Hook landing arrived at 3 o'clock P. M., sharp.

An advance guard having been formed on the "Long Branch," it was the first to disembark, and proceeding to the camp immediately relieved the guard of the 13th Regiment of Brooklyn there on duty.

The 13th Regiment of Brooklyn was relieved by my command at 3.15 o'clock P. M., and without loss of time the men were marched directly to their quarters and dismissed.

At 6 o'clock on the evening of our arrival in camp, the 38th Separate Company of Oswego, N. Y., Captain Henry C. Thompson, and the 32d Separate Company of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., Captain Charles W. Eddy commanding, arrived, reported for duty, and were assigned quarters.

Separate Companies 11th, 17th, 32d and 38th were designated as Companies "H," "C," "L" and "M" respectively, during the tour of duty.

From the first to the last day of our tour of duty in camp the daily routine and system of drills, both by company and battalion, were

strictly carried out in accordance with General Orders No. 11, issued from these head-quarters relative to camp duty.

The regiment was relieved by the 22d Regiment, Colonel Josiah Porter commanding, on Saturday, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., and embarked at Roa Hook landing upon the steamer "Long Branch," reaching Brooklyn at 7.30 o'clock P. M.

The separate companies attached to the command for the tour of duty were relieved respectively at their place of reporting.

I desire to commend the several separate companies attached to my command for the excellent showing made by them while at camp, not only in discipline and drill, but for the exhibition of an earnest desire to excel in battalion movements, in which so few opportunities are offered them to drill.

I desire also to express my appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Post Adjutant Colonel Frederick Phisterer, not only by his system of detail instruction to non-commissioned officers, but by general information cheerfully imparted to myself and officers.

As regards the general result derived from our tour of duty in camp, in conclusion I would state that I feel, without question, that it has been of great benefit to the command, and considering the large percentage of new material with us at that time, have no reason but to feel perfectly satisfied, not only that the opportunities offered by the State have been well improved, but that the State has a better regiment at its disposal in time of need.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD F. GAYLOR,

Colonel Commanding 47th Infantry,

N. G., S. N. Y.

To Major-General JOHN G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, }
FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, }
NEW YORK, *August 2, 1885.* }

Major-General JOHN G. FARNSWORTH, *Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.*

SIR — I have the honor to report that this command left its armory about 10 o'clock on the morning of July 25, 1885, and embarking on the steamer "Long Branch" at Twenty-second street, North river, arrived at the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill about 2 o'clock P. M., where we relieved the 47th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., Colonel Gaylor.

In addition to the usual duties of camp we devoted especial attention

to single rank formations, skirmishing, picket and out-post duty, and such exercises as cannot be practiced in the armory. A telegraphic corps, composed of volunteers from the regiment, ran a wire from headquarters to the pickets as well as to the guard.

On Thursday, July 30, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief visited the camp and accepted a review.

I desire again to testify to the great opportunities for improvement afforded at the Camp of Instruction.

Saturday afternoon, August 1, we struck camp about 2 o'clock, and taking the steamboat "Long Branch," arrived at the regimental armory about 5 o'clock and dismissed.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOSIAH PORTER,
Colonel Commanding 22d Regiment,
N. G., S. N. Y.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH INFANTRY, FIRST
BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, N. G., S. N. Y.,
ARMORY, BROADWAY AND 45TH STREET,
NEW YORK, *December 7, 1885.*

Adjutant-General State of New York:

SIR — In compliance with your request of December 1, I have the honor to report the operations of detachments of the Twelfth regiment visiting Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, for instruction and practice in heavy artillery during the summer of 1885.

On Friday evening, August 28, a detachment from Company "D," Captain B. S. Barnard, visited the Fort, sleeping in the casemates over night so as to be ready for duty in the early morning. The duty of the day as prescribed in orders by Col. Classon was infantry drill, 7 to 8 A. M., siege gun drill, 9.30 to 11.30 A. M., theoretical drill and instruction, 1 to 2 P. M., siege gun drill and practice, 2 to 5 P. M.

Lieut. E. B. Babbitt, 5th U. S. Artillery was assigned for the morning drill, which consisted of instruction in the nomenclature and the service of the piece. The siege gun drill in the afternoon and the theoretical instruction was under the direction of Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Artillery.

In their reports of the duty performed by Co. "D," Lieut. Babbitt says "that the work at the siege guns in the morning was particularly well done." Of the afternoon practice Lieut. Whistler reports "that I found the detachments familiar with the drill and doing their work in a soldierly manner, and the captain fully competent to load and fire

his pieces, although he had no previous experience with them. Ten shots were fired during the afternoon with most satisfactory results."

On September 12th a detachment from the newly organized Company "C," under Lieut. La Banta visited the Fort, the instruction being the same as for Company "D," except the morning infantry drill, and with the same regular army officers as instructors. Eight shots were fired from a 100-pounder Parrott, at a range of 2,540 yards.

Lieut. Whistler reports of this practice "that the men were attentive to instruction and were intelligent and apt at drill."

On October 25th Company "A," Capt. Howland Pell, reported at the Fort.

Lieut. Whistler speaks of their conduct and drill as follows: "The same orders prescribing drill and instruction were adhered to. The command conducted itself in an orderly and soldierly manner when off duty; the men were attentive to instruction, intelligent and apt at drill; so far as siege drill is concerned the captain is thoroughly competent to instruct his own command. The night previous to the arrival of the command the target moorings were lost, and practice was had at a spar buoy; the peculiar light rendered this buoy barely visible, and the practice was therefore mere guess work."

Eight shots were fired from a 30-pounder Parrott at a range of 2,780 yards.

A small detachment from Company, Captain H. C. Aspinwall, visited Fort Wadsworth on Oct. 8 and participated in the siege gun drill, and fired three shots.

Inclement weather caused a postponement of the practice at Fort Hamilton on October 30, and detachments from Companies "E," Capt. C. H. Eagle, "F," Capt. W. H. Murphy, and "H," Capt. W. Content, which were ready to proceed to the Fort were dismissed at the armory.

The large and unusual number of times that the men have been called out for duty in the day time during the summer, operated to prevent a fuller representation at the siege and sea coast gun drills at Fort Wadsworth. The members of this regiment still continue to take a deep interest in this subject and seem ready to take advantage of every opportunity to receive instruction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. JONES,

Colonel.

(C.)

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED IN 1885.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *January 1, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 1. }

The following changes have occurred during the month of December, 1884, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York :

COMMISSIONED.

Second Division.

John Foord, Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from November 24, 1884, vice William B. Overton, rendered supernumerary.

Gustave A. Roullier, Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from November 24, 1884, vice H. S. Jewell, resigned.

David S. Babcock, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Artillery, with rank from November 24, 1884, original.

Henry W. B. Howard, Major and Aide-de-Camp, with rank from November 24, 1884, vice W. K. Rossiter, rendered supernumerary.

Third Brigade.

M. Frederick Christensen, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank from November 24, 1884, vice Wm. J. Denslow, promoted.

Seventh Regiment.

Louis E. Lefferts, Captain, with rank from December 3, 1884, vice Francis N. Bacon, resigned.

Eugene T. Kirkland, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 3, 1884, vice L. E. Lefferts, promoted.

Eighth Regiment.

William H. Dewar, First Lieutenant, with rank from October 27, 1884, vice Hamilton K. Beatty, resigned.

E. Austin Oothout, Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 27, 1884, vice H. R. Beatty, promoted.

Ninth Regiment.

Joseph N. Billings, First Lieutenant, with rank from November 12, 1884, vice George F. Shrady, resigned.

Theodore S. Croft, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 12, 1884, vice J. N. Billings, promoted.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Charles F. Stagg, First Lieutenant, with rank from October 17, 1884, vice Alonzo Townley, transferred.

Charles O. Davis, Captain, with rank from October 21, 1884, vice David Demarest, resigned.

Twenty-second Regiment.

George F. Demarest, Captain, with rank from November 3, 1884, vice C. M. De Mott, resigned.

Twenty-third Regiment.

Marshall W. Brigham, Captain, with rank from November 18, 1884, vice George H. Pettit, resigned.

Britton C. Thorn, First Lieutenant, with rank from November 18, 1884, vice W. M. Brigham, promoted.

Thirty-second Regiment.

Adolph Pettenkofer, Captain, with rank from October 24, 1884, vice Henry Schuchardt, resigned.

Forty-seventh Regiment.

Frederick S. Benson, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from November 19, 1884, vice George Conover, resigned.

John G. Eddy, Major, with rank from November 19, 1884, vice Edward F. Gaylor, promoted.

Sixty-fifth Regiment

Robert A. Decker, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 15, 1884, vice D. W. Collins, resigned.

Henry W. Brendel, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 15, 1884, vice R. A. Decker, promoted.

Seventy-first Regiment.

George W. Leonard, Major and Surgeon, with rank from September 25, 1884, vice John E. Allen, resigned.

George Scott, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, with rank from September 25, 1884, vice G. W. Leonard, promoted.

Eleventh Separate Company.

Isaac N. Pressey, First Lieutenant, with rank from December 10, 1884, vice A. L. Embury, resigned.

RESIGNED.

DATE.	Organization.	Brigade.	Division.	Name.	Office.
1884.					
Dec. 8	23d Regiment.....	4	2	George L. Fox	Second Lieutenant.
Dec. 8	11th Sep. Co	5	3	Josiah P. Marquand.....	Second Lieutenant.
Dec. 13	22d Regiment.....	1	1	Frederick W. Seybel.....	Second Lieutenant.
Dec. 13	65th Regiment	8	4	Edward P. Field	Second Lieutenant.
Dec. 13	12th Regiment	1	1	Joseph L. Galt.....	First Lieutenant.
Dec. 15	12th Regiment	1	1	H. Holbrook Curtis.....	Major and Surgeon.
Dec. 19	71st Regiment	2	1	Daniel W. Clarke.....	Second Lieutenant.
Dec. 19	69th Regiment	2	1	John J. Carton	Captain and I. R. P.
Dec. 19	71st Regiment	2	1	Samuel G. Blakley.....	Captain.
Dec. 19	71st Regiment	2	1	Robert A. Stevenson.....	Captain.
Dec. 20	32d Regiment.....	4	2	Louis J. Leonhardt.....	Captain.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Second Lieutenant Michael Murphy (supernumerary officer), from duty with Company C, Tenth Battalion (S. O. No. 135, Series 1884).

RENDERED SUPERNUMERARY.

Captain William Cushing, Sixty-ninth Regiment (S. O. No. 135, Series 1884).

Colonel Richard Vose, Seventy-first Regiment (S. O. No. 142, Series 1884).

Captain Abel W. Belknap, Seventy-first Regiment (S. O. No. 142, Series 1884).

DISCHARGED.

First Lieutenant William Purcell, Sixty-ninth Regiment, pursuant to § 46, Military Code (S. O. No. 135, Series 1884).

Second Lieutenant George W. Kane, Sixty-ninth Regiment, pursuant to § 43, Military Code (S. O. No. 139, Series 1884).

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *January 9, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 2. }

The attention of commanding officers is called to the requirements of paragraph X of General Orders No. 9, series of 1880, and paragraph III of General Orders No. 15, series of 1883, from these head-quarters, viz.:

X. A "Report of Parade" (form 92, Military Code) of each and every parade of the company, accompanied, in this instance, by a list of the names and rank of present and absent, together with a copy of the order of the parade, will be forwarded to the Inspector-General, direct, within ten days thereafter.

III. The form of report (form 92) required by paragraph X, will continue to be made as heretofore, except that company commanders will not be required to furnish "a list of the names and rank of present and absent" called for therein. Commandants of batteries and separate companies of infantry will forward such reports, together with copies of the orders for the parades, to the Inspector-General direct, within ten days after each and every parade of the battery or company. In cases where the company is part of a regiment or battalion, the company commander will not be required to forward reports of company drills and parades to the Inspector-General direct, but will furnish a report (form 92) of all parades of his company on occasions of drill and parade of the entire command to the regimental or battalion commander, who will transmit a consolidated report of the same (form 95) to the Inspector-General, together with copies of the orders for such drills and parades within ten days thereafter.

Constant complaints are received at this office that these reports are not made promptly — and in some instances not at all — to the Inspector-General, who is thereby unable to certify to the amounts due to organizations under section 98 of the Military Code.

Commanding officers will hereafter comply strictly with the above quoted paragraphs of orders, and those who have failed to do so will forward the returns called for at once.

Failure to comply with this order will hereafter cause the forfeiture of the allowance from the State.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *February 2, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 3. }

The following changes have occurred during the month of January, 1885, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York.

COMMISSIONED.

General Head-quarters.

Lewis W. Gillett, Colonel and Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, with rank from January 6, 1885, vice Lamont, rendered supernumerary.

First Division.

Benjamin S. Church, Lieutenant-Colonel and Engineer, with rank from December 8, 1884, vice Van Winkle, resigned.

Hilbert B. Masters, Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from December 8, 1884, vice Wrisley, deceased.

Second Division.

George R. Herbert, Major and Chief Signal Officer, with rank from December 15, 1884, original.

Howland D. Perrine, Captain and Assistant Signal Officer, with rank from December 29, 1884, original.

First Brigade.

Edmund C. Stanton, Captain and Assistant Signal Officer, with rank from November 1, 1884, original.

Third Brigade.

Richard M. Johnson, Major and Inspector, with rank from December 8, 1884, vice Kobbé, resigned.

Howard Ackerman, Major and Ordnance Officer, with rank from December 8, 1884, vice Christensen, promoted.

Heywood C. Brown, Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from December 8, 1884, vice Ackerman, appointed Ordnance Officer.

David Moffat, Jr., Captain and Aid-de-Camp, with rank from December 16, 1884, vice Ackerman, promoted.

Seventh Brigade.

Edward M. Hoffman, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank from December 6, 1884, vice Hinman, term expired.

John T. Sadler, Major and Inspector, with rank from December 6, 1884, vice Beecher, term expired.

W. Arthur McKinney, Major and Engineer, with rank from December 6, 1884, vice Powell, term expired.

Hosea H. Rockwell, Major and Judge-Advocate, with rank from December 6, 1884, vice Farrar, term expired.

Robert P. Bush, Major and Surgeon, with rank from December 6, 1884, vice Vanderwaker, term expired.

Julius S. Denton, Major and Ordnance Officer, with rank from December 6, 1884, vice Butler, term expired.

James Bacon, Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from December 6, 1884, vice Porter, term expired.

David W. Munson, Captain and Aid-de-Camp, with rank from December 6, 1884, vice Townsend, term expired.

Charles L. Hart, Captain and Aid-de-Camp, with rank from December 6, 1884, vice Dennison, term expired.

Second Battery.

David Wilson, First Lieutenant, with rank from November 28, 1884, vice Voorhees, resigned.

Ninth Regiment.

William H. Anketell, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 20, 1884, vice De Groot, resigned.

Tenth Battalion.

Samuel D. Hyatt, Second Lieutenant, with rank from January 8, 1885, vice Thom, resigned.

Eleventh Regiment.

John Paine, Captain, with rank from November 17, 1884, vice Lyon, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment.

J. Armory Haskell, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 8, 1884, vice Faber, promoted.

Samuel Parsons, Second Lieutenant, with rank from January 6, 1885, vice Content, promoted.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Thomas M. Turner, First Lieutenant, with rank from November 11, 1884, vice Demerest, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment.

Claes E. Molin, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 24, 1884, vice Erickson, resigned.

Twenty-second Regiment.

William H. Cortelyou, Captain, with rank from December 19, 1884, vice Smith, resigned.

James O'Neill, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 19, 1884, vice Seybel, resigned.

William E. Kelly, First Lieutenant, with rank from December 19, 1884, vice Cortelyou, promoted.

Twenty-third Regiment.

Frederick L. Holmes, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 10, 1884, vice Swazey, promoted.

Forty-seventh Regiment.

William H. Hubbell, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, with rank from December 10, 1884, vice Eddy, promoted.

Sixty-fifth Regiment.

Philip Fogarty, First Lieutenant, with rank from November 18, 1884, vice Langenbach, promoted.

Frank W. Gethoeffer, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 10, 1884, vice Molineux, promoted.

John H. Swanson, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 18, 1884, vice Fogarty, promoted.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

John B. Woods, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 1, 1884, vice Regan, resigned.

Seventy-first Regiment.

Frederick Kopper, Major, with rank from December 17, 1884, vice Landon, resigned.

Twenty-fifth Separate Company.

Jerome C. Fredenburg, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 17, 1884, vice Thompson, resigned.

Thirty-fourth Separate Company.

William Wilson, Captain, with rank from October 6, 1884, vice Prince, resigned.

George C. Schell, First Lieutenant, with rank from November 7, 1884, vice Wilson, promoted.

RESIGNED.

DATE.	Organization.	Brigade.	Division.	Name.	Office.
1885.					
Jan. 7.....	11th Regiment	1	1	Herman Heyenga	Second Lieutenant.
Jan. 7.....	11th Regiment	1	1	William Roehrs.....	Captain.
Jan. 12.....	65th Regiment	8	4	James Sheldon, Jr	Second Lieutenant.
Jan. 12.....	65th Regiment	8	4	James C. Fullerton.....	Captain.
Jan. 12.....	74th Regiment	8	4	P. Curtis Deming.....	First Lieutenant.
Jan. 24.....	22d Regiment ...	1	1	Sherlock H. Byron	First Lieutenant.
Jan. 24.....	9th Regiment ...	1	1	Joseph A. Carberry	Captain.
Jan. 24.....	9th Regiment	1	1	George A. Hussey.....	Captain.
Jan. 24.....	74th Regiment	8	4	Walter C. Mason.....	First Lieutenant.
Jan. 27.....	31st Separate Co..	6	3	George Graves.....	First Lt. and Asst. Sur.

RENDERED SUPERNUMERARY.

Colonel Daniel S. Lamont, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. (S. O. No. 2, c. s.)

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *March 1, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 4. }

The following changes have occurred during the month of February, 1885, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York:

COMMISSIONED.

Medical Department.

Albert L. Beahan, First Lieutenant and Assistant in the Department, with rank from February 21, 1885, original.

Third Brigade.

Fritz Brosé, Captain and Aid-de-Camp, with rank from January 26, 1885, vice Cory, resigned.

Fourth Brigade.

Clifford L. Middleton, Major and Quartermaster, with rank from January 5, 1885, vice Babcock, promoted.

Charles F. Guyon, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from January 5, 1885, vice Middleton, appointed Quartermaster.

Morris B. Farr, Major and Inspector, with rank from January 19, 1885, vice Roullier, promoted.

George L. Fox, Major and Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from January 19, 1885, vice Farr, appointed Inspector.

Arthur Guthrie, Captain and Aid-de-Camp, with rank from January 19, 1885, vice Guyon, promoted.

Seventh Brigade.

Edson J. Stearns, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from December 6, 1884, vice Pierce, term expired.

Ninth Regiment.

Franklyn Coit, First Lieutenant, with rank from November 20, 1884, vice Springer, promoted.

Wright H. Remsen, Second Lieutenant, with rank from January 21, 1885, vice Hurry, resigned.

Eleventh Regiment.

Julius Hochman, Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 22, 1884, vice Budzinski, resigned.

Francis Albrecht, First Lieutenant, with rank from January 12, 1885, vice Schmid, resigned.

Fourteenth Regiment.

Joseph L. Follett, First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from September 1, 1884, vice Samuells, resigned.

Twenty-third Regiment.

Edward P. Montague, First Lieutenant, with rank from January 14, 1885, vice Smith, resigned.

George E. Hall, Second Lieutenant, with rank from January 2, 1885, vice Perham, resigned.

Fred. C. Cocheu, Captain, with rank from January 26, 1885, vice Ferry, resigned.

Thirty-second Regiment.

George Zechiel, First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from January 26, 1885, vice Neger, resigned.

George H. Bishop, Captain, with rank from December 23, 1884, vice Mayer, resigned.

Sixty-fifth Regiment.

George A. Williams, Captain, with rank from January 13, 1885, vice Fullerton, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

James C. Wallace, Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from January 1, 1885, vice Carton, resigned.

Patrick J. Moriarty, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 15, 1884, vice McPherson, deceased.

John Murphy, First Lieutenant, with rank from December 29, 1884, vice Purcell, discharged.

John O'Connell, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 29, 1884, vice Murphy, promoted.

William McLaughlin, Second Lieutenant, with rank from January 12, 1884, vice Kane, resigned.

Seventy-first Regiment.

Edwin A. McAlpin, Colonel, with rank from January 12, 1885, vice Vose, rendered supernumerary.

George B. Gillie, Second Lieutenant, with rank from January 14, 1885, vice Clark, resigned.

Philip S. Tilden, First Lieutenant, with rank from January 7, 1885, vice Barry, promoted.

L. Frank Barry, Captain, with rank from January 7, 1885, vice Belknap, rendered supernumerary.

Charles M. Kennedy, First Lieutenant, with rank from December 10, 1884, vice Bullen, resigned.

Seventy-fourth Regiment.

William E. Otto, First Lieutenant, with rank from January 13, 1885, vice Deming, resigned.

Eleventh Separate Company.

Edwin J. Kindler, Second Lieutenant, with rank from January 26, 1885, vice Marquand, resigned.

RESIGNED.

DATE.	Organization.	Brigade.	Division.	Name.	Office.
1885.					
Feb. 9	22d Regiment	1	1	Henry D. Mildeberger....	Captain.
Feb. 9 . . .	10th Battalion.....	5	3	Jesse L. Parker... . . .	First Lieutenant.
Feb. 11 ...	.....	1	1	J. West Roosevelt	Major and Surgeon.
Feb. 11 ...	11th Regiment	1	1	C. A. Striebeck	First Lieutenant.
Feb. 18 ...	13th Regiment	3	2	Theodore B. Gates.....	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Feb. 18	23d Regiment . . .	4	2	Charles L. Fincke	Major.
Feb. 18	71st Regiment.....	2	1	Frank B. Whitney	Second Lieutenant.
Feb. 18	71st Regiment.....	2	1	Charles B. Christopher...	Second Lieutenant.
Feb. 18	32d Regiment	4	2	Philip Grosback	First Lieutenant.
Feb. 18 ..	69th Regiment	2	1	Timothy J. McGillicuddy.	Capt. & Asst. Surgeon
Feb. 18	7th Regiment	2	1	Charles T. Dillingham....	Second Lieutenant.
Feb. 25 . . .	47th Regiment	4	2	John A. Swett	Second Lieutenant.

RENDERED SUPERNUMERARY.

Major Elbert O. Farrar, Judge-Advocate Seventh Brigade (S. O. No. 16, c. s.).

Captain Alfred H. Williams, 23d Regiment (S. O. No. 18, c. s.).

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. G. FARNSWORTH

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *March 4, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 5. }

I. The following modifications of the Tactics as promulgated by General Orders No. 94, Series of 1884, from Head-quarters U. S. Army, to conform to the changes in the length and cadence of the step, announced in General Orders No. 12, Series of 1884, from these Head-Quarters, are hereby published for the information and government of all concerned :

The length of the balance step will be fifteen inches.

The length of the step of the pivot man, on a movable pivot, will be ten inches; if in close column it will be fifteen inches.

II. Paragraphs of the Tactics affected by this order are modified accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *April 1, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 6. }

The following changes have occurred during the month of March, 1885, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York.

COMMISSIONED.

Inspector-General's Department.

John F. Gaynor, Major and Assistant Inspector-General, with rank from March 27, 1885, original.

Paymaster-General's Department.

Edward B. Ten Broeck, Colonel and Assistant Paymaster-General, with rank from March 21, 1885, vice Rice, rendered supernumerary.

First Brigade.

Francis Wisner Murray, Major and Surgeon, with rank from February 11, 1885, vice Roosevelt, resigned.

Second Brigade.

Wendell Goodwin, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from February 28, 1885, vice Jewett, appointed Inspector.

Second Battery.

George E. Pasco, Second Lieutenant, with rank from January 27, 1885, vice Wilson, promoted.

Fourth Battery.

John Tallmadge, First Lieutenant, with rank from February 9, 1885, original.

Samuel Sexton, Second Lieutenant, with rank from February 9, 1885, vice Allen, resigned.

Ninth Regiment.

James R. Byrd, Captain, with rank from February 17, 1885, vice Hussey, resigned.

Washington Willcocks, Second Lieutenant, with rank from February 17, 1885, vice Byrd, resigned.

Eleventh Regiment.

August P. Wagener, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, with rank from February 11, 1885, vice Parker, rendered supernumerary.

Twelfth Regiment.

Nelson H. Henry, Major and Surgeon, with rank from January 23, 1885, vice Curtis, resigned.

Charles Lutessus Lindley, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, with rank from January 23, 1885, vice Henry, promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment.

John P. Leo, Captain, with rank from February 18, 1885, vice Mildeberger, resigned.

Twenty-third Regiment.

John S. Shepherd, First Lieutenant, with rank from February 9, 1885, vice Johnson, promoted.

Arthur C. Saunders, Second Lieutenant, with rank from February 9, 1885, vice Shepherd, promoted.

Thirty-second Regiment.

Maxwell C. Burger, First Lieutenant, with rank from February 10, 1885, vice Pettenkoffer, promoted.

Forty-seventh Regiment.

Warren E. Smith, First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from February 18, 1885, vice Walker, resigned.

Leander V. Roberts, First Lieutenant, with rank from January 28, 1885, vice Roberts, resigned.

Sixty-fifth Regiment.

Walter C. Mason, Captain, with rank from March 14, 1885, original.

John R. Hazel, First Lieutenant, with rank from March 14, 1885, original.

Allison K. Hume Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 14, 1885, original.

Seventy-first Regiment.

Maurice Geery, Second Lieutenant, with rank from February 9, 1885, vice Tilden, promoted.

Marshall W. Day, Second Lieutenant, with rank from December 17, 1884, vice Goss, promoted.

Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Harrison C. Balcom, First Lieutenant, with rank from February 11, 1885, vice Mason, resigned.

Twenty-first Separate Company.

Lawrence Buckley, First Lieutenant, with rank from February 13, 1885, vice Foster, promoted.

Twenty-second Separate Company.

Arthur L. Hall, First Lieutenant, with rank from January 26, 1885, vice McDonald, resigned.

Thirtieth Separate Company

Roscius Morse, Captain, with rank from February 5, 1885, vice Beers, promoted.

Benjamin F. Prall, First Lieutenant, with rank from February 5, 1885, vice Hoffman, promoted.

Robert J. Knox, Second Lieutenant, with rank from February 5, 1885, vice Sadler, promoted.

Thirty-second Separate Company.

Charles W. Eddy, Captain, with rank from March 20, 1885, original.

Frank L. Stevens, First Lieutenant, with rank from March 20, 1885, original.

George H. Walden, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 20, 1885, original.

RESIGNED.

DATE.	Organization.	Brigade.	Division.	Name.	Office.
1885.					
March 14..	11th Regiment	1	1	George Shrady	First Lieutenant
March 14..	11th Regiment	1	1	George W. Holmes....	Second Lieutenant.
March 14..	22d Regiment	1	1	John W. Browning	Captain and I. R. P.
March 14..	23d Regiment	4	2	Henry D. Stanwood	First Lieut. and Adj't.
March 18..	9th Regiment	1	1	Walter Scott.....	Captain.
March 18..	71th Regiment	2	1	Jacob Hess.....	First Lieutenant and Com.
March 23..	74th Regiment	8	4	Frederick E. Fowler	First Lieutenant.
March 27..	32d Regiment	4	2	Charles P. Vorgang.....	Captain and I. R. P.
March 27..	41st Separate Co..	7	4	George B. Wood.....	First Lieutenant.
March 27..	12th Regiment	1	1	Abe H. Herts.....	Captain.
March 27..	16th Separate Co..	5	3	Bornt W. Stryker.....	Second Lieutenant.

RENDERED SUPERNUMERARY.

William G. Rice, Colonel and Assistant Paymaster-General. (S. O., No. 20, c. s.)

George Scott, Captain and Assistant-Surgeon 71st Regiment. (S. O., No. 25, c. s.)

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Major Henry E. Drake (supernumerary officer), on staff of 7th Brigade. (S. O., No. 21, c. s.)

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, April 3, 1885. }

General Orders {
No. 7. }

Commandants of all organizations of the National Guard, State of New York, practicing with rifle, will forward direct to Brigadier-General Charles F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y., No. 2 Coenties Slip, New York city, on or before May 1, 1885, a roster containing full name and rank of every member of their command on

April 15, 1885. Upon this roster will be based the records of rifle practice for the season of 1885.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *April 9, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 8. }

I. The several organizations of the National Guard will parade during the present season for field rifle practice; those which are ordered into camp, upon the range there established, as far as practicable, where the routine of practice will be announced by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and all others at times and places to be prescribed in orders by the respective division commanders.

Each organization will proceed to the range in a body, or by detachments, according to the accommodations for transportation and shooting. Care will be taken not to overcrowd the means of transportation, nor to have more men on the ground than can perform the specified duty in the time available.

Commandants will rigidly require the first general practice of their entire commands, subject to the penalty provided in the military code, for delinquency; but may excuse such members as afterward voluntarily, and without expense to the State, parade for second general practice. Those who are present at first general practice will not be required to perform further field duty as riflemen.

Companies which fail to parade at least fifty per cent of their strength for class, and forty per cent for volley and skirmish practice, will be published in orders as delinquent.

II. Transportation on the day fixed for first general practice will be provided for each organization located more than three miles from its range, at actual cost of the same, but not in any case exceeding fifty cents for each man actually parading.

Ammunition will be limited to forty rounds for each officer, non-commissioned officer and private enrolled, as per the quarterly returns for quarter ending March 31, 1885.

Requisitions for transportation and ammunition must be made on, and forwarded directly to Brigadier-General Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, New York city.

III. The classification and order of duty in rifle practice prescribed by Brigadier-General Charles F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, is hereby approved and promulgated as follows:

CLASSIFICATION.

The following routine of practice by classes is continued: The third class consists of all who do not appear on a range for practice. All present for practice are at first in the second class, without reference to qualifications in previous years.

Troops will shoot in the second class at 100 yards standing (on a third class or No. 3 target), and 300 yards kneeling or sitting (on a second class or No. 2 target). Those who score twenty-five and upward in the second class, enter the first class and shoot at 200 yards standing (No. 3 target), and 500 yards lying prone (No. 2 target). A score of twenty-five and upward in the first class constitutes a marksman, and entitles him to receive the State decoration. A score of forty-two and upward in the first class constitutes a sharpshooter, who shall receive a silver bar.

FIRST GENERAL PRACTICE.

The following order of duty for this occasion will be strictly observed:

(a) The practice shall commence with class-firing in squads, under a competent non-commissioned officer or other duly designated instructor at each firing point, and the whole under the supervision of an Inspector of Rifle Practice, subject to the orders of the commanding officer.

Five consecutive shots will be fired at each distance, viz.: At 100 yards standing; 300 yards kneeling or sitting; 200 yards standing; 500 yards prone.

This practice shall be continued to the end by all present without reference to the scores recorded, except that those who fail to qualify in the second class may be restricted to two shots for practice at each of the higher ranges. The required practice at 500 yards may be postponed until after the course of firing in ranks.

(b) Firing in ranks at 100 yards shall then be taken up in the following order :

Volley firing, five rounds	{	Fire by squads (or company), two rounds. Fire by ranks, one round. Fire by squad (or company), front rank kneeling, one round. Fire by squad (or company) rear rank as front, kneeling, one round.
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This being completed, the troops shall be exercised as skirmishers (using ball cartridges) from 275 to 50 yards and return; firing, on the *advance*, one round at 250 yards, one at 150 yards, and one at 50 yards; and on the *retreat*, one round at 100 yards, and one at 200 yards; great

care being taken by each commanding officer that the men are deliberate and cautious, that no accident may happen. Officers should use discretion and tact, varying the drill according to their ground and targets, deploying men and taking such distances as targets and range will allow; each body of troops to be so divided that no more may be exercised at one time than can be readily handled on the range, a second-class target being used. None should be excused from this or volley firing, except for physical reasons.

As soon as the last (fifth) shot is fired, assemble on the right (or left), thus leaving the front uncovered, so that the second squad or company may deploy; during this time the marking can be done.

Commandants are particularly cautioned to use great care in handling their men, having the element of safety in view at all times.

Any who may have qualified at 200 and 500 yards, but not at 100 and 300, may make their scores valid by practicing through the second class without shooting in the first again.

First general practice in all organizations (unless ordered into camp at a later date) must be completed before September fifteenth, and it is recommended that it be had, if possible, before August first.

SECOND GENERAL PRACTICE.

When an entire command has had opportunity for first general practice, the commandant may, in his discretion, with the approval of the division commander, fix a subsequent day or days for voluntary general practice without additional expense to the State. Those present will practice in the classes to which they respectively belong. In other respects the tour of duty will be identical with that prescribed for first general practice day, including volley firing and skirmish drill.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Practice in matches.—Scores made (in any class) at a regular rifle association match, in which the full military conditions, including uniform, are observed, and which is approved by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, will be recognized as official. Such practice, however, must be without expense to the State, and will not relieve those who are not present at first or second general practice of their organizations, from the penalties provided in the Military Code for delinquencies.

Wooden targets for volley and (where needed) skirmish firing should be erected without expense to the State on each range. A simple fence painted to represent the necessary lines or divisions, or a frame covered with paper or muslin printed, if backed by a mound sufficient for safety, will suffice. Iron targets, second class, may be used for skirmish drill, but must not be used for volley firing.

Surgeons.—Commandants shall in all cases detail a surgeon to accompany any party ordered out for rifle practice, and the duty should not proceed without the presence of a competent medical officer.

Inspection of practice.—Division or Brigade Inspectors of Rifle Practice will inspect the practice for the marksman's decoration (except in authorized matches), and Brigade or Regimental Inspectors the class shooting in their respective organizations, and certify the returns. Organizations having no inspector of rifle practice immediately attached will be inspected by the Brigade or Division Inspector, or an assistant in the Department of Rifle Practice.

An inspector who is not able to be personally present on any occasion of duty will so report to his commanding officer, who will then detail a competent officer to act in his stead.

The powers and authority of rifle inspectors in the field will be duly respected by all concerned, and enforced by the commanding officer on duty.

In regular practice each enlisted man will shoot with the piece issued by the Ordnance Department of the State, and brought by him on the ground, unless the same is declared imperfect by an inspector of rifle practice. In that case the man may shoot with the nearest approved piece in the ranks, and the one condemned will be returned to the Chief of Ordnance for repairs or exchange.

Class firing and scoring.—All members of the National Guard must shoot through the regular classes, and are prohibited from shooting for a second or higher score in a class in which they have already qualified. The record must stand upon the first qualifying score made.

No score by officer or enlisted man will be recognized unless made at a target to which he has been regularly assigned, and where his name has been previously entered on a score blank.

In regular class practice no officer or enlisted man will be permitted to fire more than five consecutive shots at any one distance on the same day, except the necessary sighting shots to ascertain elevation, windage and the condition of pieces, which may be fired by officers or well-instructed men, under the inspection or approval of an inspector of rifle practice. Trial practice between classes is forbidden. At the first distance of either class (*i. e.* at 100 or 200 yards) a score of twelve or upwards is considered as qualifying, and second practice shall be allowed to such men as fail to qualify at either distance (as above), provided time will permit; but third practice shall not be allowed in any case. If, however, the entire tour of duty, including volley and skirmish, has been performed, and time still permits, such practice may be had as the I. R. P. decides proper.

Officers.—A sufficient number of commissioned officers must accompany all parties for rifle practice, to command and instruct the men. At least one company officer will be present with any part of his company on duty, and a field officer will take command of all detachments of two or more companies. An officer is not exempt from duty as such because he has completed his own rifle practice.

In practice, officers shall shoot first, then non-commissioned officers, then privates, on such targets as may be assigned to their companies.

The responsibility of officers on the range is very great. Good officers will be theoretically proficient in the use of the rifle, and able to apply armory instruction in the field. The men will be instructed as much as possible while waiting their turn to shoot, and will have their sights blackened and the correct elevation and windage given them before going to the firing points.

Records.—The books for record of rifle practice (issued through Division Head-quarters) must be kept written up, and must be written in ink. Alterations in score blanks can only be made under certificate of an inspector of rifle practice.

Prizes.—The State prize will be competed for at Creedmoor as usual; a prize will also be given to each division, to be competed for under such conditions as may be ordered by the commandants of the divisions. Also a prize of a value not to exceed \$50 to the company in each division having the highest general figure of merit.

Close of Practice.—The practice for the season will close November 3d, and no scores made after that date will be recognized; all company and regimental field books, fully written up, must be sent to the office of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, No. 2 Coenties Slip, New York, by or before November 20, 1885.

IV. All previous orders, regulations and rulings, relating to rifle practice, not in conflict with this order, will remain in force.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *May 1, 1885.* }

General Orders {
No. 9. }

I. The following changes have occurred during the month of April, 1885, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York:

COMMISSIONED.

Seventh Brigade.

Oscar J. Brown, Major and Quartermaster, with rank from February 26, 1885, vice Pierce, term expired.

Seventh Regiment.

Austin E. Allen, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 27, 1885, vice Dillingham, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment.

McCoskry Butt, Second Lieutenant, with rank from February 27, 1885, vice Pell, promoted.

Samuel Parsons, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 7, 1885, vice Barnard, promoted.

Edmond L. Knoedler, Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 7, 1885, vice Parsons, promoted.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Edward Fackner, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from March 27, 1885, vice Gates, resigned.

J. Fred. Ackerman, Major, with rank from March 27, 1885, vice Tyson, resigned.

Twenty-second Regiment.

Harry M. Sims, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, with rank from May 21, 1884, promoted from First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, pursuant to section 10, Military Code.

Twenty-third Regiment.

Frederick L. Holmes, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, with rank from March 21, 1885, vice Stanwood, resigned.

Harold L. Crane, Captain, with rank from March 13, 1885, vice Williams, resigned.

George E. Hall, First Lieutenant, with rank from March 13, 1885, vice Crane, promoted.

Theo. W. Sillcocks, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 13, 1885, vice Hall, promoted.

Joseph T. Hull, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 17, 1885, vice Fox, resigned.

Sixty-fifth Regiment.

Theodore A. Burgard, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 2, 1885, vice Sheldon, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Thomas Mortimer, Captain, with rank from March 23, 1885, vice Cushing, rendered supernumerary.

Seventy-first Regiment.

Josiah P. Marquand, Captain, with rank from March 12, 1885, vice Smith, resigned.

William A. Lake, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 3, 1885, vice Christopher, resigned.

George L. McAlpin, First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from March 4, 1885, vice Hess, resigned.

Marvin R. Vincent, Captain and Chaplain, with rank from March 4, 1885, vice Martyn, term expired.

Augustus T. Francis, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, with rank from March 4, 1885, vice Kopper, promoted.

Edward T. T. Marsh, Major and Surgeon, with rank from March 4, 1885, vice Leonard, term expired.

Fred. Walker Gwyer, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, with rank from March 4, 1885, vice Scott, retired and placed on supernumerary list.

RESIGNED.

DATE.	Organization.	Brigade.	Division.	Name.	Office.
1885.					
April 7....	32d Regiment.....	4	2	Adolph Pettenkofer.....	Captain.
April 7....	.....	4	2	William T. De Nyse.....	Captain and A. D. C.
April 14....	69th Regiment	2	1	James Plunket.....	Captain.
April 16....	24th Separate Co..	6	3	John W. Gossin.....	Captain.
April 17....	22d Regiment.....	1	1	José D. C. Priest.....	Captain.
April 20....	.....	5	3	Omar V. Sage.....	Major and Ord. officer.
April 21....	69th Regiment	2	1	Alfred A. Mitchell.....	First Lieutenant.
April 25....	13th Regiment	3	2	Thomas M. Turner....	First Lieutenant
April 27....	11th Regiment	1	1	John W. Fleck.....	Captain.
April 27....	9th Regiment	1	1	Robert C. Clapp.....	First Lieutenant
April 27....	23d Regiment.....	4	2	Cyrus P. Smith.....	Second Lieutenant.

DISCHARGED.

First Lieutenant Frank Munn, 7th Regiment, pursuant to § 43, Military Code. (S. O. No. 29, c. s.)

First Lieutenant Carl B. Smith, Assistant Surgeon 7th Battery, pursuant to § 43, Military Code. (S. O. No. 31, c. s.)

Second Lieutenant Charles Richter, 32d Regiment, pursuant to § 43, Military Code. (S. O. No. 36, c. s.)

DIED.

Major Edwin R. Trussell, Quartermaster, 3d Brigade, April 17, 1885.

II. Special Orders No. 25, c. s., accepting the resignation of Captain Charles Vorgang, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 32d Regiment, announced in General Orders No. 6, c. s., is hereby revoked.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *June 1, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 10. }

The following changes have occurred during the month of May, 1885, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York :

COMMISSIONED.

First Division.

Joseph L. Follett, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Artillery, with rank from May 14, 1885, original.

Third Brigade.

David Moffat, Jr., Major and Quartermaster, with rank from April 20, 1885, vice Trussell, deceased.

Frank H. Romaine, Captain and Aid-de-Camp, with rank from April 20, 1885, vice Moffat, promoted.

Fifth Brigade.

James O. Woodward, Major and Ordnance Officer, with rank from May 13, 1885, vice Sage, resigned.

Sixth Brigade.

Walter F. Randall, Major and Engineer, with rank from May 1, 1885, vice Sherrill, appointed Inspector.

Fifth Battery.

John N. Bates, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 25, 1885, original.

Seventh Regiment.

Charles R. Willets, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 17, 1885, vice Munn, discharged.

William H. Crossman, Jr., Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 17, 1885, vice Willets, promoted.

Eighth Regiment.

E. Austin Oothout, Captain, with rank from May 5, 1885, vice Horgan, resigned.

Andrew A. Oates, Captain, with rank from April 13, 1885, vice Kelly, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment.

Heman Dowd, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from April 29, 1885, vice Jones, promoted.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Charles Werner, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, with rank from April 15, 1885, vice Ackerman, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment.

Hassell Nutt, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, with rank from May 1, 1885, vice Clobridge, promoted.

Adolph L. Kline, First Lieutenant, with rank from March 16, 1885, vice Lewis, transferred.

Alfred W. Redfern, First Lieutenant, with rank from March 18, 1885, vice Barlow, promoted.

Thomas D. Henry, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 18, 1885, vice Lyon, resigned.

Twenty-second Regiment.

George A. Ludin, First Lieutenant, with rank from March 31, 1885, vice Jenkins, promoted.

Charles T. Smith, Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from April 20, 1885, vice Browning, resigned.

Forty-seventh Regiment.

Charles H. McIlvaine, First Lieutenant, with rank from March 23, 1885, vice Walker, appointed Commissary of Subsistence.

Sixty-fifth Regiment.

Frank H. Carr, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 7, 1885, vice Williams, promoted.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

John J. Cosgrove, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, with rank from March 1, 1885, vice McGillicuddy, resigned.

James Plunket, First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from April 16, 1885, vice Wallace, promoted.

Maurice Cox, Captain, with rank from April 27, 1885, vice Plunket, resigned.

Seventy-first Regiment.

William Courtenay, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, with rank from March 4, 1885, vice Hess, term expired.

Wright D. Goss, Captain, with rank from April 30, 1885, vice Stevenson, resigned.

David H. Teets, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 16, 1885, vice Siefke, resigned.

John C. Fisher, Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 16, 1885, vice Teets, promoted.

Henry W. Hagan, Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 30, 1885, vice Horton, resigned.

Seventy-fourth Regiment.

George S. Ralston, Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 1, 1885, vice Balcom, promoted.

Eighth Separate Company.

Frank J. Hess, Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 15, 1885, vice Raymond, resigned.

Fifteenth Separate Company.

Charles Brittain, Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 7, 1885, vice Beneway, resigned.

Twenty-second Separate Company.

Waldo L. Rich, Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 20, 1885, vice Hall, promoted.

Twenty-fourth Separate Company.

Joseph H. Gerner, Captain, with rank from May 12, 1885, vice Gossin, resigned.

Thirty-ninth Separate Company.

James R. Miller, Captain, with rank from February 24, 1885, vice Settle, deceased.

William W. Scott, First Lieutenant, with rank from February 24, 1885, vice Scott, resigned.

Forty-first Separate Company.

James E. Knight, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 9, 1885, vice Wood, resigned.

Alexander E. Oberlander, Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 9, 1885, vice Knight, promoted.

RESIGNED.

DATE.	Organization.	Brigade.	Division.	Name.	Office.
1885.					
May 4.....	74th Regiment....	8	4	Charles Kennedy . . .	Captain.
May 4.....	.....	8	4	Leslie E. Molineux....	Capt. and As't Sig. Officer.
May 6.....	23d Regiment....	4	2	William H. Langley..	Captain.
May 21.....	23d Regiment....	4	2	Curtis P. Davies.....	First Lieutenant.
May 29.....	8th Regiment....	2	1	Alf. P. Delcombrel....	Second Lieutenant.
May 29.....	9th Regiment....	1	1	John H. King.....	Second Lieutenant.
May 29.....	13th Regiment....	3	2	Russell Benedict.....	First Lieutenant.
May 29.....	1st Separate Co.	7	4	Henry M. Mingay..	Captain
May 29.....	9th Regiment....	1	1	James O'Neil.....	First Lieutenant.
May 29.....	71st Regiment....	2	1	Alexander Peixotto...	Second Lieutenant.
May 29.....	74th Regiment....	8	4	Thomas H. Winsor...	Major.

DIED.

Colonel Frederick Unbekant, Eleventh Regiment, May 10, 1885.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOHN G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, July 1, 1885. }

General Orders }
No. 11. }

The following changes have occurred during the month of June, 1885, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York.

COMMISSIONED.

First Division.

Frank M. Kelley, Major and Aid-de-Camp, with rank from May 30, 1885, original.

Ninth Regiment.

John K. Imlay, First Lieutenant, with rank from May 18, 1885, vice Clapp, resigned.

Joseph A. Carberry, Captain, with rank from May 25, 1885, vice Carberry, resigned.

W. Wolcott Marks, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 11, 1885, vice O'Neill, resigned.

Robert Warrell, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 11, 1885, vice Marks, promoted.

Eleventh Regiment.

Francis Albrecht, Captain, with rank from May 11, 1885, vice Rohrs, resigned.

Albert P. Stewart, Colonel, with rank from June 1, 1885, vice Unbekant, deceased.

Theodore F. Schmidt, Captain, with rank from May 21, 1885, vice Fleck, resigned.

Gustav Menzel, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 23, vice Bade, resigned.

Thirteenth Regiment.

James Alexander, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 17, 1885, vice Daily, resigned.

William Kerby, Captain, with rank from May 22, 1885, vice Fackner, promoted.

Henry C. Clark, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 11, 1885, vice Turner, resigned.

John F. O'Connor, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 8, 1885, vice Davis, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment.

Edward Bennett, Captain, with rank from April 20, 1885, vice Wendel, resigned.

Henry Hendrickson, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 6, 1885, vice Hawthorn, promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment.

Thomas F. Ryder, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 19, 1885, vice Ludin, promoted.

George F. Potter, Captain, with rank from June 18, 1885, vice Priest, resigned.

Twenty-third Regiment.

Edgar F. Haviland, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 25, 1885, vice Smith, resigned.

Thirty-second Regiment.

William D. Wood, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 10, 1885, vice Groesback, resigned.

Forty-seventh Regiment.

Leander V. Roberts, Captain, with rank from June 9, 1885, vice Streat, resigned.

Hewling H. Quick, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 9, 1885, vice Eddy, promoted.

Francis J. Veritzan, First Lieutenant, with rank from May 27, 1885, vice Eddy, promoted.

Seventy-first Regiment.

Charles A. Hess, Captain and I. R. P., with rank from March 4, 1885, vice Ripley, resigned.

Andrew C. Zabriskie, Captain, with rank from April 30, 1885, vice Leo, elected Captain in Twenty-second Regiment.

Samuel G. Blakley, Captain, with rank from June 16, 1885, vice Blakley, resigned.

Alfred P. Delcombre, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 16, 1885, vice Kerr, resigned.

James A. Wright, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 16, 1885, vice Peixotto, resigned.

Tenth Separate Company.

William H. Smith, Captain, with rank from May 22, 1885, vice Dickey, resigned.

Hiram B. Odell, First Lieutenant, with rank from May 22, 1885, vice Smith, promoted.

RESIGNED.

DATE.	Organization.	Brigade	Division.	Name.	Office
1885.					
June 3....	13th Regiment....	3	2	Charles Bradshaw.	Second Lieutenant.
June 5....	65th Regiment....	8	4	William J. Archer.....	First Lieutenant.
June 12....	.....	8	4	Williams Lansing... ..	Major and Com. of S.
June 13....	13th Regiment....	3	2	Frank B. S. Morgan... ..	Captain.
June 13....	13th Regiment....	3	2	James J. Terhune.....	Major and Surgeon.
June 15....	4th Separate Co..	5	3	Isaiah Frazier	Captain.
June 22....	.....	1	1	Lenox Smith.....	Major and Engineer.
June 22....	.....	1	1	Henry W. Le Roy.....	Major and Quart'm'r.
June 22....	11th Regiment....	1	1	Hugo Zeydel	First Lieut. and Q. M.
June 24....	8th Regiment....	2	1	Louis G. Cassidy.....	First Lieutenant.

DIED.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Mandeville, Eighth Separate Company, June 11, 1885.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

JOHN G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *July 14, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 12. }

The Commander-in-Chief announces with sincere regret the death of Brigadier-General MYNDERT D. MERCER, Quartermaster-General, which occurred on the 13th inst.

By this sad event the Governor loses a valued member of his staff and the National Guard an officer devoted to its interests.

As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased it is ordered that the flags at these head-quarters and the State arsenal be displayed at half-staff on Thursday next, the day of the funeral, and upon the regimental and company armories on the day next succeeding the receipt of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
JOHN G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *July 23, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 13. }

I. The Commander-in-Chief, with profound sorrow, announces the death of General ULYSSES S. GRANT, which occurred at Mount McGregor at eight minutes after eight this morning.

General of the Army, and for eight years President of the United States, he needs no eulogy; a grateful people will hold in constant remembrance his invaluable services and devotion to country during the trying times through which the nation has passed and in which he was so prominent an actor.

II. As a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, the officers of the National Guard of this State will wear the usual badge of mourning for three months, and on occasions of ceremony all regimental colors will be draped with crape for the same period. The National color will be displayed at half-staff on all the arsenals and armories of the State on the day after the receipt of this order and until and including the day of the funeral ceremonies.

On the day of the funeral the commanding officer of each battery will cause guns to be fired, at intervals of thirty minutes, from sunrise to one o'clock P. M.; during the hour of the funeral ceremonies minute guns will be fired, and at the close of the day a National salute of thirty-eight guns.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *July 29, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 14. }

Permission to enter the State of New York, armed and equipped, for the purpose of participating in the funeral obsequies of the late General U. S. GRANT, is hereby given to all military organizations in the United States.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *August 1, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 15. }

The following changes have occurred during the month of July, 1885, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York.

COMMISSIONED.

Pay Department.

Joseph P. Eustace, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Paymaster-General, with rank from July 27, 1885, original.

Fourth Division.

Edward H. Rounds, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank from July 7, 1885, vice Cornell, transferred.

Robert C. Titus, Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge-Advocate, with rank from July 7, 1885, vice Seymour, removed from State.

George H. Lewis, Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from July 7, 1885, vice Sourwine, promoted.

Eighth Brigade.

William G. Vought, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from July 7, 1885, vice Lansing, resigned.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Charles E. De La Vergne, Major and Surgeon, with rank from June 18, 1885, vice Terhune, resigned.

William B. Mathewson, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, with rank from June 18, 1885, vice De La Vergne, promoted.

Samuel W. Smith, Captain, with rank from June 26, 1885, vice Morgan, resigned.

Twenty-third Regiment.

Frederick L. Holmes, Captain, with rank from June 3, 1885, vice Langley, resigned.

Forty-seventh Regiment.

Joseph B. Davis, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 29, 1885, vice Ranken, promoted.

RESIGNED.

DATE.	Organization.	Brigade.	Division.	Name.	Office.
1885.					
July 15....	22d Regiment....	1	1	William R. Palmer, Jr....	Second Lieutenant.
July 27....	11th Regiment....	1	1	Henry Freitag.....	Captain
July 29....	32d Regiment....	4	2	William Distlekamp.....	Second Lieutenant.
July 29....	14th Sep. Co.....	5	3	John D.*Newton	First Lieutenant.
July 29....	.....	3	2	Christian T. Christensen..	Brigadier-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *September 1, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 16. }

The following changes have occurred during the month of August, 1885, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York .

COMMISSIONED.

Quartermaster-General's Department.

J. Bryant Lindley, Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, with rank from June 1, 1885. Original.

First Brigad

Wm. Fellowes Morgan, Major and Engineer, with rank from June 22, 1885, vice Smith, resigned.

Edmund C. Stanton, Major and Quartermaster, with rank from June 22, 1885, vice LeRoy, resigned.

RESIGNED.

DATE.	Organization.	Brigade.	Division.	Name.	Office.
1885.					
July 31.....	7th Regiment.....	2	1	Charles H. Covell.....	First Lt. and C. of S.
Aug. 6.....	29th Separate Co..	7	4	Charles A. Barton.....	First Lieutenant.
Aug. 28.....	10th Battalion	5	3	Hugh B. McLean.....	First Lieutenant.
Aug. 28.....	7th Battery.....	....	4	Gus P. Meister.....	First Lieutenant.
Aug. 28.....	4th Separate Co .	5	3	Eugene A. Houston.....	First Lt. and Asst. S.
Aug. 28.....	4th Battery .....	...	3	Abram N. Belcher.....	Captain:
Aug. 28.....	47th Regiment....	4	2	Edward Schwalbach, Jr..	Captain.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,

J. G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *September 22, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 17. }

I. The amendments to the Military Code, passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, and contained in chapters 268 and 310 of the Laws of 1885, are hereby promulgated for the information and government of the National Guard, and all others whom it may concern.

II. Sections 17, 35, 100, 108, 109, 122, 123 and 146 have been amended so as to read as follows :

§ 17. In the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, and under such regulations as he may prescribe, there shall be attached to each division of the National Guard a signal and telegraph corps, and such corps may be attached to each of the division head-quarters, or to the head-quarters of one of the brigades composing such division. The said corps shall consist, if attached to a division head-quarters, of one chief signal officer with the rank of major, and one signal officer with the rank of captain ; and if attached to a brigade head-quarters, of one signal officer with the rank of captain ; and likewise such non-commissioned officers and privates, not to exceed thirty, who may be specially enlisted into such corps, or transferred thereto from the several organizations of the division or brigade, for such instruction or service. The number of non-commissioned officers for said corps shall be at the discretion of the division or brigade commander, but shall not exceed six in number, two of whom shall be warranted as signal sergeants, and the others as signal corporals, by the commandant of the division or brigade to which they are attached.

§ 35. Immediately after a person elected shall have signified his acceptance, the officer who shall have presided at the election shall, in case of the election of a brigadier-general, communicate the same to

the Commander-in-Chief, and in all other cases to the division commander. The division commander shall, as soon as practicable, cause the person elected to be examined as provided in section twenty-four of this act, and should the report of the examining board be adverse, he will at once communicate the fact to the officer who ordered the election.

§ 100. The military courts of this State shall be :

1. Courts of inquiry.
2. General courts-martial.
3. Delinquency courts, which are of two kinds :
 1. For officers.
 2. For enlisted men.

§ 108. In courts of inquiry and general courts-martial a judge-advocate shall attend. In delinquency courts the services of a judge-advocate may be dispensed with. In all the courts provided by this act, except delinquency courts, the accused shall have the right to appear and be heard by counsel.

§ 109. The members of military courts and judge-advocates, except delinquency courts, shall keep secret the proceedings and sentence of the court until the same shall have been approved or disapproved by the proper officer, and shall always keep secret the vote or opinion of any member of the court, unless required to give evidence thereof by a court of justice.

§ 122. Any enlisted man may be tried by a general court-martial:

1. For disobedience of orders.
2. For disrespect to his superiors.
3. For mutiny.
4. For desertion.
5. For drunkenness on duty.
6. For conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.
7. For any act contrary to the provisions of the Military Code, or to the provisions of the regulations for the government of the National Guard, or to the by-laws of the organization to which he belongs, except for the non-payment of dues and fines.

On conviction such enlisted man may be sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, with loss of time served, reprimanded, and if a non-commissioned officer, reduced to the ranks, or fined to any amount not exceeding fifty dollars, or all or either of such fines and penalties.

§ 123. Every enlisted man who shall without proper excuse be absent from, or in any other respect delinquent at any drill, parade, encampment, meeting for instruction, or other duty ordered by competent authority, shall be fined by a delinquency court for enlisted men, not more than five nor less than one dollar for each absence or other delinquency.

§ 146. Brevet commissions of a grade next higher than the ordinary or brevet commissions held by officers of the National Guard may be conferred for gallant and meritorious services therein by the Commander-in-Chief upon the recommendation of their superior commanding officers. Such brevets to carry with them only such privileges or rights of any kind as are allowed in like cases in the military service of the United States.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *October 1, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 18. }

I. The following changes have occurred during the month of September, 1885, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York:

COMMISSIONED.

Quartermaster-General's Department.

Austin Lathrop, Brigadier-General and Quartermaster-General, with rank from July 14, 1885, vice Mercer, deceased.

First Brigade.

Herbert P. Brown, Major and Commissary of Subsistence with rank from August 10, 1885, vice Morgan, appointed Engineer.

Fifth Brigade.

Guy E. Baker, Captain and Aid-de-Camp, with rank from September 1, 1885, vice Woodward promoted.

Eighth Brigade.

William A. Bird, Jr., Captain and Assistant Signal Officer, with rank from August 18, 1885, vice Molineux, resigned.

Robert P. Bissell, Major and Judge-Advocate, with rank from August 25, 1885, vice Titus, promoted.

Seventh Regiment.

Walter G. Schuyler, First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from July 31, 1885, vice Covell, resigned.

Eighth Regiment.

Horace Lee Washington, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 22, 1885, vice Cassidy, promoted.

Ninth Regiment.

John D. Walton, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 16, 1885, vice King, resigned.

Eleventh Regiment.

George William Collins, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, with rank from June 30, 1885, vice Goetz, promoted.

George Shrady, Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from June 29, 1885, vice Kneeland, resigned.

Roland de V. Parker, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 8, 1885, vice Shrady, resigned.

Harold Christensen Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 8, 1885, vice Holmes, resigned.

Alfred E. Seliger, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 10, 1885, vice Schmidt, promoted.

Frank A. Jones, Major, with rank from August 21, 1885, vice Schlig, resigned.

Charles F. Surbrug, Second Lieutenant, with rank from August 14, 1885, vice Storch, promoted.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Charles L. Spier, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 18, 1885, vice Topping, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment.

Austin O. Crane, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 10, 1885, vice Nutt, promoted.

Thirty-second Regiment.

John J. Elzenbeck, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 22, 1885, vice Richter, resigned.

Sixty-fifth Regiment.

Frederick E. Fowler, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 13, 1885, vice Archer, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

William Desmond, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 16, 1885, vice Cox, promoted.

John J. Ryan, First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from August 1, 1885, vice Plunket, deceased.

First Separate Company.

Abraham Gridley, Captain, with rank from July 3, 1885, vice Mingay, resigned.

Fourth Separate Company.

Raffaelle Cobb, Captain, with rank from August 5, 1885, vice Frazier, resigned.

John P. Pruyn, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 5, 1885, vice Cobb, promoted.

William H. McVicar, Second Lieutenant, with rank from August 5, 1885, vice Pruyn, promoted.

Fourteenth Separate Company.

George M. Brink, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 3, 1885, vice Newton resigned.

John G. Van Etten, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 3, 1885, vice Brink, promoted.

Fortieth Separate Company.

Rhesa Griffin, Captain, with rank from May 14, 1885, vice Stearns, promoted.

RESIGNED.

DATE.	Organization.	Brigade.	Division.	Name.	Office.
1885.					
Sept. 12. . .	41st Separate Co..	7	4	James E. Knight... ..	First Lieutenant.
Sept. 16....	12th Regiment	1	1	Henry D. Lockwood... .	Captain.
Sept. 16....	71st Regiment	2	1	Philip S. Tilden	First Lieutenant.
Sept. 16 ...	71st Regiment	2	1	Frank H. Jordan.....	Captain.

DISCHARGED.

Captain George Diehl, 11th Regiment, pursuant to § 46, Military Code. (S. O. No. 85, c. s.)

REVOKED.

Paragraph III of Special Orders No. 46, c. s., accepting the resignation of First Lieutenant Russell Benedict, 13th Regiment, announced in General Orders No. 10, c. s. (S. O. No. 91, c. s.)

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *November 2, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 19. }

The following changes have occurred during the month of October, 1885, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York :

COMMISSIONED.

Fourth Division.

Daniel Sourwine, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Artillery, with rank from September 22, 1885, vice Sourwine, resigned.

Third Brigade.

James McLeer, Brigadier-General, with rank from October 13, 1885, vice Christensen, resigned.

Fourth Battery.

James E. Sharp, Captain, with rank from September 17, 1885, vice Belcher, resigned.

Samuel Sexton, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 17, 1885, vice Sharp, promoted.

J. Wesley Craver, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 17, 1885, vice Sexton, promoted.

Ninth Regiment.

William E. Cook, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 14, 1885, vice Swift, transferred

Tenth Battalion.

Arthur W. Pray, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 16, 1885, vice McLean, resigned.

Albert J. Wing, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 16, 1885, vice Pray, promoted.

Eleventh Regiment.

• William P. Walton, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from September 9, 1885, vice Stewart, promoted.

Twelfth Regiment.

Howland Pell, Captain, with rank from August 25, 1885, vice Herts, resigned.

Dean La Banta, Captain, with rank from July 15, 1885, original.

Rufus Delafield, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 23, 1885, vice Inches, promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment.

Clarence M. Skellen, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 17, 1885, vice Byron, resigned.

Twelfth Separate Company.

Edwin W. Burrage, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 30, 1885, vice Scott, deceased.

Sixteenth Separate Company.

Robert J. Beach, Second Lieutenant, with rank from August 27, 1885, vice Stryker, resigned.

RESIGNED.

DATE.	Organization.	Brigade.	Division.	Name.	Office.
1885.					
Oct. 1.....	7th Battery.....	....	4	Pascal P. Weissgerber..	First Lieutenant.
Oct. 10.	7th Regiment ..	2	1	W. H. Crossman, Jr	Second Lieutenant.
Oct. 10.. ..	11th Regiment....	1	1	Charles G. Weidling....	Captain and Chaplain,
Oct. 10.....	47th Regiment....	4	2	Stanley Oliver	First Lieutenant.
Oct. 10.....	38th Sep. Co.....	7	4	Henry C. Thompson	Captain.
Oct. 10.....	23d Regiment....	4	2	Thomas R. Bagot	First Lieutenant.
Oct. 16.....	23d Regiment....	4	2	Eugene W. Burd..	Captain.
Oct. 16.....	10th Battalion	5	3	Benjamin F. Avery..	First Lieutenant.
Oct. 30.....	.....	3	2	M. Fred'k Christensen ...	Lieut.-Col. & A. A. G.
Oct. 30....	11th Regiment ..	1	1	Anton Wagner	First Lieutenant.
Oct. 30.....	13th Regiment. ..	3	2	William A. Brown	Captain.
Oct. 30.....	13th Regiment....	3	2	Henry J. Jordan.....	Second Lieuteuant.
Oct. 30.....	22d Regiment....	1	1	George A. Ludin	First Lieutenant.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant-Gcneral.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, November 15, 1885. }

General Orders {
No. 20. }

The regulations prepared by the commission appointed in Special Orders No. 23, series of 1884, from this office, are hereby approved and adopted for the guidance and government of the National Guard of this State, to go into effect January 1, 1886.

Under section 138 of the Military Code, these regulations have the same force and effect as the provisions of such Military Code.

Such provisions and rules as are established in the Military Code of the State, and the Articles of War of the United States, not being repeated in the Regulations, the Military Code and Articles of War will be published with the Regulations.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. G. FARNSWORTH

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *November 25, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 21. }

I. With feelings of deep sorrow the Commander-in-Chief announces to the National Guard the death of Brevet Brigadier-General JOHN B. STONEHOUSE of the Adjutant-General's Department, who expired at Washington, D. C., early this morning.

General STONEHOUSE entered the military service of the State as Inspector of the Ninth Brigade, August 4, 1862; he was promoted into the Adjutant-General's Department during the same month, serving continuously therein to the day of his death, and for nearly twelve years of that time filled the position of Assistant Adjutant-General of the State. For almost a quarter of a century he has with devotion, courage and unswerving loyalty and integrity labored in the interests of the State, and at last has died as he has lived, at the post of duty. His knowledge of and personal acquaintance with the public men of the country was extensive, and his death will be generally mourned by those who knew and appreciated his worth, and who will deeply sympathize with his family in their affliction. His loss to the National Guard, and particularly to the Department in which he so long served, is one almost irreparable.

II. As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased it is ordered that the flags at these head-quarters and the State arsenal be displayed at half-staff until and including the day of the funeral, and upon the regimental and company armories on the day next succeeding the receipt of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *November 28, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 22. }

The following Proclamation by the Governor of this State is hereby published for the information and guidance of the National Guard, and

the instructions therein relative to armories and arsenals will be duly observed and obeyed.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. }

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Vice-President of the United States, formerly Governor and Senator of the great State of Indiana, distinguished as a pure patriot and for many years one of the foremost statesmen of our country, is dead. The sudden closing of a life so honorable and illustrious, in the full vigor of manhood, and when just entering upon the discharge of the new duties to which the Nation had called him, causes great sadness to the people of the State of New York and deserves appropriate and sorrowful recognition.

Now, therefore, It is hereby directed as a mark of regard for the distinguished dead that the flags upon the Capitol and upon all the public buildings of the State including the armories and arsenals of the National Guard, be displayed at half-mast until and including the day of the funeral, and the citizens of the State for a like period are requested to unite in appropriate tokens of respect.

[L. s.] Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

DAVID B. HILL.

By the Governor,

WILLIAM G. RICE, *Private Secretary.*

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, *December 1, 1885.* }

General Orders }
No. 23. }

I. The following changes have occurred during the month of November, 1885, among the commissioned officers of the National Guard, State of New York:

COMMISSIONED.

Eleventh Regiment.

Frederick Yung, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, with rank from September 30, 1885, vice Zydell, resigned.

Richard A. Denahan, First Lieutenant, with rank from October 5, 1885, vice Loeser, promoted.

George W. Mooney, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 28, 1885, vice Maesel, resigned.

Gustave Menzel, Captain, with rank from October 5, 1885, vice Diehl, discharged.

Charles H. Collins, First Lieutenant, with rank from October 13, 1885, vice Albrecht, promoted.

Charles F. Surbrug, Captain, with rank from October 12, 1885, vice Freitag, resigned.

Twelfth Regiment.

J. Amory Haskell, First Lieutenant, with rank from October 13, 1885, vice Pell, promoted.

Frederick F. Carey, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 23, 1885, vice Delafield, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment.

Edward M. Christensen, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 17, 1885, vice Bennett, promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment.

James W. Finch, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 30, 1885, vice Dick, transferred.

J. G. B. Lilliendahl, First Lieutenant, with rank from October 12, 1885, vice Hagan, resigned.

Charles A. DuBois, Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 12, 1885, vice Mildeberger, promoted.

Twenty-third Regiment.

Eugene W. Burd, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, with rank from October 16, 1885, vice Holmes, promoted.

William P. Pickett, Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 7, 1885, vice Holmes, promoted.

Sixty-fifth Regiment.

John H. Swanson, Captain, with rank from November 9, 1885. Original.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Peter Carroll, Second Lieutenant, with rank from June 16, 1885, vice Mortimer, promoted.

Tenth Separate Company.

John A. Sands, Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 12, 1885, vice Odell, promoted.

Thirty-fifth Separate Company.

William L. Best, Captain, with rank from November 9, 1885. Original.
Henry Holland, First Lieutenant, with rank from November 9, 1885. Original.

Fortieth Separate Company.

Mark J. Blakeley, First Lieutenant, with rank from September 24, 1885, vice Griffin, promoted.

Forty-first Separate Company.

George B. Wood, First Lieutenant, with rank from October 6, 1885, vice Knight, resigned.

Forty-second Separate Company.

Charles B. Gaskill, Captain, with rank from November 9, 1885. Original.

Lauren W. Pettebone, First Lieutenant, with rank from November 9, 1885. Original.

Mighells B. Butler, Second Lieutenant, with rank from November 9, 1885. Original.

RESIGNED.

DATE.	Organization.	Brigade.	Division.	Name.	Office.
1885.					
Nov. 11....	10th Battalion	5	3	Charles S. Shanks.....	First Lieutenant.
Nov. 11....	.....	3	2	George W. McNulty	Major and Engineer.
Nov. 11....	32d Regiment....	4	2	Ferdinand Funk	Second Lieutenant.
Nov. 14....	.....	1	1	Bleecker Van Wagenen ..	Major and Inspector.
Nov. 14....	8th Regiment....	2	1	Augustus C. Baxter	Captain
Nov. 21....	23d Regiment....	4	2	Edward P. Montague....	First Lieutenant.
Nov. 21....	11th Sep. Co.....	5	3	Charles A. Denike.....	Captain.

DISCHARGED.

Second Lieutenant David H. Thomas, Twenty-fourth Separate Company, pursuant to § 43, Military Code (S. O. No. 103, c. s.).

DIED.

First Lieutenant Charles R. Willetts, Seventh Regiment, October 13, 1885.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOHN G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General.

(D.)

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT FOR 1885.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, *December 28, 1885.* }

Major-General JOHN G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant-General S. N. Y.

GENERAL — In accordance with the requirements of law I have the honor to submit the annual report of this department for the year 1885. The various organizations were inspected and mustered, in compliance with orders from general head-quarters, disclosing the aggregate strength at time of muster to be 12,276 officers and enlisted men, distributed as follows :

General and staff officers (muster omitted by direction of the Adjutant-General)	149
Artillery	505
Infantry	11,607
Signal Corps, 2d Division.....	15
Total.....	12,276
Mustered into service since annual inspection, officers and men.....	147
Grand total.....	12,423

The following tabulated statement will show the present, absent, aggregate percentage of attendance, losses and gains of the entire force, and of each organization composing the Guard :

DIVISIONS.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.					Aggregate.	Percentage present.	Gain.	Loss.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.				
First.....	242	798	146	2,784	3,970	24	104	9	1,115	1,252	5,222	76.02	333	.....
Second.....	166	521	86	1,781	2,544	8	25	5	407	446	2,990	85.05	143	.....
Third	89	318	31	1,093	1,531	12	55	10	376	453	1,984	77.16	61	.....
Fourth	101	350	31	1,020	1,502	13	37	9	355	414	1,916	78.39	66	.....
Total.....	588	1,987	294	6,678	9,547	57	221	34	2,253	2,565	12,112	78.82	603	..

First Division.

DIVISIONS	PRESENT.					ABSENT.					Aggregate.	Percentage present.	Gain.	Loss.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.				
First Battery.....	4	11	2	49	66	1	2	.....	20	23	89	74.15	.....	3
Second Battery.....	4	13	2	34	53	.....	3	.....	15	18	71	74.64	.....	2
Total.....	8	24	4	83	119	1	5	.....	35	41	160	74.37	.....	5

First Brigade.

Ninth Regiment.....	34	106	19	279	438	3	7	1	173	184	622	70.41	29	.....
Eleventh Regiment.....	17	68	17	176	278	2	17	1	132	152	430	64.65	.....	76
Twelfth Regiment.....	26	82	20	324	452	5	14	.....	136	155	607	74.46	121	.....
Twenty-Second Regiment.....	35	113	20	376	544	1	7	.....	59	67	611	89.03	40	.....
Total.....	112	369	76	1,155	1,712	11	45	2	500	558	2,270	75.41	190	76

Second Brigade.

Seventh Regiment.....	38	140	20	723	921	2	7	.....	73	82	1,003	91.82	21	.....
Eighth Regiment.....	24	57	16	151	248	2	14	...	179	195	443	55.98	28	.....
Sixty-ninth Regiment.....	34	109	15	385	543	2	26	5	235	268	811	66.95	95	.....
Seventy-first Regiment.....	26	99	15	287	427	6	7	2	93	108	535	79.81	80	.....
Total.....	122	405	66	1,546	2,139	12	54	7	580	653	2,792	76.61	224	.....
Grand total.....	242	798	146	2,784	3,970	24	104	9	1,115	1,252	5,222	76.02	414	81

Second Division.

Third Battery.....	5	15	2	28	50	1	11	12	62	80.64	4
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Third Brigade.

Seventeenth Separate Co.....	3	12	1	26	42	1	6	7	49	85.71	4
Thirteenth Regiment.....	34	122	19	455	630	1	2	1	60	64	694	90.77	61
Fourteenth Regiment.....	32	86	15	363	496	2	10	.....	99	111	607	81.71	42	.....
Total.....	69	220	35	844	1,168	3	13	1	165	182	1,350	86.51	107	.....

Fourth Brigade.

Twenty-third Regiment.....	34	131	19	450	634	1	5	1	49	56	690	91.88	.....	49
Thirty-second Regiment.....	24	80	17	202	323	2	2	1	111	116	439	73.57	22	.....
Forty-seventh Regiment.....	24	75	13	237	369	2	4	3	71	80	449	82.18	67	.....
Total.....	82	286	49	909	1,326	5	11	5	231	252	1,578	84.03	89	49
Grand total.....	156	521	86	1,781	2,544	8	25	6	407	446	2,990	85.05	196	53

Third Division.

Fourth Battery.....	3	12	23	38	1	3	1	19	24	62	61.29	4
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Fifth Brigade.

DIVISIONS.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.					Aggregate.	Percentage present.	Gain.	Loss.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.				
Fourth Separate Co.....	3	2	2	42	55	.....	.....	.....	6	6	61	90.16	7	.....
Fifth Separate Co.....	3	9	2	22	36	.....	5	.....	12	17	53	67.92	.....	5
Sixth Separate Co.....	3	12	1	80	96	1	2	1	4	8	104	92.30	.....	.....
Seventh Separate Co.....	3	12	1	34	50	.....	2	1	6	9	59	84.74	.....	17
Tenth Separate Co.....	2	13	1	32	48	.....	.....	.....	12	12	60	80.00	.....	10
Eleventh Separate Co.....	3	13	2	40	58	1	.....	.....	14	15	73	79.45	16	.....
Twelfth Separate Co.....	2	1	2	54	59	.....	1	.....	42	43	102	57.84	2	.....
Fourteenth Separate Co.....	3	11	2	30	46	1	2	.....	11	14	60	76.66	4	.....
Fifteenth Separate Co.....	2	5	1	22	30	1	2	1	15	19	49	61.22	.....	6
Sixteenth Separate Co.....	3	9	.....	27	39	.....	1	1	8	10	49	79.59	.....	12
Nineteenth Separate Co.....	4	10	1	65	80	.....	.....	1	7	8	88	90.90	4	.....
Twenty-first Separate Co.....	3	8	.....	47	58	.....	5	.....	25	30	88	65.90	19	.....
Twenty-third Separate Co.....	4	11	1	34	50	.....	3	.....	20	23	73	68.49	9	.....
Thirty-second Separate Co.....	2	11	2	40	55	1	2	.....	16	19	74	74.32	74	.....
Tenth Battalion.....	12	51	3	122	188	3	12	1	68	84	272	69.11	34	41
Total.....	52	184	21	691	948	8	37	6	266	317	1,265	74.94	169	91

Sixth Brigade.

Third Separate Co.....	4	8	.....	34	46	.....	2	1	9	12	58	79.31	.....	6
Ninth Separate Co.....	4	11	2	23	40	.....	1	.....	5	7	47	85.10	7	.....
Eighteenth Separate Co.....	3	14	2	31	50	1	.....	.....	6	7	57	87.71	.....	5
Twenty-second Separate Co.....	3	13	.....	53	69	.....	.....	.....	5	5	74	93.24	25	.....
Twenty-fourth Separate Co.....	2	8	2	16	28	1	4	.....	21	26	54	51.85	.....	7
Twenty-seventh Separate Co.....	3	14	.....	41	58	.....	.....	.....	4	4	62	93.55	.....	6
Twenty-eighth Separate Co.....	3	9	.....	38	50	.....	5	.....	4	9	59	84.74	.....	10
Thirty-first Separate Co.....	3	14	2	44	63	.....	.....	.....	5	5	68	92.64	2	.....
Thirty-third Separate Co.....	3	14	.....	38	55	.....	.....	.....	4	4	59	93.22	.....	20
Thirty-sixth Separate Co.....	3	7	2	28	40	1	2	.....	14	17	57	70.17	.....	5
Thirty-seventh Separate Co.....	3	10	.....	33	46	.....	1	2	13	16	62	74.19	4	.....
Total.....	34	122	10	379	545	3	15	3	91	112	657	82.95	38	59
Grand total.....	89	318	31	1,093	1,531	12	55	10	376	453	1,984	77.16	211	150

Fourth Division.

Fifth Battery.....	6	12	3	46	67	.....	.....	.....	14	14	71	82.61	.....	2
Sixth Battery.....	2	13	1	28	44	1	2	.....	18	21	65	67.69	.....	3
Seventh Battery.....	4	13	2	32	51	1	.....	.....	23	24	75	68.00	.....	19
Total.....	12	38	6	106	162	2	2	.....	55	59	221	73.30	....	24

Seventh Brigade.

First Separate Co.....	3	9	1	30	43	.....	2	1	8	11	54	79.62	2	.....
Second Separate Co.....	4	14	1	65	84	.....	.....	1	8	9	93	90.32	.....	.....
Twentieth Separate Co.....	4	13	.....	39	56	.....	1	.....	12	13	69	81.15	5	.....
Twenty-fifth Separate Co.....	3	10	.....	27	40	1	.....	1	12	14	54	74.07	.....	9
Twenty-sixth Separate Co.....	3	13	1	59	76	1	1	.....	7	9	85	89.41	17	.....
Twenty-ninth Separate Co.....	2	8	.....	27	37	2	3	.....	22	27	64	57.81	.....	.....
Thirtieth Separate Co.....	3	13	.....	53	69	.....	.....	.....	3	3	72	95.83	.....	3
Thirty-fourth Separate Co.....	3	10	1	37	51	.....	.....	1	9	10	61	83.60	6	.....
Thirty-eighth Separate Co.....	2	10	1	28	41	1	2	1	11	15	56	73.21	.....	1
Thirty-ninth Separate Co.....	3	8	2	53	66	1	1	.....	4	6	72	91.66	6	.....
Fortieth Separate Co.....	2	10	1	25	38	1	3	1	25	30	68	55.88	.....	18
Forty-first Separate Co.....	2	10	2	34	48	2	4	.....	20	26	74	64.86	5	.....
Total.....	34	128	10	477	649	9	17	6	141	173	822	78.95	41	34

Eighth Brigade.

DIVISIONS.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.					Aggregate.	Percentage present.	Gain.	Loss.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.				
Eighth Separate Co.....	2	13	....	52	67	.....	.....	.....	1	1	68	98.52	2	.....
Thirteenth Separate Co.....	2	10	2	32	46	.....	.....	.....	15	15	61	75.40	.....	1
Sixty-fifth Regiment.....	28	84	10	229	351	2	9	1	60	72	423	82.97	70	.....
Seventy-fourth Regiment	23	77	3	124	227	.....	8	3	83	94	321	70.71	12	.....
Total.....	55	184	15	437	691	2	17	4	159	182	873	79.15	84	1
Grand total.....	101	350	31	1,020	1,502	13	37	9	355	414	1,916	78.39	125	59

The result of the muster of 1884 was :

Present	8,934
Absent	2,605
Aggregate.....	11,539

Percentage present at muster, 1881 .....	.679
Percentage present at muster, 1882 .....	.741
Percentage present at muster, 1883 .....	.762
Percentage present at muster, 1884 .....	.774
Percentage present at muster, 1885 .....	.788

The following named organization was disbanded and mustered out of service during the year :

Forty-seventh Regiment.

“ H ” Company — enlisted men (no officers)	10
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The following named organizations were mustered into the service during the year :

Twelfth Regiment.

“ C ” Company — enlisted men (no officers)	42
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Sixty-fifth Regiment.

“ B ” Company — officers and enlisted men.....	64
“ D ” Company — officers and enlisted men.....	35

Thirty-second Separate Company.
(Hoosick Falls.)

Officers and enlisted men	65
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Thirty-fifth Separate Company.
(Ogdensburgh.)

Officers and enlisted men..... 34

Forty-second Separate Company.
(Niagara Falls.)

Officers and enlisted men..... 78

The following companies are complete in their organization, and at the maximum number allowed by law :

Organization.	Aggregate strength.
Seventh Regiment :	
Company A.....	103
“ B	103
“ F.....	103
“ G	103
“ I	103
Thirteenth Regiment :	
Company G	103
Twenty-second Regiment :	
Company E.....	103
Sixth Separate Company	104

The following are the companies of the Guard below the minimum :

Organization.	Aggregate.	Below minimum.
Eighth Regiment :		
Company B.....	39	11
“ G	37	13
“ I	38	12
Eleventh Regiment :		
Company A	46	4
“ B.....	43	7
“ C.....	43	7
“ F.....	32	18
“ H	44	6
“ I.....	46	4
“ K.....	44	6
Twelfth Regiment :		
Company B.....	46	4
“ C (new company).....	42	8
“ K	30	20

Organization.	Aggregate.	Below minimum.
Fourteenth Regiment :		
Company A.....	42	8
" C.....	34	16
Twenty-second Regiment :		
Company A.....	40	10
" C.....	45	5
" F.....	49	1
" H.....	46	4
" I.....	44	6
Twenty-third Regiment :		
Company E.....	46	4
Thirty-second Regiment :		
Company A.....	44	6
" B.....	40	10
" C.....	46	4
" F.....	45	5
" G.....	45	5
" I.....	44	6
" K.....	31	19
Forty-seventh Regiment :		
Company B.....	39	11
" E.....	39	11
Seventy-first Regiment :		
Company B.....	27	23
" C.....	39	11
" H.....	49	1
Seventy-fourth Regiment :		
Company C.....	45	5
" G.....	48	2
Ninth Separate Company.....	47	3
Fifteenth Separate Company.....	49	1
Sixteenth Separate Company.....	49	1
Seventeenth Separate Company.....	49	1

The following named companies are deserving of special and honorable mention :

Company C, Eleventh, and D, Thirteenth Regiments, having mustered 100 per cent at annual inspection and muster.

Percentage of attendance for the year, based upon five parades, taken from such parade reports as are on file in this department.

Organization.	Percentage of attendance.
Twenty-second Regiment	88.56
Seventh Regiment.....	85.50
Forty-seventh Regiment.....	82.31
Sixty-fifth Regiment.....	82.25
Thirteenth Regiment	77.69
Tenth Battalion.....	76.81
Twenty-third Regiment	75.36
Seventy-first Regiment.....	75.06
Fourteenth Regiment.....	72.41
Twelfth Regiment.....	71.52
Ninth Regiment	71.50
Seventy-fourth Regiment.....	69.03
Eleventh Regiment.....	67.81
Thirty-second Regiment	66.15
Eighth Regiment	57.13
Sixty-ninth Regiment.....	No returns.

SEPARATE COMPANIES.

Eighth.....	96.25
Sixth	94.80
Nineteenth	92.50
Forty-first.....	92.42
Twenty-sixth	91.06
Thirtieth.....	89.25
Thirty-sixth	89.03
Twenty-eighth	87.55
Twenty-seventh.....	87.14
Fourteenth	86.99
Thirteenth	86.90
Second	85.96
Twentieth.....	85.29
Thirty-second	85.13
Thirty-first	85.01
Thirty-fourth.....	84.51
Thirty-eighth.....	83.21
Twenty-second	83.15
Fifth	83.01
Fortieth	82.81
Thirty-third	82.53
Eighteenth	81.58

Organization.	Percentage of attendance.
Eleventh.....	81.36
Ninth	81.27
Thirty-seventh.....	79.83
Seventeenth	77.95
Tenth	76.58
Twenty-third	76.54
Twenty-first	76.38
Seventh.....	75.45
Twenty-fifth.....	74.61
Third	73.78
Fourth	73.50
First	73.36
Sixteenth	60.45
Twenty-fourth	54.71
Twelfth.....	No returns.
Fifteenth	No returns.
Twenty-ninth	No returns.
Thirty-ninth	No returns.

BATTERIES.

Fifth	86.24
Third	86.20
Second	84.76
First	79.58
Seventh.....	75.04
Sixth	74.14
Fourth	No returns.
Signal corps—second division	93.08

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK.

(Inspected and mustered in armory.)

Review preceding inspection, in line and passage, handsomely rendered, considering the large number present, and the very limited space.

Steadiness excellent; salutes of officers well rendered; uniform, officers—regulation service blouse, gray trousers, black welt, blue fatigue caps; enlisted men—gray jacket and trousers, black facings,

gray fatigue caps. Musicians — blue frock coat, gray trousers and cap, red facings.

Uniforms good order, neat fitting and properly adjusted; no white collars worn; no white gloves; not required by regimental order.

Arms, very good condition as to cleanliness; eleven pieces out of order; a number too heavy, and a few too light in trigger pull; short of gun slings; majority of slings old and unserviceable.

Accoutrements — majority of belts, scabbards and brasses old; cartridge boxes old style, previously condemned; all line sergeants wearing side arms.

Equipments good order; the wearing of the cartridge box to the rear prevented the uniform adjustment of the haversack and canteen; knapsacks of regimental pattern; a number of uninstructed recruits were inspected without arms and equipments.

Overcoats (blue kersey) neatly and properly rolled; this command has increased its aggregate twenty-one since last muster, and is now within a few of attaining the regimental maximum, and also showed a gain present at muster of nearly eight per cent as compared with muster of 1884.

The regiment fully maintains its splendid record for discipline, drill and effectiveness, is under thorough instruction in the schools of the soldier, company and battalion, and retains its splendid corps of competent and efficient field, staff and line officers.

During its tour of duty in camp the past season very thorough work was accomplished, in the schools of the company and battalion, skirmishing and loading and firing; particular attention was given to such movements as could not well be demonstrated in the armory, junior officers were given the opportunity to command their companies, and junior non-commissioned officers were permitted to act as guides. Great attention was given to the ceremonies, guard duty and military courtesy.

Companies A, B, F, G and I were at time of muster perfect in their organization, being at the maximum.

Companies B and G had the highest percentage present; each having within two of the maximum number.

Company H had the lowest percentage 82.35.

Company E was the smallest with an aggregate of 80.

EIGHTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK.

(Inspected and mustered in 22d Regiment armory.)

Ceremony of review, in line and passage, preceding inspection, very fairly rendered.

Steadiness good; salutes of officers very fair. Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, helmet and belt; enlisted men — State service dress, helmet and fatigue cap. Great majority of coats, basque pattern, with two rows of four buttons each; over three years in service; balance five button tunic; uniforms generally in good order, but quite a number of the coats are too small in the collar, or otherwise ill-fitting; majority of men with white collars; quite a number without gloves; fifty-eight fatigue caps short.

Arms in good serviceable condition, except a number of pieces heavy in trigger pull; many of the gun slings old and unserviceable.

Accoutrements — majority of belts and scabbards old; adjustment fair only; a number of belts too loose, brasses clean, few exceptions.

Equipments fairly (not uniformly) adjusted, in good order, except twelve canteens, and three cartridge boxes without blocks: overcoats not uniformly rolled.

The colonel although present was not able to take command, not having fully recovered from the severe accident met with on the parade, on the occasion of the Grant obsequies, New York city.

This command shows a gain of twenty-eight in the aggregate, and a loss in numbers present of eleven, as compared with last muster; it is more unfortunate in the location of its armory than any of the regiments of the first division.

The building rented by the city of New York is inadequate, unfit and unsafe for drill purposes, and was condemned some time since by the proper city authorities; as a consequence it is difficult to recruit, and difficult to obtain proper company officers; besides the command cannot have the needed assemblages for drill and instruction.

Every effort has been made for several years past by the colonel commanding to secure better and more adequate accommodations, but as yet without avail; a year ago a site was purchased, and renewed effort is now being made to secure an appropriation to build an armory; should it fail, this old and once famous regiment, will of necessity have to disband.

Colonel Scott is entitled to great credit for his untiring efforts in behalf of his command; companies B, G and I are below the minimum.

NINTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK.

(Inspected and mustered in the 22d Regiment armory.)

The review, in line and passage, preceding inspection was very fairly rendered, considering the limited space of the drill hall; men fairly steady; salutes of officers very fair.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress and helmet; a number of dress (gold) belts worn. First sergeants wearing side arms.

Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap; uniforms good order, but many ill fitting, particularly about the collar; evidently not made or altered to fit the wearers; white collars worn with but few exceptions.

Arms very good condition as to cleanliness; four pieces out of order; a number heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements — many of the belts and scabbards old, one block out of cartridge box; adjustment fair only; large number of loose belts; brasses clean, few exceptions.

Equipments apparent good order, except eight canteens and one haversack; want of uniformity in adjustment; overcoats improperly rolled, with but few exceptions; short of gray overcoats — a number of blue coats substituted; also deficient in fatigue caps.

This regiment shows a net gain of twenty-nine in the aggregate, and a loss of about two and one-third per cent in numbers present as compared with last muster. From the showing at inspection, the camp service of the past season resulted in but little benefit to this command. The large number of absentees at muster would seem to indicate laxity of discipline, want of interest on the part of company commanders, or the carrying on the rolls of much worthless material.

One of the greatest needs of the regiment is the want of proper armory accommodations. Owing to the lateness of the hour no manœuvering was attempted after inspection and muster.

More attention to study and the requirements of the service, on the part of company officers and non-commissioned officers, and more thorough instruction in the schools of the soldier and company are needed to bring this old historic regiment up to its former high standard.

Company F, the strongest and best company of the regiment, made the best inspection and had the highest percentage present. Company B had one-half of its number absent.

TENTH BATTALION, ALBANY.

The battalion reported twenty minutes late, and much time was consumed in preparation for the review. The ceremony was only fairly conducted, men were steady, and the salutes of officers were generally well rendered.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress and helmet; number of dress (gold) belts worn.

Non-commissioned staff and field musicians without knapsacks, overcoats, haversacks or canteens. Hospital steward, ordnance and commissary sergeants wearing special facings on uniforms, and the ordnance and commissary sergeants wearing chevrons, not in accordance with prescribed bill of dress.

Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap; uniform coats of two styles, four button basque and five button tunic; good order; a few ill fitting; no white collars worn except a few in company D.

Arms — Serviceable condition except two pieces; a number heavy in trigger pull, should receive more care and attention; arms of C and D cared for by battalion armorer, those of A by company armorer, while those of B are cared for by the members, each man being held responsible for the care of his piece, a number being found in excellent condition.

Accoutrements — Belts, grained leather, good; scabbards, many old; cartridge boxes serviceable, generally well adjusted; brasses clean.

Equipments — Good order and generally well adjusted; overcoats for the most part neatly and properly rolled.

This command, as a battalion, has never had the benefit of service in camp, and its opportunities for instruction in the school of the battalion has been limited, owing to want of room in the battalion armory, the few movements attempted were not satisfactorily executed. Loading and firing with blank cartridge was fair only. Companies A and B, having served in camp with the Thirteenth Regiment, acquitted themselves very creditably in everything, particularly company B, which ranks as one of the best drilled and most thoroughly instructed companies in the service. Company A has shown marked improvement during the past year. Company C, while it shows a heavy loss in the aggregate, is in a more effective condition than heretofore. Company D is apparently in a very unsatisfactory condition, nearly one-half absent. The battalion shows a net loss of seven as compared with last muster. Owing to the delay in receipt of orders, many men being absent on their vacation, were not notified of the parade.

The drill accommodations are too limited for the proper advance-

ment of the battalion, and with the companies scattered in different localities, it will be very difficult for the command to attain its proper standing as an effective battalion organization.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK.

(Inspected and mustered at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Eighth avenue.)

Owing to the extreme heat, and in deference to the opinion of the regimental surgeon, no ceremony or drill was attempted.

The regiment was formed in the shade of an embankment crowned with large trees, and the inspection and muster was made as expeditiously as possible.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress (blouse not of uniform style), white helmet. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap; uniforms good order, generally neat fitting and well adjusted; majority of men wearing white collars.

Arms in good serviceable condition; a number of pieces heavy in trigger pull; great majority of gun slings old and unserviceable.

Accoutrements — majority of belts and scabbards old, well cared for, and generally well adjusted, except that many of the scabbards were worn too far to the front; brasses clean, few exceptions; equipments generally well adjusted and in good order, except five canteens; overcoats not uniformly rolled. This command shows a net loss of seventy-six as compared with last muster.

For the past two years or more this regiment has been in a demoralized condition, owing to the long and serious illness of its former commander, and also to the large number of worthless material that has been carried on the rolls from year to year. The present colonel, although but a short time in command, has displayed great energy in endeavoring to correct the evils of the past. Through his untiring efforts the regiment made the best appearance at inspection it has for years. The military appearance, steadiness, and the condition of arms, uniforms and equipments reflected credit upon the command.

The regiment is in great need of competent officers and non-commissioned officers as instructors, as well as a thorough course of instruction, commencing with the school of the soldier.

The colonel feels assured of securing the aid of competent and energetic officers to assist him in restoring this old command to a condition of effectiveness.

Company D is the strongest, and company F the weakest in numbers ; company C shows the highest, and company F the lowest percentage present at muster. Companies A, B, C, F, H, I and K were at time of muster below the minimum.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK.

(Paraded for inspection and muster on Thirty-fourth street, New York city.)

Orders required the parade to be made on grounds suitable for field manœuvres, but owing to the unavoidable absence of the colonel, the lieutenant-colonel commanding did not feel warranted in incurring the expense for transportation to suitable grounds (having made requisition upon the State, and failing to receive authority to incur the necessary expense in time), the regiment paraded as above stated.

The weather being oppressively hot (96°), all ceremony was waived.

The regiment was formed on the side walk on the shady side of the street, intervals were taken between companies, ranks were opened, and as soon as a company was inspected and mustered, it was allowed to return to the armory.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress.

Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet ; blue fatigue cap ; uniforms good order and generally neat fitting ; a few ill-fitting coats, evidently not made for the wearers ; a number of coat collars too small ; a few white collars worn in each of four of the companies.

Arms good serviceable condition ; a number of pieces heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements — Majority of belts and scabbards old ; fairly adjusted ; a number of loose belts ; brasses clean with few exceptions.

Equipments in apparent good condition, except seven canteens ; a want of uniformity in adjustment.

This command has increased 121 in the aggregate since last muster, including company C, 42 men, mustered in during the current year.

Company F shows the greatest gain in numbers, companies B, C and I are credited with an attendance of over 80 per cent, while company K is the weakest, with an attendance of only 53 per cent.

Companies B, C and K are below the minimum.

The regiment has an excellent field, and a fine working corps of staff and line officers, and will no doubt improve in discipline and drill, as it has in numbers, as soon as it can occupy its fine, new and commodious armory, now in course of erection by the city of New York, for its use.

Company commanders should be more thorough in their instruction in the schools of the soldier and company, and in the handling of the piece, in the ceremony of inspection, and in the adjustment of clothing, accoutrements and equipments.

A majority, if not all of the companies, have had volunteer drill in artillery practice at Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, during the past season

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, BROOKLYN.

(Inspected and mustered in armory.)

Review in line and passage, preceding the inspection, well rendered, considering the limited space for formation and manœuvre; steadiness excellent; salute of officers good.

Uniform, officers—regulation service dress, helmet and belt.

Enlisted men—State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap; uniforms good order; a number of coats too small in collar, or otherwise ill-fitting; chevrons of non-commissioned officers of white cloth; but five white collars worn.

Arms very good condition as to cleanliness; one piece out of order; a number too heavy in trigger pull; a number of gun slings old.

Accoutrements—Majority of belts and scabbards old, properly adjusted with few exceptions; one cartridge box out of order; two cartridge boxes without blocks; one cartridge box short; brasses clean with few exceptions; two wrong style of waist plates.

Equipments properly adjusted with but few exceptions, in all of the companies, except E and F; in good order except eleven canteens; three canteens short.

Overcoats properly rolled with few exceptions.

This command shows a gain of 61 in aggregate and 114 in numbers present, as compared with last muster, is making steady progress in discipline, drill and effective strength.

Several of the companies need more thorough instruction in the schools of the soldier and company.

During the tour of duty in camp the past season, the regiment, with much new material, did good work. The prescribed routine of duty was followed, and manifest improvement resulted in all of the branches of instruction specified.

Company G was at the maximum, was second in percentage present at muster, and is the best organized and drilled company of the command. Companies A, B, D, G and H made the best inspections: com-

pany D had the highest (100), and company I the lowest 78.43) percentage present.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, BROOKLYN.

(The regiment assembled at the Plaza, Fort Green.)

Ground too small and poorly adapted for the purpose of so large a command, besides being irregular in shape it is paved with coarse concrete. The weather was very hot.

The ceremony of review was well conducted, and the passage well executed, considering the disadvantages of the ground; salutes fairly rendered; steadiness good.

Uniform, officers—regulation service dress, white helmet; dress (gold) belt.

Enlisted men—State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap; uniforms good order, majority neat fitting; a number of misfits; majority of men wearing white collars; not general; musicians wearing chevrons without authority of warrant; hospital steward, green facings on uniform.

Arms very good condition, generally uniform as to trigger pull; a few too heavy and a few too light.

Accoutrements—Majority of belts and scabbards old, fairly adjusted; a number of loose belts; brasses clean, few exceptions.

Equipments fairly, not uniformly adjusted; good order except 15 canteens; deficient 26 knapsacks and overcoats, 35 haversacks, 26 canteens and 2 helmets.

Overcoats generally well and properly rolled.

This regiment since its service in camp in 1884, has increased materially in numbers, net gain 42, shows greater activity, and has been under more thorough instruction.

Company E is the strongest in aggregate, and had the largest percentage present at muster; company F second in percentage; companies B and G show the greatest gain during the year; company I was first in perfection and adjustment of equipment; company C is the weakest in aggregate, with the lowest percentage present at muster; companies A and C are the only companies below the minimum. For the reason herein stated, no battalion drill was held after inspection.

The regiment is under good discipline, much enthusiasm is manifested, and the coming drill season will no doubt result in great benefit to the command.

The majority of the accoutrements are in bad condition, and the regiment is short of equipments.

More thorough instruction in the schools of the soldier and company, manual, loading and firing, and care of and adjustment of clothing and equipments needed — skirmishing and military courtesy part of instruction. Guard duty, since inspection, has been given much attention, and has been practically instructed by a series of tours of duty at night at Fort Greene.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, NEW YORK.

(Inspected and mustered in armory.)

Ceremony of review, in line and passage, preceding inspection, handsomely rendered, considering the limited available space. Steadiness excellent; salutes of officers well rendered.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, fatigue cap, dress (gold) belt. Enlisted men — regimental (blue cloth) blouse, sky blue doeskin trousers, blue fatigue trimmed with light blue braid. Uniforms good order, neat fitting and properly adjusted; white collar worn in compliance with regimental orders.

Arms in good serviceable condition, except one piece out of order; number heavy in trigger pull; gun slings generally old and unserviceable; inspection of arms well executed.

Accoutrements — majority of belts and scabbards old, well cared for, and properly adjusted; brasses clean.

Equipments properly adjusted and in good order, except eight canteens. Overcoats (blue kersey) neatly and properly rolled. A number of recruits without overcoats and equipments.

This command shows a net gain of forty in the aggregate since last muster, and fully maintains its splendid record for discipline, drill and efficiency. The course of instruction is most thorough, beginning with the recruit and including the company and battalion. Schools for officers and non-commissioned officers are held during the drill season.

During the tour of duty of this regiment in camp the past season, the most progressive and thorough work in field service ever performed since the establishment of the camp was accomplished. Company E has the credit of being perfect in its organization — at the maximum — and thorough in drill. Company B shows the handsome gain of thirty-two during the year. Company A shows the highest, and company G the lowest percentage present at muster. Companies A, C, F, H, and I were, at time of muster, below the minimum.

This command is greatly in need of more suitable and adequate armory accommodations.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, BROOKLYN.

(Inspected and mustered in armory.)

Preceding the inspection, a standing review only was rendered, owing to the crowded condition of the drill hall. The formation and ceremony were well executed; steadiness excellent.

Uniform, officers — blouse of regimental pattern, regulation trousers, helmet and service belt. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap without loop, and blue blouse packed in knapsack; seventeen caps and eight blouses short. Great majority of coats of basque pattern, two rows of five buttons each, worn about three years; balance of tunic pattern. Uniforms good order, well cared for, neat fitting and properly adjusted. Band master in the uniform of the band. Drum major, dress (red) coat, elaborately ornamented with gold lace.

Arms in very good condition as to cleanliness; ten pieces out of order; a number too heavy, and a few too light in trigger pull.

Accoutrements — Majority of belts and scabbards old, well cared for and properly adjusted; brasses clean.

Equipments properly adjusted and in good order, except four canteens. Overcoats (blue kersey) neatly and properly rolled.

Inspection of arms well executed.

This command shows a net loss of forty-nine in the aggregate since last muster, but shows a handsome gain of nearly five per cent in numbers present. The regiment stands first in percentage present, 91.88 for the current year.

Many changes have taken place since last muster in the personnel of both officers and men; heavy losses have been met with, and much new material has been recruited. The high standing of the organization has been maintained, and the same thorough and careful course of instruction has been observed — while a number of new officers have been commissioned and others have been promoted to command. The colonel is ably supported by an efficient and energetic corps of officers — good disciplinarians and instructors.

During its tour of duty in camp the past season, although comparatively small in numbers for this regiment, good work was accomplished. The course of instruction in the schools of the soldier, company and battalion, skirmishing and loading and firing, was systematic and thorough — a lesson prescribed for each day. Such movements as could not well be demonstrated in the armory were given particular attention. Great attention was also given to instruction in the ceremonies, guard duty and military courtesy. Company A was the strongest in the aggregate, and is one of the best drilled companies in the service. Company E was the smallest, and the only company in the regiment

below the minimum at time of muster, with the lowest percentage present, 84.78. Company I shows a handsome gain of ten, and had within one of its aggregate present — highest percentage 98.36.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT, BROOKLYN.

(Inspected at Athletic grounds, Ridgewood.)

Uniform, officers — service uniform (two styles of blouses), white helmet; number of officers with dress (gold) belts. Non-commissioned staff — State service dress, except drum major in full dress; ordnance sergeant, wrong style of chevron. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap; uniforms good order and generally neat fitting; a number of coats ill-fitting about the collar; a number of collars unhooked; majority of men wearing white collars; short one helmet.

Arms, very good condition as to cleanliness; generally uniform as to trigger pull, with the exception of a few found too light.

Accoutrements — majority of belts and scabbards old, well adjusted with few exceptions; brasses generally clean.

Equipments — apparent good order, well adjusted, with few exceptions; ten canteens out of order. Overcoats — majority well rolled; a number without overcoats.

The review, in line and passage, preceding the inspection, was well conducted and very fairly executed, considering that the ground selected was enclosed, and did not permit of the free handling of the command, besides the weather was excessively hot.

The salutes of officers for the most part were only fairly rendered.

The regiment had a long dusty march to the grounds, and for the reason of limited space, and the unfavorable condition of the weather, no drill was attempted after inspection.

The men were fairly steady during the ceremonies; companies D and G made the best inspection; company H is credited with the highest percentage present, company B the lowest. Seven companies are below the minimum, company K, the smallest. The regiment shows a net gain of twenty-two, as compared with last muster.

The colonel is an energetic and experienced commander, and well supported by his field and staff, but the line officers, and non-commissioned officers, need schooling in their duties.

More thorough instruction in the schools of the soldier and company manual, loading and firing, and in the ceremony of inspection, care and adjustment of uniforms and equipments, would result in great benefit to this command.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, BROOKLYN.

(Inspected and mustered in new State armory.)

Review, in line and passage, preceding the inspection, well rendered, considering the crowded state of the drill hall; steadiness very good; salutes of officers very good.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, helmet and belt; a few dress (gold) belts worn. Enlisted men — State service dress, helmet, blue fatigue cap; uniforms good order; number of coats too small in collar, or otherwise ill-fitting; a few collars unhooked; white collars not worn; four caps and one helmet short.

Arms in good serviceable condition, except two pieces out of order; a number heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements — Majority of belts and scabbards old; waist plates of various patterns; two old style of cartridge boxes; one cartridge box short; well adjusted, with few exceptions; brasses clean, with few exceptions.

Equipment fairly (not uniformly) adjusted, good order, except fifty-five canteens; short, one knapsack and overcoat, two haversacks and two canteens; overcoats not uniformly rolled.

This command shows a gain of thirty-eight in the aggregate, notwithstanding the loss of company H, by disbandment, and a gain in number present of seventy-four as compared with last winter.

Under its present able and energetic commander, the regiment has been steadily gaining in a substantial manner, and now that it has occupied its new armory, greater improvement may confidently be expected in discipline, drill and effective strength.

It is the colonel's intention to establish a more thorough system of instruction, beginning with the school of the duties.

During the tour of duty of this regiment in camp the past season, although having much new material in the ranks, and a few days of hot weather to contend with, the prescribed routine of duty was strictly adhered to, and commendable improvement made in all of the different branches of instruction required, leaving camp much improved.

Company A made the best inspection, company K had the highest, and company D the lowest percentage present; companies B and E were, at the time of muster, below the minimum.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, BUFFALO.

(Inspected and mustered in the new armory, owing to the prevalence of a storm.)

The review, line and passage, was fairly rendered, men fairly steady, and the salutes of officers for the most part were indifferently rendered.

Uniform, officers — service dress; two styles of blouses; regulation helmet. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap. Uniforms in good order, coats generally neat fitting, but a number were found ill-fitting about the collar; adjustment good, except a few collars found unhooked; no white collars worn.

Arms, very good condition as to cleanliness; two pieces out of order; a number heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements — Many belts and scabbards old; generally well cared for, and well adjusted, with the exception of a number of loose belts; two blocks out of cartridge box; brasses clean.

Equipments — Apparent good order; fairly, not uniformly adjusted; overcoats properly rolled.

This command shows a net gain of seventy in the aggregate, and a marked increase in the percentage present, as compared with last muster; one new company (B) was mustered in March 23, 1885, sixty-four strong, and shows a gain of nine since muster in. More attention has been given to the care and adjustment of uniforms and equipments, and the command never appeared to better advantage at inspection, yet there is still room for improvement.

With one of the finest and most commodious drill halls in the State, this regiment should show rapid improvement in drill and discipline.

The movements in the school of the battalion were fairly executed. The loading and firing demonstrated the need of more thorough instruction in the squad and company, the schooling of officers and non-commissioned officers, and more thorough instruction in everything pertaining to the education of the soldier and company, would result in great good to this command. Guard duty, skirmishing and military courtesy made a part of instruction.

Company A had the largest, and company H the lowest percentage present. Company B is the largest in aggregate; no company below the minimum.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK.

(Inspected and mustered at Governor's Island, New York Harbor.)

The review, in line and passage was fairly rendered, men were unsteady, and the salutes of officers were for the most part indifferently rendered; one company commander failing to salute.

Uniform, officers — regulation full dress; contrary to orders; two officers in service dress. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap; uniforms in good order; many of the coats ill-fitting; evidently not made or altered to fit the wearers; many collars unhooked; majority of men wearing white collars.

Arms serviceable, but in various stages of condition, should be given more care and attention; three pieces out of order, and a large number heavy in trigger pull; a number of pieces without slings.

Accoutrements — Many of the belts and scabbards old, fairly adjusted; loose belts in every company; brasses clean, few exceptions.

Equipments — Apparent good order except twenty-four canteens and two cartridge boxes; great want of uniformity in adjustment; overcoats, about one-half properly rolled. The regiment was short a number of fatigue caps, overcoats and sets of equipments, a large number of men without gloves.

The command shows a gain of ninety-five in the aggregate as compared with last muster. The large percentage of absentees would seem to indicate laxity of discipline, or the carrying on the rolls of much useless material in most of the companies of the regiment.

Company I showed the highest, and company H the lowest percentage at muster, less than one-half of the membership of the latter being present.

The movements executed, together with the loading and firing, gave no evidence of improvement during the past year, and clearly demonstrated the great need of more systematic and thorough instruction in the squad, company and battalion. With the fine material in the ranks of this regiment, the company officers should apply themselves to study and to the education of the non-commissioned officers and men in their commands, or give place to officers that will.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

(Inspected and mustered in Twenty-second Regiment armory.)

Review in line and passage, preceding inspection, fair only ; steadiness fair; salutes of officers fair. Lieutenant-Colonel in command; Colonel absent from State.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, helmet and belt. Enlisted men — State service dress, helmet and fatigue cap. Uniforms in good order; quite a number of coats too small in collar, or otherwise ill-fitting; many collars unhooked ; majority of men wearing white collars, and a large number without gloves, except in companies A and H; seventy-eight fatigue caps short; drum major wearing blouse without chevrons.

Arms — Serviceable condition, except eight out of order; not uniform as to cleanliness; a few pieces rusty; a number heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements — Majority of belts and scabbards old ; many loose belts and dirty brasses, except in company A ; six cartridge boxes without blocks ; several waist plates wrong style.

Equipments not uniformly or properly adjusted, except in company A ; twelve canteens out of order; short sixteen knapsacks and overcoats, twenty-eight haversacks and twenty-seven canteens; overcoats not uniformly or properly rolled, except in company A.

This command shows a gain in aggregate of 80, and in numbers present of 109, as compared with last muster

At the time the present energetic and popular commander assumed command, the regiment was in a demoralized condition, and much good work has since been accomplished, but the colonel is in need of better support from his associate field, as well as from the line officers. The regiment is short of line officers, and a number of those now in commission are either indifferent or inexperienced.

The armory is totally inadequate for the accommodation and drill of this command.

Schools for officers and non-commissioned officers, and a thorough course of instruction, commencing with the school of the soldier, are much needed to bring this old and reliable regiment up to its proper standard.

During the tour of service in camp, the regiment, although short of officers, with much new material in the ranks, and extreme hot weather to contend with, made commendable progress in discipline, ceremonies, guard duty, skirmishing and military courtesy, although little progress was made in the schools of the company and battalion

The detail of Lieutenant Thurston, of the Twenty-second regiment

as instructor of the guard, clearly and forcibly demonstrated the advantages of thorough and uniform instruction in guard duty.

The future of the command under its present commander is very promising.

Company A is the best drilled, and made the best appearance at inspection. Company C had the highest, and company H the lowest percentage present. Companies B, C, and H are below the minimum.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

(Inspected and mustered in armory, owing to the prevalence of a storm.)

The review in line and passage was fairly rendered; the limited space available for manœuvering prevented the proper execution of the ceremony; men fairly steady, and salutes of officers for the most part only fairly rendered.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, white helmet (U. S. A. ornament) and service belt; a few dress (gold) belts worn. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap. Uniforms well made and in good order, but a number of coats were found either too large or too small in the collar; a number of collars unhooked; a few white collars were worn in each of the companies A, C and D.

Arms in good condition as to cleanliness, a marked improvement over last inspection; one piece out of order; a number heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements — Many belts and scabbards old, fairly adjusted; too many loose belts; brasses clean.

Equipments — Apparent good order except two canteens; adjustment not uniform except in companies F and G; overcoats generally well and properly rolled; garrison flag unserviceable and condemned.

This command shows a gain of twelve in the aggregate, and a loss of about two per cent in numbers present as compared with last muster.

Owing to the condition and limited space of the armory, the few battalion movements executed were not satisfactory, the loading and firing developing the necessity for more thorough instruction in the squad and company.

Company F is the best drilled company of the command, acquitting itself very creditably, and made the most satisfactory inspection, company G ranking second. Company A showed the highest, and company C the lowest percentage present; companies C and G were slightly below the minimum.

The regiment will soon occupy the new and commodious armory, being built by the county of Erie for its accommodation. With this incentive, the schooling of officers and non-commissioned officers, and the more thorough instruction of the squad and company, this regiment will undoubtedly assume its proper position in the State service, under the able and energetic efforts of its popular commander,

FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY, PENN YAN.

(Inspection in armory, owing to storm prevailing.)

Uniform, officers — Plain blouse, regulation trousers, fatigue cap, service belt.

Enlisted men — State service dress, black helmet, old—not regulation —blue fatigue cap.

Uniforms in good order, a few of the coats too large in collar, need altering.

Arms in fair condition only, owing to dampness occasioned by leaky condition of roof ; a few pieces heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements old but well cared for ; a number of loose belts ; brasses clean ; equipments good condition, fairly adjusted ; overcoats neatly and properly rolled ; one drum, old, unserviceable.

Military appearance and discipline good ; steadiness very fair ; manual very fair ; school of company (not thorough) fair ; loading and firing poor ; skirmishing and military courtesy made a part of instruction.

Guard duty — No instruction since camp service 1884.

Considerable new material has been added during the year, and a change of commanders has taken place.

The company under its old commander was not thoroughly instructed in the schools of the soldier and company, or in the manual and loading and firing. The newly elected Captain (formerly First Lieut.), is intelligent and energetic, and enthusiastic as a soldier. Although lacking in experience as an instructor, he will in time prove his capability.

The company has always labored under the disadvantage of poor and inadequate quarters, and for the past year the building has been almost untenable, because of the neglect of the agent to make needed repairs.

This department has taken the necessary steps, so far as the law will permit, to have the neglect remedied.

Shows a gain of 2 in aggregate strength and 12 in numbers present as compared with last muster.

SECOND SEPARATE COMPANY, AUBURN.

Uniform, officers — regulation blouse and helmet, dress (gold) belt.

Enlisted men — State service dress (four button basque), regulation helmet, blue fatigue cap, flannel blouse (army), old and of various shades of color.

Uniforms well cared for and generally properly adjusted; coats somewhat worn, and a few need altering in the collar; three recruits wearing blouse and fatigue cap.

Arms very good condition as to cleanliness; a few too heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements old and worn, but well cared for.

Equipments in good condition, and generally properly adjusted; brasses clean and bright.

Overcoats handsomely and properly rolled; blouse and helmet buttons carried in knapsack.

A gain of 17 in numbers present as compared with last muster; no change in aggregate strength.

This first class command fully maintains its high standard in discipline, drill and general effectiveness. It is ably officered and composed of excellent material. The course of instruction in the schools of the soldier, company and battalion, manual and loading and firing is quite thorough. Skirmishing, guard duty and military courtesy are also given considerable attention.

THIRD SEPARATE COMPANY, ONEONTA.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress and helmet, dress (gold) belt.

Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue, furnished with neat fitting blouse.

Uniforms good order, neat fitting and well adjusted; a number of white collars worn.

Arms very good condition as to cleanliness; a few heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements serviceable condition; belts grained leather, properly adjusted with but two exceptions; brasses clean.

Equipments good order and properly adjusted.

Overcoats properly rolled.

Military appearance excellent; discipline and steadiness very good; school of company (quite thorough) good; manual and loading and firing good; skirmishing very fair.

Guard duty—No instruction since camp service 1884. Military courtesy part of instruction. Books and records neatly and correctly kept.

The new State armory for this company is well under way, and will no doubt be ready for occupancy before the close of the current year. The command will then have excellent accommodations and fine facilities for improvement in everything appertaining to drill and efficiency.

Shows a loss of 6 in aggregate and 14 in numbers present as compared with last muster.

FOURTH SEPARATE COMPANY, YONKERS.

(Inspected and mustered by Col. Thos. H. McGrath, Asst. Insp.-Gen.)

The company paraded for inspection and muster on suitable grounds.

The ceremony of review preceding inspection, was imperfectly rendered.

The arms were found to be in excellent condition.

Equipments well and accurately adjusted except a few loose belts ; brasses clean, and the appearance of men very neat, uniformity being only marred by different styles of white collars worn and some without. State service dress.

Steadiness and discipline during inspection poor, many men talking during the ceremony ; manual fair.

Owing to the extreme heat the company surgeon advised that company drill be omitted. Military courtesy not up to the standard.

The company shows a gain of 12 present, and 7 in aggregate as compared with last muster.

First Lieutenant Cobb commanding, is an energetic able officer and gentleman, fully capable to command, and will probably be elected Captain. This, together with the fact that the county have bought the ground and made appropriation for the erection of a new armory, should cause the company to show a substantial gain in numbers and discipline during the ensuing year.

FIFTH SEPARATE COMPANY, NEWBURGH.

(Inspected and mustered by Col. Thomas H. McGrath, A. I. G.)

This company paraded for inspection and muster at Newburgh, on the grounds at Washington's Head-quarters. The review was conducted in connection with the Tenth Separate Company, Captain Chase of the Fifth in command, and was creditably rendered.

The company was uniformed in State service coat and trousers and white helmets; men without collars; equipped in heavy marching order. Equipments properly and neatly adjusted. Deficiencies — two collars not hooked; one dirty plate. During its service in camp as part of the Seventy-first Regiment, it acquitted itself with much credit, making commendable progress in company and battalion drill.

Military appearance and discipline, very good; manual, very fair; loading and firing, fair; skirmishing, fair; military courtesy, good; guard duty, very fair.

The company shows a loss of five in aggregate strength, and a gain of four in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY, TROY.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress and helmet. Enlisted men — State service dress, regulation helmet, fatigue cap. Uniforms in good order, neat fitting and properly adjusted. A few white collars worn.

Arms, very good condition as to cleanliness; a few heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements — Belts and scabbards old, well cared for and properly adjusted; brasses clean and bright.

Equipments in good order, except one canteen; properly adjusted, overcoats neatly and properly rolled.

This company still maintains its splendid *esprit-du-corps*, its standard at the maximum, and its proficiency in discipline and drill. The coming drill season, the command will occupy its new quarters in the new State armory, and will then have an opportunity for the proper manoeuvring of so large a company in the various branches of drill, such as it has never had before.

Shows a gain of seven in numbers present as compared with last muster.

SEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY, COHOES.

(Inspected and mustered by Col. Thomas H. McGrath, A. I. G.)

The place selected for inspection and muster being on a street, standing review only was had, space not admitting of passage.

Men very steady during the entire ceremony; military appearance, excellent; manual, good; loading and firing, fair; military courtesy, fair only.

Arms in very good condition.

Uniforms and equipments neat and properly adjusted; brasses clean.

What few company movements could be performed in the limited space, were well performed, and evinced care and competency on the part of the commanding officer. Shows a loss of seventeen in aggregate, and one in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

EIGHTH SEPARATE COMPANY, ROCHESTER

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, helmet and belt. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap. Uniforms in good order, neat fitting and properly adjusted; no white collars worn.

Arms in excellent condition as to cleanliness; two pieces out of order; gun slings old and worn out.

Accoutrements — Belts and scabbards old; properly adjusted.

Equipments in good order, except two canteens; properly adjusted; brasses clean and bright; overcoats neatly and properly rolled.

Military appearance, discipline and steadiness, excellent; manual and school of company (very thorough), very good; loading and firing, good; guard duty, skirmishing and military courtesy made a part of instruction.

Books and records neatly and correctly kept. Armory neatly and cleanly kept; building in good condition; pavement in front of main entrance very badly in need of repairs.

This company fully maintains its high standing in discipline, drill and effectiveness.

Shows a gain of two in aggregate, and one in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

NINTH SEPARATE COMPANY, WHITEHALL.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress and helmet. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap; furnished with new cloth blouse.

Arms in very good condition and uniform in trigger pull; new gun slings.

Accoutrements and equipments properly adjusted ; a majority of belts and scabbards old and worn, but neatly blackened ; gray overcoats, neatly rolled ; brasses clean ; knapsacks, haversacks and canteens in good condition ; uniforms neat fitting, with but two exceptions, and well adjusted.

Military appearance, excellent ; discipline and steadiness, very good ; school of the company and manual, good ; loading and firing, very fair ; skirmishing, fair ; some attention paid to military courtesy ; guard duty, no instruction since camp service ; ceremony of inspection, good ; company books old, incompletely kept in past years ; more attention paid to them, and neatly kept by present commander.

Enlistment-roll not signed up ; copies of enlistment papers filed. A good and simple system of keeping property accounts ; record of proceedings of board of audit kept ; files of orders and papers well kept ; good armory accommodations ; proper provision made for keeping State property ; armory in excellent order.

This command, although still slightly below the minimum, has gained seven in the aggregate, and shows an increase in numbers present of six since previous muster.

As will be seen by comparison with last year's report, it has otherwise improved, and although small is in a more effective and promising condition.

TENTH SEPARATE COMPANY, NEWBURGH.

(Inspected and mustered by Col. Thomas H. McGrath, A. I. G.)

This company paraded for inspection and muster on the grounds at Washington Headquarters. The ceremony of review previous to inspection was rendered in conjunction with the Fifth Separate Company, the battalion being under command of Capt. Chase of the latter company, and was performed in a creditable manner.

The men lacked perfect steadiness necessary to make ceremonies marked.

The company were uniformed in complete State service dress, wearing no collar, heavy marching order.

Equipments uniformly and properly adjusted. Deficiencies, two coat collars too short ; one cap number lost ; two caps numbers not proper style.

While this company is in a creditable condition as regards drill and efficiency, there is need of hard work on part of officers and men to raise it to a higher standard.

Military courtesy, although made a part of the course of instruction, is not by any means perfect, and should be entered into with more spirit by both rank and file. Skirmish drills made a part of the instruction ; manual fair.

The company shows a loss of ten in aggregate strength, and of seven in number present, as compared with last muster.

ELEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY, MT. VERNON.

(Inspected and mustered by Col. Thomas A. McGrath, A. I. G.)

Ceremony of review properly conducted, men steady and military appearance good.

Inspection developed the fact that the arms were only in fair condition, many pieces being rusty and dirty in the interior, and heavy in the pull.

With the exception of many belts being too loose, equipments were otherwise well and properly adjusted ; brasses clean.

Manual, very fair ; school of company, good ; loading and firing, good ; skirmishing, good ; guard duty, very fair ; military courtesy, good ; discipline, very good.

This company rendered service in camp the past season as a part of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and acquitted itself very creditably ; shows a gain of sixteen in aggregate, and seventeen in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

TWELFTH SEPARATE COMPANY, TROY.

Uniform, officers — old fatigue dress of the company, fatigue cap, dress (gold) belt. Enlisted men — blue chasseur blouse, dark-blue trousers, light blue stripe. Uniforms old, blue fatigue cap.

Arms — Good condition, a number heavy in trigger pull ; no gun slings.

Accoutrements — Belts and scabbards old ; three styles of waist plates.

Equipments — Good condition ; not uniformly adjusted ; overcoats properly rolled ; gray blankets, old and unserviceable, packed in knapsacks.

The company was composed almost entirely of young recruits, enlisted during the current year, the old members (veterans of the late war) having for the most part retired from the service. As a conse-

quence but slight advance had been made at the time of muster, in the school of the company, manual of arms and loading and firing. Since the muster, the company has been furnished with the State service uniform.

Shows a gain of two in aggregate, and two in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

THIRTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY, JAMESTOWN.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, helmet and belt. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap. Uniforms, good order, properly adjusted and generally neat fitting; all wore white collars of a uniform pattern in compliance with orders.

Arms — Very good condition as to cleanliness; a number heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements — Belts and scabbards old, but well cared for and properly adjusted; brasses clean and bright.

Equipments — Good condition and properly adjusted; blue blankets packed in knapsack; overcoats properly rolled.

Military appearance, excellent; discipline and steadiness, very good; school of company (quite thorough), good; manual, very fair; loading and firing, fair; military courtesy, good; skirmishing and guard duty made a part of instruction.

Shows a loss of one in aggregate, and three in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

FOURTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY, KINGSTON.

(Inspected in armory, owing to storm prevailing.)

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress. Enlisted men — State service dress, regulation helmet, blue fatigue cap. Uniform coats of two styles, four button basque and five button tunic, good condition and generally neat fitting and well adjusted; majority of men wearing white collars.

Arms — Good condition as to cleanliness; generally uniform in trigger pull; one piece lock out of order.

Accoutrements — Enameled leather belts and leather scabbards, old but well blackened; accoutrements and equipments generally well adjusted; brasses clean, with but few exceptions; overcoats neatly and properly rolled.

Military appearance, very good; discipline and steadiness, good; manual, very fair; school of company, very fair; loading and firing, fair; military courtesy well observed; skirmishing and guard duty made a part of instruction.

The company is composed of a good class of men, but needs more thorough instruction in the nicer details of the school of the soldier, and company, manual, and loading and firing.

Armory kept in a cleanly condition.

Shows a gain of four in aggregate, and one in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

FIFTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY, POUGHKEEPSIE.

(Inspected and mustered in armory by Col. Thos. H. McGrath, A. I. G.)

State service dress.

Arms found in fair condition only, many not clean, and some too much oil.

Equipments generally well and properly adjusted, except a few belts too loosely worn; two men without fatigue caps; military courtesy, poor; and discipline, fair only.

After inspection and muster the company proceeded, in connection with the Nineteenth Separate Company, to a ground suitable for manœuvering; here the ceremony of review was performed as a battalion, under command of the Captain of the Nineteenth Separate Company, and was well and properly conducted.

The drill of this company shows a lack of snap; the movements in school of the company (recruits having been excused) showing need of work; the step is entirely too slow, and more spirit and energy needs to be manifested; manual, fair.

The company shows a loss of six in aggregate strength, and seventeen in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

SIXTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY, CATSKILL.

Owing to the prevalence of a storm the company was inspected and mustered at its armory.

Uniform, officers — regulation service uniform and black (regulation) helmet; gold (dress) belt worn by first lieutenant. Enlisted men — State service uniform, black (regulation) helmet. Uniforms neat fitting with

but few exceptions, and well adjusted, except six coat collars unhooked, three of which were too small; white collars worn by about one-half of the company; blue fatigue caps, old army blouses, unserviceable.

Arms — Very good condition as to cleanliness; a few too heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements and equipments exceptionally well adjusted; gray overcoats, uniformly and properly rolled (U. S. A. roll); brasses clean and bright; a number of the enameled leather belts and leather bayonet scabbards in poor condition from long service, but all nicely blackened; knapsacks, haversacks and canteens in serviceable condition.

Military appearance, excellent; discipline and steadiness, very good; ceremony of inspection, very good; drill in school of the company, very fair; manual, good; loading and firing, fair; skirmishing, guard duty and military courtesy made a part of the instruction of the company.

While this command shows a loss of twelve in the aggregate, and of five in numbers present at muster, as compared with last year, it has gone through the most trying period of its history (the expiration of original enlistments, October, 1884) in a very creditable manner, and will undoubtedly improve, in numbers, discipline and drill, during the next drill season.

Company books well and neatly kept.

Armory neat and clean, accommodations very limited; in good condition, except the drill room; floor worn out and dangerous, needs to be replaced.

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY, FLUSHING.

Uniform, officers — plain blouse, regulation trousers, helmet and service belt. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap. Uniforms, good order, neat fitting and well adjusted; no white collars.

Arms — Very good condition as to cleanliness, generally uniform as to trigger pull.

Accoutrements old but well cared for; scabbards unserviceable; one block out of cartridge box; belts well adjusted, brasses clean and bright.

Equipments — Good order and properly adjusted; overcoats neatly and properly rolled.

Military appearance, excellent; discipline and steadiness very good; school of company (thorough), good; manual, good; loading and firing, very fair; skirmishing, fair; guard duty, very fair; military courtesy, good.

Shows a gain of four in aggregate, and in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

This company now occupies the new State armory lately built for it, has excellent accommodations; quarters nicely furnished and kept in fine order. The command is down to a solid working basis, with good prospects of increasing in numbers the coming drill season.

Served in camp this season as a part of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

EIGHTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY, GLENS FALLS.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, white helmet. Enlisted men — State service dress, regulation helmet, fatigue cap (two styles), a number too small. Uniforms neat fitting, well adjusted and in good order.

Arms — Very good condition, and uniform as to trigger pull.

Accoutrements and equipments properly adjusted; a number of belts and scabbards in poor condition; brasses clean; overcoats neatly and properly rolled.

Military appearance, excellent; steadiness, very good; discipline, good; ceremony of inspection, very fair; school of company, good (instruction quite thorough), manual, good; loading and firing, very fair; skirmishing, fair; guard duty, no instruction since camp service; military courtesy made part of instruction; books and records well kept by present commander.

Shows a loss of five in aggregate, and three in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

Company now occupies its new armory (furnished by county), Keep block, Glen street; new and substantial brick building; officers, reception, locker, property and armorer's room; toilet rooms and closets on second story; drill-room, fifty by seventy-six feet in the clear, fifteen feet ceiling, on third floor.

Armory nicely furnished, and kept in excellent order.

NINETEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY, POUGHKEEPSIE.

(Inspected and mustered by Col. Thomas H. McGrath, A. I. G.)

The company assembled for inspection and muster at the armory.

Arms in fair condition, some dirty in bore, and some in want of oil in locks; one very heavy in pull; all otherwise serviceable.

State service dress.

Uniforms and equipments properly worn, and generally well-fitting ; some two or three coats needing to be altered ; belts mostly too loose ; brasses clean ; several caps without numbers, and a few old style caps.

Military appearance and discipline, good ; manual, good ; military courtesy, not so marked as might have been expected for a company so recently returned from a tour of duty at the State Camp.

After inspection and muster, the company, in connection with the Fifteenth Separate Company, proceeded to proper grounds for ceremony of review, which was conducted as a battalion, Captain Hauben-nestel in command, and was properly and creditably gone through with.

During the tour of duty of this company at the State Camp, marked proficiency in drill was noticed, the company leaving camp a credit to itself and the State.

The company shows a gain of four in aggregate strength, and of seventeen in numbers present, as compared with last muster

TWENTIETH SEPARATE COMPANY, BINGHAMTON.

Inspected and mustered by Col. Thomas H. McGrath, A. I. G.)

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap. Uniforms, good order, generally neat fitting and properly adjusted ; five fatigue caps without company number ; two men without fatigue caps.

Arms in good condition except a few needing oil in locks, a few too heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements in fair condition, properly adjusted with few exceptions ; brasses clean with few exceptions.

Equipments, good order and properly adjusted.

Military appearance, discipline and steadiness very good ; school of company (fairly thorough) good ; manual and loading and firing, good ; skirmishing, fair ; guard duty very fair ; military courtesy good.

The discipline and effectiveness of this company under its present popular and energetic commander has improved in a marked degree during the past year.

It served in camp the past season as a part of the 71st regiment. Officers and men were active and enthusiastic, and labored hard to improve the time allotted them, leaving camp under much better discipline and drill than it had ever before attained since its organization.

Shows a gain of 5 in aggregate and 13 in numbers present as compared with last muster.

TWENTY-FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY, TROY.

Uniform, officers — regulation service blouse and helmet, trousers of proper color and quality of cloth, but with gold cord down the side seams, contrary to regulations.

Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap; uniforms good order; several coats ill-fitting, too small in collar; few white collars worn.

Arms good condition as to cleanliness of exterior; a few pieces rusty in bore, and several heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements — Belts and scabbards old, a few loose belts; waist plates company pattern; monogram clean.

Equipments good order, not uniformly adjusted; overcoats properly rolled.

Military appearance, discipline and steadiness, good; manual, good; school of company (not very thorough), good; loading and firing, fair only; no instruction since camp service 1884; skirmishing and military courtesy made a part of instruction.

Shows a gain of 19 in aggregate and loss of 1 in numbers present as compared with last muster.

TWENTY-SECOND SEPARATE COMPANY, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress and helmet.

Enlisted men — State service dress, regulation helmet, fatigue cap; four recruits in old style of uniform, new uniforms not received; uniforms good order, neat fitting and well adjusted.

Arms very good condition as to cleanliness; a few too heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements and equipments properly adjusted; brasses clean and bright.

Military appearance and discipline excellent; steadiness very good; company movements steady in step and execution very good; instruction in school of company as yet not thorough; manual good; loading and firing very fair; skirmishing, no instruction; guard duty and military courtesy made a part of instruction.

Shows a gain of 25 in aggregate and 29 in numbers present as compared with last muster.

This company has improved greatly in numbers, and shows commendable improvement in discipline and drill, is composed of a fine class of young men, and will no doubt rapidly attain higher rank.

The company is laboring under the disadvantage of not having proper armory accommodations, being located in the Town Hall, which is also

used for public entertainments, the company is frequently disappointed in its drills.

Armory kept in excellent condition, and much attention given to the care of company books and records.

TWENTY-THIRD SEPARATE COMPANY, HUDSON,

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, white helmet.

Enlisted men — State service dress, white helmet without ornament ; uniforms good order, neat fitting except one coat collar too small ; several collars unhooked.

Arms very good condition as to cleanliness ; generally uniform in trigger pull.

Accoutrements condemned ; enameled leather belts and leather scabbards ; wrong style of fastening for waist belt ; cartridge boxes old style ; brasses clean and bright ; a few loose belts.

Equipments apparently in good condition and well adjusted ; overcoats neatly and properly rolled ; military appearance very good ; discipline and steadiness good ; school of company good in simple movements ; instruction should be more thorough ; manual good ; loading and firing fair ; more attention should be given to the nicer details ; skirmishing very fair ; military courtesy and guard duty made a part of instruction.

Considerable new material has been taken in during the past year, and the company will no doubt show marked improvement during the coming drill season.

Shows a gain of 9 in aggregate and 1 in numbers present as compared with last muster.

Company and Quartermaster Sergeants' books neatly kept ; armory kept in a cleanly condition.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEPARATE COMPANY, UTICA.

Uniform, officers — full dress and regulation helmet.

Enlisted men — Service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap, furnished with neat and serviceable blouse. Uniforms good order, generally neat fitting and properly adjusted ; few coats need altering in collar ; two men with white collars.

Arms, serviceable but in a neglected condition, owing to sickness of armorer ; a few pieces rust-eaten and dirty ; gun slings old and unserviceable.

Accoutrements — Majority belts and scabbards old, properly adjusted with but few exceptions ; brasses clean.

Equipments, good condition and well adjusted; overcoats not uniformly rolled.

This command has been for the past three years in a demoralized condition, poorly drilled and disciplined, and at the present time much worthless material needs to be disposed of.

The present captain seems to manifest the necessary energy, judgment and ability as an instructor, to build up and improve the command, and I would respectfully recommend that he be given reasonable time for that purpose.

Shows a loss of 7 in the aggregate, and 9 in numbers present as compared with last muster.

TWENTY-FIFTH SEPARATE COMPANY, CANANDAIGUA.

(Inspected in armory owing to a severe storm).

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, white helmet. Enlisted men — State service dress complete, in good condition, neat fitting, and properly adjusted.

Accoutrements new and in good condition. Equipments in good order; accoutrements and equipments properly adjusted ; brasses clean and bright. Overcoats not uniformly rolled.

Arms in excellent condition as to cleanliness, uniform as to trigger pull — five pieces out of order, should be sent to Chief of Ordnance for repair.

Discipline good; military appearance and steadiness very good; manual and school of company good ; loading and firing very fair; guard duty, skirmishing and military courtesy made a part of instruction.

This command shows a loss of 10 in the aggregate, and of 13 in numbers present as compared with last muster.

The tour of camp duty performed in 1884 was of great benefit to this command, as manifested in the increased thoroughness and proficiency of its drill.

The company has lost quite heavily within the year from expiration of term of service, and from removal from district, but anticipates making up more than its loss the coming drill season.

TWENTY-SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY, ELMIRA.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress and helmet. Enlisted

men — State service dress, helmet and fatigue cap; furnished with neat fitting blouse. Uniforms good order, generally neat fitting and well adjusted.

Arms in excellent condition, and generally uniform as to trigger pull.

Accoutrements well cared for and well adjusted; brasses clean and bright.

Equipments in apparent good order, and properly adjusted. Overcoats neatly and properly rolled.

Military appearance excellent; discipline very good; steadiness good; manual good; school of company good in the simple, but not so well advanced in the more difficult movements; loading and firing fair, instruction needs to be more thorough; skirmishing, guard duty and military courtesy made a part of instruction.

Armory kept in a neat, cleanly condition. Books and records given much attention.

Shows a gain of 17 in aggregate strength, and 10 in numbers present as compared with last muster.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY, MALONE.

Uniform, officers — regulation service uniform, white helmet. Enlisted men — State service uniform and helmet, blue fatigue cap; furnished with new cloth blouses. Uniforms well adjusted and neat fitting, except six coat collars too small, need altering.

Arms in very good condition as to cleanliness, 17 condemned, locks out of order, vary some in trigger pull.

Accoutrements and equipments uniformly and properly adjusted; brasses clean and bright; gray overcoats, neatly and properly rolled — U. S. A. roll; knapsacks, haversacks and canteens in serviceable condition, except two of the latter with bad stoppers.

Military appearance excellent; discipline and steadiness very good; ceremony of inspection good; school of company, step, steadiness, distances and execution of the simpler movements very good, the more difficult movements but little if any instruction; manual good; loading and firing poor, but little attention given to this instruction since camp service of 1884; guard duty —; some attention paid to skirmishing and military courtesy.

While this command shows a loss of 6 in the aggregate, it shows a gain of 8 in numbers present as compared with last muster.

Owing to the enlistment of a number of recruits, and to the smallness of its drill room, the standard of drill attained in camp in 1884

has not been fully upheld, but the company is in a prosperous and effective condition, with excellent prospects for future improvement.

Armory kept in a neat, cleanly condition, and State property well cared for.

Company books neatly kept, but incomplete as to details, letter book not used, copies of letters filed.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEPARATE COMPANY, UTICA.

Uniform, officers — full dress uniform, white helmet. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap, furnished with neat fitting blouse. Uniforms in good order, generally neat fitting — a few coat collars need altering; a few collars unhooked; a few white collars worn.

Arms serviceable, but in a neglected condition, owing to sickness of armorer; several pieces rust-eaten and dirty; a few heavy in trigger pull; two pieces out of order; gun slings old and unserviceable.

Accoutrements — Majority of belts and scabbards old; a few loose belts; brasses clean.

Equipments — Good condition, fairly adjusted; overcoats properly rolled.

Military appearance and discipline good; steadiness fair; manual fair; school of company very fair in simple movements; loading and firing fair. No skirmishing or guard duty since camp service of 1884. More attention to thoroughness in the nicer details of instruction needed in the schools of the soldier and company, manual and loading and firing.

Armory occupied by Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Separate Companies not in a cleanly condition.

Shows a loss of 10 in aggregate, and 6 in numbers present as compared with last muster.

TWENTY-NINTH SEPARATE COMPANY, OSWEGO.

Uniform, officers — service blouse (two styles), regulation helmet. Enlisted men — State service dress, regulation helmet, blue fatigue cap. Uniforms, good condition and generally neat fitting; several collars unhooked; a few white collars worn.

Arms in fair condition only, a number heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements — Belts, fair condition ; scabbards, old and broken ; cartridge boxes, good. Adjustment of accoutrements and equipments, poor ; brasses, clean ; one canteen out of order.

Military appearance and discipline, fair ; steadiness, poor ; school of company (not thorough), fair ; manual, very fair ; loading and firing, poor ; skirmishing, guard duty and military courtesy.

The company appeared to disadvantage, by reason of the unavoidable absence of the Captain. The First Lieutenant commanding, appeared to lack coolness and judgment, and was evidently inexperienced and incompetent as a commander.

Shows a loss of three in aggregate strength, and a gain of one in numbers present as compared with last muster.

The armory occupied by this and the Thirty-Eighth Separate Company has been repaired and put in good order the past year, and more care should be taken in keeping it in a more cleanly condition than heretofore.

THIRTIETH SEPARATE COMPANY, ELMIRA.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, fatigue cap. Enlisted men — neat fitting blouse, light blue trousers, blue fatigue cap. Uniforms, good order and properly adjusted.

Arms — Very good condition as to cleanliness ; a few too heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements — Well cared for and properly adjusted ; brasses, clean and bright.

Equipments in apparent good order and properly adjusted.

Military appearance, excellent ; discipline and steadiness, very good ; manual, good ; school of company (quite thorough), good ; loading and firing, very fair ; skirmishing, good ; guard duty and military courtesy made a part of instruction.

This company has undergone a great change in its officers and non-commissioned officers the past year, but is composed of fine material, and under its present energetic and capable commander, will soon regain the high standard it has heretofore maintained.

The State service dress has been given to this command since inspection.

Shows a loss of three in aggregate, and a gain of two in number present as compared with last muster.

Armory — Kept in a neat and cleanly condition ; books and records, well cared for.

THIRTY-FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY, MOHAWK.

Uniform, officers — captain regulation blouse; lieutenants, plain blouse, white helmet, dress (gold) belt. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap. Uniforms, good order, neat fitting and well adjusted; number of white collars worn.

Arms — Very good condition as to cleanliness; few heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements — Majority of belts and scabbards old, but well cared for and properly adjusted, with few exceptions.

Equipments — Good condition and fairly adjusted; overcoats, properly rolled.

Military appearance and discipline, very good; steadiness, good; school of company (not thorough), very fair; manual, good; loading and firing, fair only; guard duty and skirmishing; no instruction since camp service, 1884.

Military courtesy made part of instruction. This command is in a prosperous condition, and only needs more thorough instruction in the nicer details of drill to give it higher rank for efficiency. Drill accommodations very limited.

Armory quarters, nicely furnished, and kept in a neat and cleanly condition.

Shows a gain of two in aggregate, and three in numbers present as compared with last muster.

THIRTY-SECOND SEPARATE COMPANY, HOOSICK FALLS.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, helmet and belt. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap. Uniforms, good order, well adjusted, and neat fitting, except a few coats too small in collar: a few white collars worn.

Accoutrements and equipments, in good order, except one canteen; well adjusted; brasses, clean and bright; flannel blouse and fatigue trousers packed in knapsack; overcoats, neatly but not properly rolled.

Military appearance, discipline and steadiness, very good; school of the company (quite thorough), good; manual, good; loading and firing, good; skirmishing, fair; guard duty, very fair; military courtesy, good.

This company, the youngest in the service; mustered in March 26, 1885, is entitled to special mention, for the handsome manner it acquitted itself in camp as a part of the Forty-Seventh Regiment. The

fine soldierly bearing of officers and men, their strict attention to every duty, the excellent discipline manifested, and the improvement shown in drill, during the tour of duty, is deserving of high commendation.

Shows a gain of nine in aggregate, and loss of ten in number present as compared with muster in; no company books furnished this command.

THIRTY-THIRD SEPARATE COMPANY, WALTON.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, helmet and belt. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap. Uniforms, good order, generally neat fitting and properly adjusted; a few white collars worn.

Arms — Very good condition as to cleanliness; a few too heavy, and one too light in trigger pull.

Accoutrements — Fair condition, well cared for and properly adjusted; brasses, clean.

Equipments — Good order, properly adjusted; overcoats, properly rolled.

Military appearance and discipline, very good; steadiness, good; school of company (not thorough), good in simple movements; manual, very fair; loading and firing, fair; guard duty, skirmishing and military courtesy, part of instruction.

This company is temporarily occupying a skating rink. The accommodations for drill purposes, are very good, but the building is a slight frame structure, and not a safe repository for State property.

The site for the new State armory to be built, has not as yet been fully determined upon.

Shows a loss of twenty in aggregate, and two in numbers present as compared with last muster.

THIRTY-FOURTH SEPARATE COMPANY, GENEVA.

(Inspection in armory owing to storm.)

Uniforms, officers — regulation service dress and helmet. Enlisted men — State service dress complete; a neat fitting blouse in course of manufacture. Uniforms in good order, neat fitting, and well adjusted, with but two exceptions.

Arms in very good condition as to cleanliness ; a number too heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements old, but well cared for.

Equipments in good order, except one canteen.

Accoutrements and equipments generally well and properly adjusted ; brasses, clean.

Discipline, steadiness and military appearance, very good ; school of the company, manual and loading and firing, very fair ; more thorough instruction in the nicer points of drill, needed ; no instruction in guard duty since camp service, 1884.

Skirmishing and military courtesy, made a part of instruction.

This command shows a gain of 6 in aggregate and 13 in numbers present as compared with last muster ; great changes have taken place within the year, over half of the company have been enlisted and there has been a change in the commander.

The organization has also been furnished with more suitable and commodious quarters by the county authorities. Much attention has been given to the writing up and completion of the company records, which heretofore had been greatly neglected.

Since the present popular and energetic Captain assumed command, renewed life and activity has been manifested, and the coming drill season will no doubt show still greater improvement in numbers, discipline and drill.

Armory, corner Exchange and Castle streets, formerly a public hall, substantial brick building ; drill room third floor, about 50 x 55 feet in the clear ; small, but much larger than the one formerly occupied. Officers' meeting, property and locker room on second story. Armorer's work room off of drill room.

THIRTY-SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY, SCHENECTADY.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, helmet and dress (gold) belt. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap ; uniforms good order, generally well adjusted ; a few collars unhooked, too small ; no white collars.

Arms very good condition as to cleanliness ; a number heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements fair condition, well cared for, and well adjusted with few exceptions ; brasses clean.

Equipments good order, not uniformly adjusted ; overcoats properly rolled.

Military appearance very good ; discipline and steadiness good ; manual very fair ; school of company (not thorough) good ; loading and firing fair only ; skirmishing fair ; no guard duty since service in camp 1884 ; military courtesy part of instruction.

Books and records neatly but not thoroughly kept.

Shows a loss of 5 in aggregate and 17 in numbers present as compared with last muster.

THIRTY-SEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY, SCHENECTADY.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress and helmet. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap. Uniforms good order, generally neat fitting and well adjusted ; four collars unhooked, too small ; no white collars.

Arms, very good as to cleanliness, one piece badly rust-eaten in bore ; number heavy in trigger pull ; one imperfect rear sight.

Accoutrements — Belts and scabbards old, well cared for and well adjusted, with the exception of a few belts too loose ; two blocks out of cartridge boxes ; brasses clean and bright.

Equipments good order and well adjusted, with few exceptions ; overcoats properly rolled.

Military appearance and discipline very good ; steadiness good ; school of company (not thorough) good ; manual good ; loading and firing fair ; guard duty and skirmishing, no instruction since camp service 1884 ; military courtesy part of instruction ; books (except letter book) and records well and neatly kept.

Company quarters cleanly and nicely fitted up.

Shows a gain of four in aggregate and a loss of three in numbers present as compared with last muster.

THIRTY-EIGHTH SEPARATE COMPANY, OSWEGO

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, black (not regulation) helmet, dress (gold) belt. Enlisted men — State service dress, four button blouse, number ill fitting ; a few collars unhooked ; a few white collars worn.

Arms good condition as to cleanliness ; a number heavy in trigger pull ; two pieces out of order, should be sent to ordnance department for repairs.

Uniforms, accoutrements and equipments generally well adjusted ; a few loose belts ; brasses clean ; three canteens out of order.

Musicians without equipments or overcoats.

Military appearance, steadiness and discipline good; manual good; school of company (quite thorough) good; loading and firing fair; skirmishing fair; guard duty very fair; military courtesy good; Captain absent, resignation tendered; First Lieutenant in command, a bright and promising young officer. This company rendered service in camp the past year as part of the 47th regiment, but did not derive the benefit it should, owing to the want of interest on the part of the Captain.

Shows a gain of one in aggregate and nine in numbers present as compared with last muster.

THIRTY-NINTH SEPARATE COMPANY, WATERTOWN.

Uniform, officers — regulation fatigue, white helmet. Enlisted men — State service dress, regulation helmet, blue fatigue cap; a very neat style of blouse in process of manufacture. Company short of uniforms, nine recruits wearing blouses and seven members with old company uniform. Uniforms well cared for; a number of coats too full about the collar, need altering.

Uniforms, accoutrements and equipments generally properly adjusted. Accoutrements old but well cared for; brasses clean with three exceptions. Equipments in good condition; overcoats neatly and uniformly rolled.

Arms very good condition as to cleanliness, and generally uniform in trigger pull; one piece out of order, should be turned in for repair.

Discipline and military appearance excellent; steadiness very good; school of the soldier and company good; instruction quite thorough; manual for the most part very good; loading and firing good; skirmishing, loading and firing, and military courtesy, made part of instruction.

Gain in aggregate 6 and in numbers present 13 as compared with last muster.

This fine command has experienced many changes within the year, and now has considerable new material; is composed of an excellent class of men, under a capable and energetic corps of officers.

Under its present popular commander—formerly its captain when a part of the 35th battalion—its future is very promising and will no doubt rapidly improve.

FORTIETH SEPARATE COMPANY, SYRACUSE.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, white helmet, dress (gold) belt. Enlisted men — State service dress, regulation helmet, blue fatigue cap; number of coats ill-fitting, need altering; number of collars unhooked; majority of men wearing white collars.

Arms good condition as to cleanliness; a number heavy in trigger pull.

Accoutrements — Majority of belts and scabbards old; few loose belts; brasses clean, few exceptions. Accoutrements and equipments well adjusted, with but few exceptions.

Military appearance and discipline, good; steadiness, fair; manual, very fair; school of company (not thorough), very fair; loading and firing, poor; skirmishing, poor; guard duty, fair; military courtesy, good.

This company served in camp as part of the Ninth Regiment, and was not particularly benefited. Under its present experienced and painstaking commander it should show greater improvement in discipline, drill and effectiveness the coming year.

Shows a loss of eighteen in aggregate, and twelve in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

FORTY-FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY, SYRACUSE.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, white helmet, dress (gold) belt. Enlisted men — State service dress, regulation helmet and fatigue cap. Uniform coats generally neat fitting and well adjusted; a few white collars worn; trousers, but thirteen pair new issue, balance old, formerly the property of the Fifty-first Regiment.

Arms in good condition as to cleanliness; a number heavy in trigger pull; five pieces out of order, should be sent to ordnance department for repair.

Accoutrements and equipments generally well adjusted; brasses clean and bright; majority of belts and scabbards old; overcoats neatly and properly rolled.

Military appearance and discipline, very good; steadiness, good; school of company (quite thorough), good; manual, good; loading and firing, fair; skirmishing, fair; guard duty, very fair; military courtesy, very good.

This company served a week in camp as part of the Ninth Regiment, but was not particularly benefited as far as concerned the school of the battalion.

Shows a gain of five in aggregate, and five in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

The armory occupied by this company, the Fortieth Separate and Fifth Battery, has undergone extensive repairs during the past year, and is now in very good condition.

FIRST BATTERY, NEW YORK.

Officers and non-commissioned officers assembled, in compliance with S. O. 7, c. s., general head-quarters, for examination and recitation. The examination was conducted by Colonel John S. McEwan, Assistant Adjutant-General, at the request of the Inspector-General

Captain present. First Lieutenant was examined in the general duties of an officer, manufacture and use of projectiles, etc, and acquitted himself very creditably, a bright and promising officer. Second Lieutenant was diffident, but evinced evidence of study. Junior Second Lieutenant absent.

The non-commissioned officers were formed as a gun squad, first under command of the first sergeant, and afterward under other of the duty sergeants, and exercised in the service of the piece, changing posts, nomenclature of piece, carriage and limber, limbering and unlimbering. Col. McEwan examined them in practical questions in connection with the service of the piece.

The first sergeant proved himself a good soldier, and a thorough and capable instructor. The non-commissioned officers were well posted in their duties.

The battery assembled for inspection and muster on the evening of the same day.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress. Enlisted men — State service dress, helmet, fatigue cap, haversack and canteen (no knapsacks). Uniforms in good order, neat fitting, except three coats too small in collar; well adjusted, except a few collars unhooked; sabre belts enameled leather, generally well adjusted; sabres in good condition; five canteens in bad condition.

Military appearance and discipline, very good; dismounted drill in foot movements, service of the piece, dismounting and mounting piece, carriage and limber, all well executed.

The battery has decidedly improved during the past year.

Shows a loss of three in aggregate, and two in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

SECOND (GATLING) BATTERY, NEW YORK.

Uniform, officers — service dress and regulation helmet. Enlisted men — State service dress and helmet, blue fatigue cap. Uniforms, good order, neat fitting and properly adjusted.

Sabres in excellent condition as to cleanliness; sabre belts in apparent good condition, properly adjusted.

Equipments in good condition and properly adjusted; no knapsacks.

Gatlings, harness and horse furniture well cared for, and in good serviceable condition, except saddle cloths somewhat worn and moth-eaten.

Military appearance, excellent; discipline and steadiness, very good; battery well drilled, proper attention having been paid to the requirements of S. O. No. 7, c. s., General Head-quarters, as far as applicable.

Special attention given to military courtesy.

Prior to inspection, officers and non-commissioned officers were questioned in their general duties by Col. John S. McEwan, A. A. G.; and the non-commissioned officers were formed as a gun squad, under command of the first sergeant, and exercised in the service of the piece, and in changing post; they were also interrogated as to the nomenclature of the piece, and other practical questions; all manifesting commendable proficiency.

Shows a loss of two in aggregate, and five in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

THIRD (GATLING) BATTERY, BROOKLYN.

(Inspected and mustered by Col. Thomas H. McGrath, A. I. G.)

The battery paraded for inspection and muster at their quarters in the armory of the Fourteenth Regiment.

Review before inspection (standing) very handsomely rendered.

At inspection there were no defects noted; State service uniforms neat and well-fitting.

Equipments uniformly and properly adjusted.

Steadiness and discipline during inspection admirable, evidencing competency on the part of the captain, and a worthy response to his efforts from officers and enlisted men.

For want of proper armory accommodations, the harness and horse equipments have been obliged to be kept in boxes, which has caused mildew. They have been in use fifteen years and are only in fair condition, some parts being barely serviceable.

Guidon much soiled, but serviceable. Four Gatling guns, at present in the hands of manufacturer for repairs ; four howitzers in good condition ; seventy-five Remington carbines (fifty calibre) in good condition. Military courtesy fair, and made part of instruction.

The course of instruction as prescribed in Special Order No. 7, c. s., General Head-quarters, has been strictly observed so far as applicable to this arm of the service.

The battery shows a loss of four in aggregate and in numbers present as compared with last muster.

FOURTH BATTERY, TROY.

Officers and non-commissioned were ordered to assemble at 7:30 P. M. for examination and recitation, in compliance with Special Order No. 7, c. s., General Head-quarters, but owing to loss of time in assembling, the examination of officers was waived by Col. John S. McEwan, Asst. Adjt.-General, who had been detailed to assist the Inspector-General.

At the request of Col. McEwan, the non-commissioned officers were assembled as a gun squad, and were interrogated by him in practical questions relating to the service and nomenclature of the piece, but were found very deficient, evincing the fact that the course of instruction prescribed in the order above alluded to had not been complied with.

Inspection and muster at 9 P. M.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress and helmet. Enlisted men — State service dress, regulation helmet, blue fatigue cap without number or ornament. Furnished with neat fitting blouse. Uniforms in good order ; number of coats ill-fitting about the collar, and several long in the waist.

Sabres in good condition ; sabre belts, enameled leather, fairly adjusted.

Equipments fairly adjusted. in good order, except one canteen ; harness old but well cared for. Battery apparently in good order, except the axle of one gun carriage cracked ; guns kept in cleanly condition ; property room and contents kept in good order. Discipline and drill, poor.

The battery was under command of the First Lieutenant, the resignation of the Captain having been accepted just prior to muster. The command, owing to internal dissensions, has been for a long time past in a non-effective condition, and any improvement in the future is problematical.

Shows a gain of four in aggregate, and a loss of nine in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

FIFTH BATTERY, SYRACUSE.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, fatigue cap, dress (gold) belt; no regulation helmet, but furnished with white helmet. Enlisted men — State service dress, regulation helmet, blue fatigue cap. Uniform in good order and neat fitting, except one coat collar too small; properly adjusted; no white collars worn.

Sabre belts, enameled leather, apparently in good condition.

Haversacks and canteens in apparent good order. Equipments generally well adjusted. Military appearance and discipline, very good; steadiness, good; military courtesy made a part of instruction.

Special Order No. 7, c. s., General Head-quarters, has been followed the past year, except as regards mechanical manœuvres. Non-commissioned officers exercised as a gun squad, changing post, and interrogated as to the nomenclature of the piece, carriage and limber, and acquitted themselves creditably. Company books and records found in very good condition.

Shows a loss of two in aggregate, and ten in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

SIXTH BATTERY, BINGHAMTON.

The battery entered camp at Unadilla August 21. The camp was well located and properly arranged; huts were well pitched, and neatly and uniformly kept; policing well attended to during the encampment.

The week proved a stormy one; rain fell every day except the last. The routine of duty was, however, strictly observed, and drills were regularly held notwithstanding all the discouraging conditions. Five men were sent home because of sickness from exposure.

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The inspection and muster was held at 2 P. M. on the above date.

Uniform, officers — regulation service dress, white helmet. Enlisted men — State service dress, white helmet, blue fatigue cap. Uniforms well cared for, in good condition, and properly adjusted.

Sabres in excellent condition as to cleanliness. Remington rifles in very good order, considering the condition of the weather in the open

field. Sabre belts and equipments in good condition, except two canteens.

Belts and equipments properly adjusted ; knapsacks inspected in quarters ; overcoats neatly and properly rolled.

This battery, although somewhat reduced in numbers during the past year, is in a thoroughly effective condition, under excellent discipline, and maintains its high standing. Proficient in all of the dismounted work of a battery, and has fully complied with the requirements of Special Order No. 7, c. s., General Head-quarters. It is also well drilled in infantry tactics.

Since muster several excellent recruits have been enlisted. Much attention given to the proper care and keeping of books and records. Shows a loss of three in aggregate, and twenty-three in numbers present, as compared with last muster.

SEVENTH BATTERY, BUFFALO.

(Inspected and mustered by Col. Thos. H. McGrath, A. I. G.)

The battery paraded dismounted for inspection and muster September 7, at 8 P. M., in the drill-hall of the Sixty-fifth Regiment armory.

Ceremony of review completely performed, and remarkable for accuracy and steadiness of the men. The uniforms are new and neat fitting. Equipments also new, belts of grained leather of good quality, new and in excellent condition.

The battery is very poorly quartered, in ill-ventilated and damp rooms, on the lower floor of the old building of the Sixty-fifth Regiment armory, a place entirely unfit for the storage and care of valuable State property, and better provision would be wise economy on the part of the State. The gun room, used also as a drill room, is in no respect proper or available for the purpose of thorough instruction, the standing gun drill being all that the room will admit of. Harness and horse equipments in good condition. This battery should either be provided at once with proper quarters and drill room, or be disbanded as a measure of economy.

Attention has been paid to the requirements of S. O. No. 7, c. s., General Head-quarters, and the course of instruction therein prescribed has been followed so far as limited accommodations would permit.

Officers and non-commissioned officers have been required to assemble at stated times for theoretical instruction and recitation.

Shows a loss of 19 in aggregate, and 14 in numbers present as compared with last muster.

SECOND DIVISION — SIGNAL CORPS.

(Inspected and mustered at Thirteenth Regiment Armory.)

Officers of corps attached to division staff, and so accounted for.

Uniform, enlisted men — State service dress with trimmings of arm of service, regulation helmet and cord, blue fatigue cap, furnished with new and neat fitting blouse. Uniforms new, neat fitting and properly adjusted.

Four recruits wearing blouse and fatigue cap.

Sabres in good condition ; sabre belts of different styles of fastenings worm-eaten and unserviceable, condemned.

Signal kits, etc., in good serviceable condition. Six sets of horse equipments for orderly service, haversacks, canteens and overcoats reported to be in good condition, not as yet issued to men. An exceptionally fine class of young men. Course of instruction just instituted.

Sixteen enlisted men present, one absent. Of the number present two have been transferred from the Twenty-third Regiment since the muster of that command.

DISCIPLINE AND DRILL — INFANTRY.

The organizations, with but few exceptions, show more or less improvement in discipline and drill. The course pursued in the better drilled and more successful organizations of the service, in schooling officers and non-commissioned officers in their duties, as well as instructors, is becoming better appreciated, and when the system becomes general throughout the service more rapid progress will be made, and a higher standard of proficiency attained. Careless and incompetent officers will then become comparatively fewer in number, and the enlisted men will be more interested in their drills, and better attendance will be assured. Most of the regiments of the First Division have suffered for the want of proper, safe and adequate armory accommodations, and until this want is remedied they will continue to experience difficulty in recruiting desirable material, and in securing the services of energetic and competent officers.

In the Second Division all of the organizations are now provided for in this regard, and all are making commendable progress.

The separate companies as a class are justly entitled to the credit of making the most rapid progress in all of the requirements of the service. With the exception of the few leading regiments of the First and Second Divisions, they are more prompt in obeying orders, more careful in the keeping of books and records, and in the transaction of business with superior head-quarters, take better care of State property, are more attentive at drills, and pay more attention to the adjustment of uniforms and equipments than the companies of regiments.

Street parades and parades of ceremony have been given too much attention in the past, to the detriment of the more practical requirements of a soldier's duty. The recruit in too many instances is but partially and indifferently taught, and is hurried into the ranks of the company and expected to perform the duties of an experienced soldier without further instruction. The system prevailing in a few of the regiments, in the organization of regimental recruit classes, under a thoroughly competent lieutenant detailed as instructor, from which the recruit must graduate before entering the ranks of his company, insures thoroughness and uniformity of drill which is of the utmost benefit to the command.

The enlisted men of the service as a class are bright, intelligent, willing and anxious to learn, and when a command does not advance in efficiency, the fault rests with the company officers as instructors. Some improvement was noticeable this year in the execution of the loading and firing, but the faults pointed out in the report of last year are yet very prevalent. This most important branch of instruction should be more thoroughly inculcated in the recruit squad, and given the necessary attention at every company drill.

Systematic method should prevail in the instruction in the school of the company. Each class of movements should be thoroughly taught, and each movement thoroughly exemplified, so as to make every possible change familiar to the soldier.

Companies of regiments where deficient in this regard, would be much more benefited by following such a course than by wasting time in useless battalion drills.

Skirmishing has generally been given more attention the past year, and reasonable progress has been made.

Under competent and systematic instruction, every principle in the schools of the soldier, company and battalion, can be taught and exemplified in the armory, or at out of door drills at home, and in the future it ought not to be necessary to devote much time to these branches of instruction at the State camp. Time there could be better and more profitably employed.

Now that the organizations have begun their second tour of duty at the camp, the benefits to be there derived are being better appreciated, and a steady advance in military science can confidently be looked forward to.

If the following were more generally observed, the more rapid improvement of the entire service would undoubtedly result, viz.:

Careful and thorough examination of newly-elected officers.

Schools of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers in every regiment, battalion, separate company and battery.

More care in recruiting as regards personnel, etc. A number of regiments and separate companies now require recruits to be examined by the surgeon, and inquiry is also made as to the character, standing and avocation of the applicant.

Careful and thorough instruction in the schools of the soldier and company, and a firm and just enforcement of all of the requirements of the service, with the officer as well as with the enlisted man.

ARTILLERY.

In compliance with the provisions of Special Order, No. 7, c. s., General Head-quarters, this arm of the service has been confined to the course of instruction therein prescribed, and prohibited from practicing mounted manœuvres. As a result all of the batteries except the "Fourth," have held schools of instruction, and have improved in everything pertaining to the dismounted drill.

The battery named has for years past been non-effective, owing to internal dissensions, but since inspection, a new captain has been elected, a better feeling is now believed to exist, and there is again a prospect for a better condition of affairs.

The relative condition of the several batteries, may readily be seen by reference to the inspection reports. Both of the Gatling batteries are in a flourishing and prosperous condition.

I am constrained to believe that for the best interests of the service, and for the proper effectiveness of the batteries, the recommendation of last year, or something that will accomplish the same result, is not only desirable, but necessary. All or a portion of each command, should be well instructed in everything pertaining to a mounted battery, and if it is not practicable to place each battery in the State camp, as suggested in the report of last year, I would respectfully recommend the establishment of an artillery school, by permission of United States authority, at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, under some such conditions as governed the schools of 1879-80.

At the examinations of officers and non-commissioned officers as directed by Special Order, No. 7, c. s., General Head-quarters, Colonel

John S. McEwan, Assistant Adjutant-General, formerly an artillery officer of the United States army, conducted such examinations as noted in the inspection reports.

No details were made the past year by authority of the State, for instruction in heavy artillery, but several detachments of the Twelfth Infantry, voluntarily visited Fort Wadsworth, for the purpose of continuing the practice so auspiciously and profitably begun the previous year. The officers of the Fifth Artillery, stationed at the fort, cheerfully afforded the detachments every facility, and rendered them every assistance in the matter of instruction.

UNIFORMS.

The organizations of the service, excepting the Seventh and Twenty-second Regiments, and the Twelfth and Thirtieth Separate Companies, inspected in the State service dress. The two companies above named have been furnished with the dress since inspection. The uniforms were generally found to be in good order, but many ill-fitting coats were discovered, evidently not made for, or altered to fit the wearers. The uniform as heretofore issued, is a neat, substantial and soldierly dress, but is more properly a full-dress, rather than a dress for service, and is so recognized by the new regulations recently adopted. The coat being double breasted, tight fitting and heavy, is not adapted to the requirements of the drill-room, the range or the camp, but is more suitable for occasions of ceremony and street parades. A neat fitting flannel blouse of standard color and quality, is provided for in the new regulations for fatigue purposes, and I would therefore respectfully suggest that the blouse as prescribed, together with the present style of trousers and fatigue cap, be hereafter recognized as the service dress. The tunic and black helmet to be worn as a part of the full dress.

The canvas (white) covered, cork helmet devoid of all ornament, with a leather chin strap (such as worn in the United States service), would prove a desirable addition to the service dress for summer wear.

The provisions of the new regulations, to go into effect January 1, 1886, regarding the issue, care and condemnation of uniforms, will undoubtedly bear good results, but the opinion seems generally to prevail throughout the service, that some method of issue other than that required by the present law, could be devised, that would be more uniform and satisfactory in its results, and would insure the assumption of proper responsibility by all of the commanding officers of the service.

The unsatisfactory condition of the gray overcoats has been reported heretofore.

I would respectfully recommend the issue of the blue (United States kersey) overcoats as prescribed in the new regulations, at as early a day as practicable.

The irregularities in dress and equipment, noted in the previous report of this department, were still found to exist, but not to that extent as formerly. Under the new regulations, they should hereafter disappear from the service.

ARMS.

The condition of the small arms (Remington rifles), has not materially changed since the report of last year.

They have been generally well cared for, as will be seen by reference to the inspection reports, but the great need of a uniform caliber, with that of the United States service, is considered to be urgent, and it is desirable the change should be effected as soon as practicable.

The Twenty-sixth Separate Company of Elmira, is justly entitled to the credit of having the finest stand of arms, in the most perfect condition, in the State service.

The sabres of the artillery, were found to be in a serviceable and cleanly condition.

The light and Gatling batteries are well cared for, and were found to be in good serviceable condition, except as noted in inspection reports.

EQUIPMENTS.

The need of a change in a portion if not all of the equipment of the soldier as at present worn, has long been apparent, and the board constituted under section VII, Special Order, No. 102, C. S., General Headquarters, to examine the various styles of infantry accoutrements in use, with a view of selecting the best for adoption by the National Guard, now have the matter under consideration, and it is hoped, will be enabled to report the result of its investigation before the close of the year.

The knapsacks now worn are in good order, with the exception of an occasional strap or buckle missing. Commanding officers should cause such small matters to be attended to, and the trifling expense incurred for repairs should be paid out of the fund of the organization, instead of laying such property aside as unserviceable.

While the knapsack has been discarded in the United States service, and the clothing bag adopted in its stead, it is still believed to be preferable for the use of our State troops, in their camp service, and for their short journeyings and emergency service.

The haversacks are in good order, and will answer the purposes of our service for some time to come, but are unnecessarily large, too wide to hang properly.

The canteens for the most part seem to be in good order, but upon close examination, the great majority of them are unserviceable through rust, leakage, and imperfect stoppers, and properly should be condemned.

It is but proper to acknowledge the great improvement shown, particularly by the separate organizations, in the adjustment of uniforms and equipments at the inspections of this year. Proper attention to this requirement, and more frequent company inspections, would be very beneficial to the service

BOOKS, RECORDS, ETC.

Where time and opportunity permitted, the books and records of the separate companies were inspected, and an evident desire to comply with all of the requirements of the service as far as understood, or as far as circumstances would permit, was clearly manifested. But the unsatisfactory condition of a great majority of the books now in use, as fully explained in the report of last year, particularly the roster and descriptive book, is such that I would respectfully recommend the issue to all companies and batteries of the new forms of books provided for by the new regulations, at as early a day as practicable.

In the report of last year it was recommended that some system of keeping property accounts should be adopted, for the reason that in many organizations such accounts were not only indifferently kept, but in many instances totally neglected; but as the commission for the revision of regulations have, in their judgment, decided that a uniform system of such accounts was not necessary, and that it should be left optional, as heretofore, with the commanding officer, the customs and shortcomings of the past will still prevail, unless they can be overcome by some other method.

More or less unserviceable property has been condemned during the year, but the retention of such property until it accumulates in large quantities, and becomes for the most part totally worthless, is too frequently the case, often leading to the confusion of the accounts of the organization, and also to unnecessary loss to the State.

MUSTER-ROLLS, ETC.

The difficulties experienced in obtaining correct and complete rolls have not been as great this year as last, yet, the examination and revision prior to muster, did not prevent the necessity for a second revision in very many instances, thus entailing much unnecessary labor upon this department. This could readily be prevented, if commanding officers would attend to this duty at the proper time, instead of leaving it until the last moment, and then delegating the work to some

one of the command totally unfamiliar with its requirements. Through the neglect in not keeping a proper roster and descriptive book, and the loss of the previous year's muster-roll, this department has frequently been called upon to furnish the necessary data before rolls could be made out for muster.

G. O. No. 2, c. s., General Head-quarters, issued for the purpose of insuring a prompt forwarding of parade reports to this department, as required by law, has in a number of instances, been disregarded.

The same difficulty that has always existed in auditing the annual claims, upon the parade reports required to be filed in this office within ten days after each parade, has again to be met with. Under the provisions of the order above alluded to, the organizations having failed in its requirements will be deprived of their allowances for the year ending December 1.

ARMORIES, ETC.

During the current year extensive repairs have been and are being made, under contracts awarded by the Chief of Ordnance, to a number of the State buildings. This work is under the inspection of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. McGrath, A. I. G., delegated by me, according to the requirements of section 21, Military Code.

Colonel McGrath has discharged this important duty intelligently and conscientiously, to the best interests of the State.

When all the contracts have been completed, the State buildings generally will be in excellent condition.

The new State armory for the Forty-seventh Regiment was taken possession of October 20.

The new State armories at Troy and Oneonta are so nearly completed that it is confidently expected they will be ready for occupancy before the close of this year.

The new drill hall of the Sixty-fifth Regiment has been in use for several months past.

• Nothing has as yet been done toward erecting the new State armories at Elmira and Walton, authorized by acts of the Legislature of 1885.

The new armory being built by the county of Kings for the Third (Gatling) Battery is well advanced, and will soon be ready for occupancy.

The county of Erie is building a fine and commodious armory for the Seventy-fourth Regiment, which is nearly completed.

The county of Westchester is building a suitable armory for the Fourth Separate Company, which is well under way.

Thirty-fourth Separate Company, of Geneva, has been provided with a better armory, rented by the county of Ontario.

Sites were purchased over a year ago, by the city of New York, for armories for the Eighth, Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiments, but owing to the constitutional amendment, limiting the bonded debt of the city, the Twelfth Regiment only has succeeded thus far in securing the erection of an armory; it is to be a fine, substantial structure, with ample accommodations, and is rapidly nearing completion. The other regiments named hope soon to secure sufficient appropriations from the city to commence the erection of their respective buildings.

Other regiments of the First Division are greatly in need of more suitable and safe armories, and in time it is to be hoped their wants will be met by the city in a liberal manner; if not, the organizations must necessarily suffer and deteriorate.

The purchase of the parade ground determined upon for the use of the First Division, alluded to in report of last year, has not as yet been consummated. The need of a suitable ground for parade and field manoeuvres is one that has long been felt by the entire division, and it is of the utmost importance that it should be early secured, as it will undoubtedly result in great benefit to the troops of New York city.

CAMPS.

The purchase of the property near Peekskill, for the purposes of a State Camp, was not consummated by the commission authorized by the Legislature of 1885, until the 30th of April last, too late to make any change or improvement prior to the opening, except to experiment successfully in obtaining a good supply of most excellent water by means of a series of wells driven within the limits of the property.

The camp was pitched as heretofore, and thoroughly equipped under the supervision and direction of Brigadier-General Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance; and upon the opening of the camp on the 13th of June, everything was in complete order for the season's work.

The Twenty-third Regiment, infantry, entered camp 525 strong, at 4 P. M., on the day above named. The Quartermaster, with a detail, arrived in advance of the regiment, and as a result the camp equipage was soon distributed and the men were comfortably quartered immediately upon their arrival. The guard having preceded the command, sentries were immediately posted.

Since the previous tour of duty of this command — encampment of 1882 — many changes had taken place in its personnel as noted in the inspection report. At retreat on the day of arrival, the ceremony of dress parade was executed very creditably, the line was remarkably steady, the manual very good, and but few errors were committed.

Sunday the 14th, the routine of the day consisted of guard mount, 8 A. M.; company inspections, 9 A. M.; guard mount, 5 P. M.; dress parade, 7.10 P. M.; divine service was held at 10.30 A. M.

Monday the work of the week commenced in a thorough and earnest manner; as this command is composed of excellent material, the officers and rank and file entered upon their duties with much enthusiasm. The Colonel had prepared and caused to be issued cards of instruction, covering the routine of duty for each day, laid out in progressive lessons, embracing the drill and instruction of the several companies of the command, in the schools of the company and battalion, skirmishing and loading and firing.

The lessons of each day were well observed and thoroughly demonstrated. The different classes of movements in the schools of the company and battalion, including the formations of line to the front, right and left, and by two movements, combined with the firings, as also skirmishing by company and battalion, were fully exemplified during the tour of duty.

The ceremonies of guard mount and dress parade were steadily improved upon from day to day, and were executed toward the close of the week with scarcely a fault. Except in the last named, the innovation of manœuvering the officers after dismissal, and marching them off of the ground as a body was indulged in.

The reception of the Commander-in-Chief, as also the review tendered him later in the day, were very creditably performed.

As no officer was specially detailed as instructor of the guard, the guard duty was not uniformly performed, and not up to the standard of this regiment in other branches of instruction, differing from day to day, and rating from fair to good.

Military courtesy was generally well observed, rating as good. When the number of comparatively new recruits are considered, the regiment did exceedingly well in the last two branches of instruction mentioned.

Under the direction of Commissary Oliver, the companies were marched to their meals and seated at table in the most perfect order. The regimental servants were required to form a squad, and also marched to their meals in like manner.

Quarters were officially inspected by Col. Thos. H. McGrath, A. I. G., twice during the week, and on both occasions were found to be in a cleanly and well arranged condition, those of company A deserving special mention.

The policing of the camp, under the direction of Ordnance Sergeant Bryant, was admirably performed, and his efforts were not relaxed during the entire week. The camp was left in an acceptable and cleanly condition. The regiment left camp in splendid form, closing its tour with a handsome dress parade in service dress and heavy marching order.

From parade reports furnished this department, the average daily

attendance was 481, percentage 69.06. Company I, highest, 79.01; company E, second, 73.81; and company A the lowest average percentage, 64.91.

The Seventh Regiment, 756 strong, relieved the Twenty-third Regiment on the 20th of June, arriving about 3 P. M., and was immediately dismissed to quarters. The guard preceded the regiment and relieved the guard of the Twenty-third. Guard mount at 5 P. M.; dress parade at 7 P. M.; both ceremonies were for the first handsomely performed.

Sunday guard mount at 8 A. M.; company inspections, 9 A. M.; divine service at 10.30 A. M.; guard mount at 5 P. M., and dress parade at 7 P. M.

On Monday, and through the balance of the week, except the last day in camp, the routine of duty was strictly observed: Squad, company and battalion drills, morning guard mount, evening guard mount and dress parade. Each officer of the day was held responsible for the instruction of the guard, the policing of the camp, and for the inspection of quarters.

The Colonel, as commander of the post, exercised a watchful and general supervision over the camp, and the duties required of his command, while the drills in the school of the battalion were conducted by the subordinate field officers, alternately. The company commanders exercised their companies in the school of the company. Lieutenants were given opportunities to command, and junior sergeants to act as guides, as noted in inspection report.

The more difficult movements of the school of the battalion, combined with the firings, were given special attention and resulted very satisfactorily. Company drills were principally devoted to skirmishing and much attention was given to this branch of instruction at battalion drills. Loading and firing was frequently practiced, with and without blank cartridge with good results.

The ceremonies of guard mount and dress parade were very creditably performed from the first, steady improvement was manifested until the close of the tour, resulting nearly to perfection.

The reception of the Commander-in-Chief, and the review that followed later in the day were equally creditable. A gun squad from the regiment, under command of Lieut. J. Schermerhorn fired the salute upon the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief and the French Admiral. Guard duty was given great attention, and was of high order, although differing to some extent from day to day, owing to the frequent changes of instructors (the officers of the day). Theoretically it was very good, and but needed actual experience in the field to render it more perfect. Much improvement was manifested in military courtesy; it was generally well observed, although not fully understood by the younger and less experienced members.

The policing of the camp during the entire week was excellently performed.

Col. Thomas H. McGrath, A. I. G., made two official inspections of the camp during the week ; on both occasions the quarters were found in a cleanly and properly arranged condition, and the condition of the entire camp reflected most creditably upon the command.

The splendid *esprit* of this old and famous command was fully demonstrated by its experienced and able corps of officers, and by its exceptionally fine class of men in the ranks, in the enthusiasm and earnestness with which they entered into and accomplished every requirement of duty. The week proved a profitable one.

From parade reports filed with this department the average attendance was 710.875, percentage 72.17. Company B highest average percentage, 88.22 ; company E second, 79.10 ; company K lowest, 61.83

The Ninth Regiment relieved the Seventh, entering camp on the afternoon of the 27th of June, with a total present of 447. The 40th and 41st Separate Companies of Syracuse were assigned to duty with this regiment.

The guard of the Seventh was relieved in proper time, the men were assigned to quarters, and dress parade was fairly well executed at the prescribed time. The innovation at this ceremony of manœuvering the officers in front of the regiment after dismissal and the marching of them off the field as a body was practiced during the entire tour of this command.

Sunday — Guard mount and divine service in the morning, dress parade in the evening.

Monday — The work of the week commenced. Guard was mounted but once a day.

The usual routine of duty was performed daily, including drills by squad, company and battalion. A good portion of the material of the regiment were recruits, and for the most part the company officers were indifferent or inexperienced ; consequently the company drills were not thorough, nor was proper instruction always imparted, resulting in but little improvement in the school of the company. The battalion drills were confined principally to simple movements, which for the most part were only fairly executed, owing to the causes already stated. Skirmishing was not practiced. One drill in street. Riot duty was held.

The Colonel is ably supported by his field and staff, but the great need of this command is the want of a corps of line officers, experienced and competent as instructors, who can commence at the beginning with their commands, and educate them in discipline and drill up to a higher standard than at present obtains.

The regiment lacks adequate armory accommodations, but the disabilities it labors under in this regard could be greatly overcome, if a thorough system of theoretical instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers was inaugurated and carried out.

The ceremonies of guard mount and dress parade were given much attention, and steady improvement was shown from day to day in their execution, as also in the steadiness of the men.

The honors paid to the Commander-in-Chief upon his arrival were faulty.

Guard duty was indifferently performed, although slight improvement was shown during the tour of service. The need of a competent instructor specially detailed for that duty was made clearly manifest. The opportunity of the enlisted man is so limited, to acquire experience in this duty when detailed, he should receive most careful and thorough instruction. This, most, if not all, of the officers on duty failed in.

Military courtesy was generally well observed and improvement shown.

The separate companies were under good discipline, attentive to their duties, and showed improvement in the school of the company, manual, guard duty and military courtesy.

Two official inspections of the camp were made, and on each occasion the grounds were found in excellent condition, and company quarters clean and generally neatly and properly arranged. The policing of the camp during the entire time was well attended to, and reflected creditably upon the command.

From parade reports filed with this department, the average daily attendance was 448, percentage, 71.68. Company A the highest, 78.72; company F second, 78.01; and company B the lowest average percentage, 47.28.

Fortieth Separate Company, average percentage of attendance, 89.55; Forty-first Separate Company, average percentage of attendance, 91.89.

The Seventy-first Regiment entered camp 410 strong, with the Fifth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Separate Companies, on the afternoon of July 4, relieving the Ninth Regiment. The old guard was relieved, and the men were soon comfortably quartered, when the usual routine was commenced.

Guard was mounted twice daily; divine service was held on Sunday; Monday, squad and company drills only; squad and company drills were held every morning.

Battalion drills were held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, on the last day named, the drill was of but short duration, owing to the extreme heat of the day. Through the over-anxiety on the part of the surgeon, on account of the heat of the day, the regiment was delayed.

and failed to form line in time to receive the Commander-in-Chief; no review was tendered, owing to the prevalence of a storm.

Friday, two battalion drills were held: Saturday, one battalion drill, with loading and firing blank cartridge.

The Colonel was, unfortunately, prostrated on Tuesday, and was unable to command at drills during the tour of duty of his command.

The regiment had increased in numbers within a few months, and many of the recruits had received little or no instruction prior to entering camp. The command was short of its complement of officers, and a majority of the company officers were inexperienced; as a result, the company drills with an exception or two, were not thorough or very instructive.

Owing to the illness of the Colonel, the Lieutenant-Colonel commanded at battalion drills, and was without the support of a field officer, the Major being absent during the entire tour of duty.

But little benefit was derived in the exercises in the school of the battalion; company commanders for the most part, were deficient, and simple rules of tactics were violated.

The Colonel in assuming command, found the regiment discouraged and demoralized. By untiring efforts he had succeeded in building up and effecting a change of feeling throughout the entire command prior to entering camp, but it was clear to be seen that he needed better support from his associate field officers, and a fuller and better corps of line officers to assist him in bringing his command up to a higher standard of proficiency.

Schools of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers, and a more thorough and systematic method of instruction, commencing with the school of the soldier, is needed to accomplish this desired object.

The ceremonies of guard mount and dress parade were given much attention, and steady and commendable progress resulted.

Guard duty was well performed, and entitled to be rated as good, considering the amount of raw material in the command. Progress was steady from day to day, owing to the indefatigable efforts of Lieutenant Thurston of the Twenty-second Regiment, specially detailed as instructor.

The discipline of the camp was highly commendable from the time the troops entered until they left. Military courtesy was well observed.

Two official inspections of the camp were made, resulting most satisfactorily. Company quarters were found in a cleanly condition, and well and properly arranged generally.

The policing of the camp was given great attention. Before leaving, under the supervision of Captain Haubennestel of the Nineteenth Sep-

arate Company, the camp was most thoroughly policed, and tubs and tent floors scrubbed.

The Fifth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Separate Companies acquitted themselves most creditably, were ably commanded, and under excellent discipline. They made greater progress and were more generally benefited than the companies of the regiment.

From parade reports filed with this department, the average daily attendance of the regiment was 398, percentage 74.74. Company D highest, 81.82; company G second, 81.74; company H lowest, average percentage of attendance 54.39.

Twentieth Separate Company, average percentage of attendance, 85.47; Fifth Separate Company, average percentage of attendance, 84.90; Nineteenth Separate Company average percentage of attendance, 80.96.

The Thirteenth Regiment, 514 strong, relieved the Seventy-first, arriving at about 3 P. M. July 11. Companies A and B, Tenth Battalion, were assigned to this command.

The usual ceremonies of relieving the out-going regiment and guard were well observed.

The companies were soon assigned to quarters. Dress parade in the evening, with escort to the color by company G, fairly executed; men were steady, but a few errors were committed. In the performance of this ceremony during the tour of duty, the innovation of manœuvering the officers in front of the regiment after dismissal and marching them off the ground as a body was practiced. The companies of the Tenth Battalion were not properly recognized by assigning them positions in line according to rank, but were placed on the left of the regiment as a provisional organization.

Ruffles were sounded in recognition of the Colonel's brevet rank as Brigadier-General.

Guard duty was performed by company, company B, Tenth Battalion, being the first assigned to that duty. The sentries were exceptionally well informed, having been thoroughly instructed at home, and acquitted themselves most creditably. The duty was performed equal to, if not better than ever before seen in the State camp.

Sunday — Guard mount, company inspections, inspection of camp by the commander of the post, divine service dress parade with escort to color by company B, Tenth Battalion, handsomely executed.

The week's work was entered upon Monday with enthusiasm. Squad, company and battalion drills were held daily. Company drills were quite thorough, except in two or three instances, and attention was given to skirmishing and loading and firing. The battalion drills covered the different classes of movements, which were instructive, and executed

with but few errors. The sham fight of Friday could well have been dispensed with.

The reception of the Commander-in-Chief upon the occasion of his visit was very creditable, so also was the review later in the day, except that the placing of the companies of the Tenth Battalion on the left and the colors with the fourth company — eleven companies in line — was improper, and had a bad effect.

The guard was under the special charge and instruction of the Major, and sentry duty differed only in the ability of the officer of the day to second his efforts. Guard duty good. Much attention was given to military courtesy, and considering the large number of recruits in the ranks of the regiment, its observance was very creditable.

Companies A and B, Tenth Battalion, were very thorough in their work, and were greatly benefited. Company A has very much improved within the past year, and is rapidly recovering its former high standard. Company B is one of the most thoroughly instructed and best drilled companies of the service.

The regiment left camp greatly improved, and well satisfied with its week's work.

The camp was excellently policed, and was left in a neat and cleanly condition for the succeeding regiment.

Two official inspections were made which were very satisfactory. Proper care and attention was given to the condition of company quarters.

From parade reports filed with this department the daily average attendance of the regiment was 503 3-8; percentage 73.24. Company D highest, 84.44; company A second, 81.24; company G lowest, average percentage of attendance 63.77.

Company A, Tenth Battalion, average percentage of attendance, 64.89; company B, Tenth Battalion, average percentage of attendance, 70.99.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, with 359 officers and enlisted men, entered camp on the afternoon of July 18, relieving the Thirteenth Regiment. The Eleventh and Seventeenth Separate Companies accompanied the regiment, the Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth Separate Companies arriving late.

The guard of the regiment relieved company A, Tenth Battalion, the last on duty. Quarters were soon occupied, and the duty of the day closed with a dress parade; men steady; few errors.

Sunday — Guard mount 8 A. M., company inspection 9 A. M., divine service at 10.30, dress parade in the evening.

During the working days of the tour the routine of duty prescribed was strictly adhered to, notwithstanding the heat at times was very

severe. Squad and company drills were held regularly, and companies were exercised in skirmishing and loading and firing. Though in some instances the instruction was not very thorough, steady improvement was manifested.

The field officers alternated in the command at battalion drills, the different classes of movements were executed, and although not without errors, the improvement of the command was very creditable.

Under its present commander the regiment has recruited rapidly and is making commendable progress in discipline, drill and general effectiveness, although a number of the company officers are yet new and inexperienced.

The reception of the Commander-in-Chief, on the occasion of his visit, and the review later in the day were very creditable ceremonies.

With so much new material the guard duty at first was but poorly understood; on the second day Lieutenant Quick was detailed as instructor and steady improvement resulted. Military courtesy was generally well observed.

The Eleventh, Seventeenth and Thirty-second Separate Companies acquitted themselves very creditably, and showed good results for their week's work. The rapid progress of the Thirty-second Separate Company since its muster in March 26, 1885, was something phenomenal, and from its first parade until the close of its tour of duty was generally credited with being the best drilled company in camp.

The Thirty-eighth Separate — a good company — did not derive the benefits it should, for the reason stated in inspection report.

Two official inspections were made during the week which were satisfactory and commendable. Company quarters were cleanly and generally well and properly arranged, those of the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Thirty-second Separate Companies being found the best.

Policing was well and thoroughly performed, and the camp was left in a cleanly and acceptable condition.

From reports filed with this department, the average daily attendance of the regiment was $358\frac{1}{2}$, percentage 79.22. Company E highest, 91.98; company K, second, 88; company G lowest average percentage of attendance, 64.22.

Eleventh Separate Co., average percentage of attendance, 81.05.

Seventeenth Separate Co., average percentage of attendance, 77.29.

Thirty-second Separate Co., average percentage of attendance, 84.29.

Thirty-eighth Separate Co., average percentage of attendance, 85.71.

The Twenty-second Regiment, with 557 total strength, entered camp at 2.45 P. M., on July 25th, relieving the Forty-seventh Regiment.

The old guard was duly relieved and companies assigned to quarters. A most creditable dress parade closed the exercises of the day.

From the first to the last night in camp perfect quiet and good order were observed.

Sunday, guard mount, company inspections, divine service, dress parade in the evening.

The daily routine of duty was most thorough and practical. Company and battalion drills daily, on some days two battalion drills were held. The more difficult movements were practiced, and great attention was given to single rank formations, also to company and battalion skirmishing, loading and firing with and without blank cartridge; steadiness and general perfection of movement were the characteristics of this course of instruction.

Outposts were established under command of Capt. Potter—an old and experienced officer of the late war—a mile or more from camp, on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. The outpost was connected with the head-quarters of the commander of the post by a field telegraph, which was operated by a competent corps of operators belonging to the regiment. Connection was also made by wire between head-quarters and the guard tent. On the last night named the outpost was supposed to be attacked, firing commenced at 3 A. M., the pickets fell back slowly, continuing the fire. The long roll was soon sounded, and the companies (without previous notice) were soon under arms in their company streets awaiting orders. They were quietly marched out and line was formed and advanced to the stone wall to the north of the camp. Two companies were sent out to support the pickets. As soon as the picket with its support were safely within the lines, the regiment was ordered to open fire. The different firings were practiced until thirty rounds of ammunition were consumed. The coolness of officers and men was well worthy of commendation. The firing with the exception of the first round, which was a little ragged, was almost faultless.

From the first, the ceremonies of guard mount and dress parade were very good, and steadily improved until they were executed with scarcely a fault; with an exception or two, line was formed in single rank in the latter ceremony.

The reception of the Commander-in-Chief, on the occasion of his visit, and the review and dress parade later in the day, were admirable exhibitions of proficiency.

Prior to the arrival of the Governor, a picket was established at Roa Hook, and sentries posted along the road to the camp, with instructions "to keep the road clear and protect the person of the Commander-in-Chief." Upon the arrival of the train with the Governor, his arrival was immediately signaled by flag to the camp by the signal corps of the regiment.

In camp, a sentry was posted at general head-quarters, and a non-commissioned staff officer reported to the Governor for orderly duty.

Officers and non-commissioned officers were assembled from time to time for theoretical and practical instruction; guard details were also instructed before going on post.

This command had during the previous drill season gone through a thorough course of guard duty, under the instruction of Lieut. Thurston of Company E, and as a consequence, guard duty from the first ranked high and was very evenly performed during the entire tour of duty.

Military courtesy was given great attention, rating as very good.

Two official inspections of the camp were made, in each instance proving very satisfactory; company quarters were found clean and uniformly arranged.

The policing of the camp was excellently observed. Tents were struck at noon by the regiment in a very handsome manner, everything was left in proper order, and the ordnance department had the tents housed that night, prior to the breaking of a heavy storm.

The regiment, in leaving, closed the most successful, practical and progressive week's work ever performed in the State Camp.

From parade reports filed with this department, the average daily attendance of the regiment was 542, percentage 87.98.

Company E entered camp at the maximum, 103, and was the highest in average percentage of attendance, 94.08; company I second, 91.84; company G lowest, 79.58.

The experience of the past four years has clearly demonstrated the decided benefit which has been derived from the establishment of a State Camp of Instruction; and now that the grounds located at Peekskill have become State property, the camp should in the future become a "school of instruction" in the full sense of the term. The needs of the service have been made more manifest, and the methods to be followed in the future will undoubtedly be more clearly defined.

The difference in the amount of work and consequent improvement accomplished by the organizations thus far, should be all sufficient to point out the necessity for the adoption of a more systematic and uniform method in the daily routine of duty to be hereafter performed. Tactical innovations or experiments in the ceremonies, in guard assignments, and at drill, should no longer be permitted indulgence. Officers and non-commissioned officers should be schooled tactically, in the customs of the service, and in the proper method of imparting instruction, for the want of which the enlisted men are generally subjected to unnecessary fatigue and exposure, without being correspondingly benefited. A command composed largely of recruits, with new or inexperi-

enced officers, can receive but slight benefit at camp, if officers and guides depend or rely for instruction at drills, as is the usual custom at the armory drills at home. Officers and non-commissioned officers of such organizations need instruction more than the enlisted men; and I am of the opinion that it would result in great benefit to the service if the officers and non-commissioned officers of organizations, with a detail from each, could receive the benefit of one week's instruction in camp preparatory to entering on a tour of duty with their own commands. Whenever an officer has been detailed as an instructor, in a special branch, the best results have invariably followed, and the practice, if continued, would unquestionably result in permanent good to the service. There should be sufficient opportunities at home to thoroughly impart instruction in the schools of the soldier and company, and officers and guides should be well versed in their duties in regard to the school of the battalion. When this is accomplished, but little time is necessary to be devoted to these branches in camp, except perhaps in the more difficult movements, and the time thus saved can be more profitably employed in the study and practice of the requirements of field service, as exemplified by the Twenty-second Regiment during the past season.

As the organizations progress, other and higher branches of military science, relating to field service, can be annually introduced. Through the over anxiety on the part of some regimental surgeons, on account of the excessive heat of the day, the practice of displaying a hospital flag, together with a liberal supply of stretchers, with a detail, as an ambulance corps, etc., upon the field during battalion drill, has had a tendency in a measure to demoralize the command, and should in the future be discontinued; all necessary preparation could be made to meet emergencies, without parading them under the eyes of the men on duty. The term of service of one week is but short, and could be lengthened advantageously, and each organization should perform a tour of duty at least every other year.

Since the marked success of the provisional regiments which served in camp in 1884, a growing feeling of dissatisfaction has been manifested among separate company organizations on account of their assignment to camp service as a part of regularly organized regiments, for the purpose of filling up their quota. In a regiment reduced in numbers, with raw material in its ranks, and not particularly "well up" in discipline, and drill, the separate company experiences a disadvantage, and consequently does not derive the benefit it should in a week's tour of duty. I am, therefore, of the opinion that if the separate companies of a brigade cannot be placed in camp together as one command, then the companies in certain districts or sections of the State which are liable to be called upon for united action in an emergency, should serve in

camp as a provisional battalion or regiment, under the instruction of an able and experienced field officer, in order that they become familiarized with each other, thereby enabling them to act and work together to a better advantage under the ranking officer of such an improvised battalion in cases of necessity. A regiment not of the numerical strength required to occupy the camp alone, would not be crippled to any extent, and the presence of a provisional battalion or regiment would not interfere, while both could perform the required service independent of each other.

Past experience has proven that the visit and reception of a veteran corps of a regiment, tends to derange the routine duty of the day, and is subversive of the discipline of the camp. Such visits should be discouraged.

The practice indulged in by the men of five out of the seven commands (the Twenty-second and Seventy-first 'regiments excepted) of making night hideous by all sorts of noisy demonstrations on the first night in camp, should if possible be overcome in the future. On the last night of the organizations in camp, discipline has usually been relaxed, and the men allowed to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent, in a good-natured gentlemanly way. Illuminations, fire works, and fantastic parades were indulged in to a greater or less degree. The display of the Seventh was grand, elaborate and costly, and the camp was thronged with thousands of delighted visitors. But the custom is one of doubtful propriety in a military camp, and the possibility of its being carried to excess and becoming subversive of good discipline should be seriously considered. Instances occurred where sentries were badgered and annoyed in an improper manner by officers in authority, for the purpose of testing their knowledge of their duties. Sentries should not be subjected to such treatment. When found deficient they should be instructed in a proper and dignified manner. The practice of allowing numbers of unauthorized persons to accompany the Grand Rounds, is hurtful in its tendencies, and the presence of officers entitled to make the rounds, or those specially invited by the commander of the post or by the officer of the day, should in future only be permitted.

The appropriation was so inadequate that nothing in the way of improvements could be accomplished since the close of camp, other than perfecting the water system, and of the letting of a contract and the commencement of the work of grading the proposed site for the camp. Many improvements will of necessity have to be made in time, but the system of sewerage and drainage, as recommended by the engineers employed by the commission, should be completed before the opening of camp another season. The temporary method heretofore employed

by the use of cess-pools, was found to be very objectionable the past season and should never again be resorted to. A retaining wall should also be built as early as possible to prevent the caving of the bluff and the consequent frequent obstruction of the road leading to the camp.

A shed for the shelter of troops at Roa Rook landing, a bath-house for the use of the troops, a building for school purposes, sufficiently large to permit of the drill of one or two companies at a time during stormy weather, and a furnace for the destruction of the refuse gathered daily in camp, should in my judgment be erected. In the laying out of a permanent camp ground, I would respectfully suggest that the company streets and avenues should be graded and paved, or macadamized, to prevent the constant cutting away of the soil by the elements, and the frequent cleanings they would be subject to. Also that a sufficient number of trees should be set out between the tents to afford shade and protection from the extreme heat, too often prevalent during the camping season.

Everything pertaining to the sanitary condition of the camp was thoroughly attended to, under the direct superintendence of the regimental surgeon, acting under the instructions of the Surgeon-General, who also exercised a careful and general supervision, during his frequent visits to the camp. The duties of the Ordnance Department, in furnishing supplies and exercising a general management of the affairs of the camp, were well and faithfully performed, notwithstanding their onerous requirements.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, was personally in charge, assisted by Cols. Joseph G. Story and Lewis W. Gillett.

The duties of Post Adjutant were admirably performed as heretofore, by Col. Frederick Phisterer, A. A. A. G. First sergeants were instructed by him in the proper method of making out their returns and reports, and where desired by the commander of the post he instructed the non-commissioned officers tactically in their duties.

The subsistence of the troops was again under the management and supervision of Messrs. Windholz & Co. The same thorough and satisfactory business-like methods prevailed as heretofore, well cooked food in abundance, and of excellent quality, was well and promptly served. System, neatness and cleanliness were enforced throughout their establishment, and reflected great credit upon these painstaking and experienced caterers.

The action of the War Department in detailing Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Closson, 5th U. S. Artillery, now commanding at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. harbor, to investigate and report to the general government upon the working of our State system, and upon the efficiency of our State

troops, was highly appreciated by the general staff officers on duty, as well as by the officers and enlisted men serving in camp.

During the frequent visits of this highly esteemed veteran and accomplished soldier, he observed the workings of our State system, closely and thoroughly. From his practical and ripe experience, the report of his investigations will undoubtedly be of great practical benefit to our State troops.

The Sixth Battery was the only organization during the year that went into camp other than the State Camp. The battery pitched camp at Unadilla, during the month of August, particulars of which are given in the inspection report of that organization.

CONCLUSION.

During the past three years the National Guard has been steadily gaining in numbers, and has shown a commendable increase in effective strength. The improvement in discipline and military science, although not rapid, has been steady.

The advantages of a thorough equipment supplied by the State, and the opportunities afforded by the State camp to become more familiar with the requirements of field service, have placed the troops in a more effective condition, and they are now better prepared to take the field or meet an emergency than ever before. The many changes that are constantly taking place among the officers and enlisted men of the service, necessitate the constant attention of commanding officers to keep up the standard of their commands, and it is only by the introduction of advanced methods of instruction, and the encouraging support of the State and county authorities, as well as that of the citizens at large, that they can hope to attain greater proficiency. It is too frequently remarked that officers of the National Guard are apt to be "too technical," "too literal in their interpretation of tactics," that they "read between the lines," and "are not practical enough." Many questions are constantly being asked, and often trivial ones, while the most of them have been answered over and over again. Heretofore such questions have been, and to some extent still are, submitted to prominent officers of the United States and National Guard service, and also to the military press of the country, resulting at times in differences of opinion, but for some time past the Adjutant-General of the U. S. A. has caused circulars to be issued to the officers of the United States service, containing decisions upon points in tactics that have been decided by competent authority, and such decisions are considered binding by the United States army and are recognized as a part of the tactics now in use. Because such decisions have not as yet been given

to the National Guard of this State, through general head-quarters, some officers holding views of their own on certain of the points decided, will not accept of such decisions.

I would therefore respectfully suggest that all decisions heretofore rendered in the manner alluded to, and all that may hereafter be rendered, be published from time to time in general orders or by circulars from general head-quarters, and that no text-books thereafter on such subjects be recognized, unless duly authorized by United States or State authority, also that all questions that may hereafter arise in our own service not already decided upon, must be submitted by the officer seeking the information to the Adjutant-General of the State, and when a decision is rendered it be promulgated to the National Guard at large as above suggested.

When the duty of making the annual inspections was imposed upon this department, and up to the time of the establishment of the State camp, it was deemed advisable to hold as many of the inspections, particularly those of the regiments of the First and Second Divisions, during the month of May and early in June, but owing to the difficulty heretofore experienced in making the assignments for camp service, early inspections of necessity had to be abandoned, although this department was enabled to accomplish a fair amount of work until this year, by being permitted to inspect and muster the organizations in camp. As it was thought best to try the experiment of dispensing with inspections in camp the past season, I would respectfully suggest and urge that if the custom is to be hereafter followed, that the details for camp service be made sufficiently early to permit of the issuing of an order, giving the necessary time required for the preparation and examination of muster rolls, for the commencement of the inspections of such organizations of the First and Second Divisions not detailed for camp service, and such others as may be determined upon in the month of May.

At that season of the year, just after a season's drill, the commands can more readily be assembled, are under better discipline and drill, and are not then liable to be interfered with by details to Creedmoor. Members of organizations detailed for camp service make all necessary arrangements to absent themselves from business during the time specified, and but few commands have thus far failed in retaining their full effective strength while serving in camp.

The experience of the past season in ordering out troops in our large cities to inspect and muster, during the hottest season of the year, with the thermometer in the "nineties," and with many of the officers and enlisted men away on their vacations, proved unsatisfactory and discouraging to the commands, and did not afford the officers of this

department proper opportunity to judge of the standing and condition of such organizations. I would therefore respectfully suggest that this department be permitted to inspect and muster a portion of the troops prior to the fifteenth of June, and the balance — if no inspections are hereafter to be made in camp — after the fifteenth of September of each year, believing it to be for the best interests of the service, and that such an arrangement will meet with the approval of the National Guard at large.

The labor of comparing the rolls with those of the year previous, the noting of the errors and omissions, the correspondence necessitated, and the receiving and returning of the rolls, entail constant and untiring application on the part of the small clerical force of this office during the continuance of the work.

The steady and trying physical and mental labor, together with the rapid traveling night and day required, in order to complete the annual inspection and muster of the entire force within the proper time, if left after the camping season, are additional reasons for a division of the work as suggested.

The organizations serving in camp the past season, at the request of their respective commanding officers, were permitted to inspect and muster at their own or some other designated armory in the evening of the day respectively assigned, but the hurried assembly, the want of sufficient room and light, and the necessarily limited time that could reasonably be exacted, rendered the entire ceremony unsatisfactory to officers and men, and gave the officers of this department but little opportunity to form a correct opinion of the condition of affairs.

From the expressed opinion of the officers of the organizations referred to, I very much doubt, if under like circumstances, any of them would again ask the favor of a modification of G. O. No. 13, series of 1877, General Head-quarters, in their behalf.

The inspectors of the First and Second Brigades only, submitted reports as required by G. O. No. 15, series of 1883 — said reports embraced every company in each brigade, and are replete with information valuable to this department.

My thanks are due Lieutenant-Colonel Gustave A. Roullier, Second Division; Major F. Edgerton Webb, First Brigade; Major R. Dickinson Jewett, Second Brigade; Major Richard M. Johnson, Third Brigade; Major Morris B. Farr, Fourth Brigade, and Major John A. Halloway, Eighth Brigade, for their presence and assistance at the inspections and muster of the year.

To Colonel Thomas H. McGrath, Assistant Inspector-General, my sincere acknowledgments are due for the intelligent, thorough and conscientious manner he has performed all of the duties committed to his charge.

In addition to the many important and delicate trusts referred to him, he has had entire charge of the inspection of all uniforms, helmets and fatigue caps purchased during the year by the State, and has also carefully inspected all repairs made upon State armories. His thorough knowledge of these duties, and the faithful and conscientious manner in which they have been performed, has been of great benefit to the State. The report of this officer is appended herewith, to which attention is respectfully invited.

As my term of service is about to expire, I desire to testify in the most unqualified manner, my high appreciation of the faithful, intelligent and thorough manner in which Mr. Edward P. Murphy, Chief Clerk, has discharged the onerous and important clerical duties of this department during my administration. My thanks are also due to Mr. Randolph Botts, for his faithfulness, industry and ability as assistant clerk during the past three years.

I congratulate you, sir, upon the success and advancement of the National Guard under your administration, and in your retirement from the service, you have the best wishes of all connected with this department for your future success and prosperity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILIP H. BRIGGS,

Inspector-General.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., *December 31, 1885.* }

The Inspector-General, S. N. Y., Albany, N. Y.:

SIR — I have the honor to report that during the past year, in compliance with your orders, issued under the provisions of Sec. 8, Chap. 305 of the Laws of 1884, I have made inspection of cloth and State service uniforms for issue to the National Guard, as follows:

Dark blue cloth, yards.....	3,190 $\frac{3}{4}$
Light blue Kersey, yards.....	2,330 $\frac{3}{4}$
State service coats.....	2,403
State service trowsers.....	2,451
State service helmets.....	2,094
State forage caps.....	3,269

Of the quantities given above I have rejected for irregularities and re-inspected

State service coats.....	67
State service trowsers.....	23
State service helmets.....	9

this number being very much less than for the year previous, and indicative of more care on the part of manufacturers.

It has also, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 21, M. C., been my duty, by your orders, to make inspection of the work of repairs done on the armories, arsenals and military store-houses owned by the State.

In the execution of this order I have, during the past year, inspected repairs made on the following buildings:

Armory at Watertown.—Two contracts, aggregating.....	\$4,000 00
Armory at Oswego.—Three contracts, aggregating.....	3,153 45
Military store-house at Binghamton.....	635 00
Armory at Auburn.—Two contracts, aggregating.....	474 67
Armory at Newburgh.—Two contracts, aggregating.....	1,405 00
Armory at Kingston.—Three contracts, aggregating.....	599 30
Arsenal at Buffalo.....	125 00
Total.....	<u><u>\$10,392 42</u></u>

The armory at Watertown is now in very good condition. The trusses and ceiling should be painted as a measure of economy for the preservation of the material.

The Newburgh armory is yet incomplete, the original plan not having been carried out, by reason of deficiency of appropriation. The trusses and ceilings should be painted.

The military store-house at Binghamton needs some provision for better support to certain weak places in the main drill floor.

The Kingston armory is in good condition. The trusses and ceiling of this building should also be painted.

The armories at Auburn and Oswego are in good condition.

I note that in many places there is some doubt on the part of military store keepers, as to the exact boundaries or lines of State property. I think it would be wise in order to avoid questions which may arise in the future, and also for the better protection of the exterior of the buildings, that these lines should be established, and suitable fences erected to enclose all property owned by the State.

During the latter part of the year I have had referred to me for

investigation the applications of several commanding officers, asking to have State service uniforms in their possession condemned as being unserviceable.

While in some cases the request has been found to be reasonable, there have been instances where it has seemed to me that the garments asked to be condemned could not be termed unserviceable in the literal acceptation of the term, and yet the linings and trimmings were so soiled as to be unfit for issue to a recruit, and in fact any man with a proper amount of self-respect would positively refuse to accept them in this condition.

Considering the question in this light I have recently, in the case of one organization, recommended that a number of coats which outwardly showed very little evidence of wear, should be sent to the State arsenal, New York city, and under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance be retrimmed and relined. Also that a number of helmets, under the same authority, should be re-mounted and lined, and all again returned to the organization.

Should this experiment prove a success, I am convinced that it will result in a large saving of money to the State, and be accepted with favor by all organizations interested.

When a recruit is enlisted in any organization, it is supposed that he intends to remain in the service during the full term of five years.

But notwithstanding this, there are many who are dropped from the rolls for various reasons, and who have done only a comparatively short term of duty, and it is the uniforms of *these* men that are frequently presented for condemnation. Not unservicable and yet not fit for issue to new men.

I am strong in my belief that every man who enlists in the National Guard should be furnished with a clean and neat-fitting uniform, and that the good of the service is impaired and the dignity of the State belittled by asking otherwise.

My conclusion is this: That all uniforms which are received by commanding officers from men who are discharged, dropped, expelled, or for any cause cease to be members of the organization, should be sent to the arsenal at New York city, and that there they should be thoroughly inspected and either condemned or recommended for renovating. That the requisitions for uniforms be as far as possible filled from the supply on hand to the credit of the organization making the requisition — meaning that no clothing shall be reissued except to the organization from which it was received.

That in event of it being impossible to fill the requisition, or any part thereof, from the supply on hand, that then new goods be furnished.

I am sure that the adoption of a system based on these ideas will result in justice to the State and tend to prosper the service.

My warm thanks are rendered for all trusts imposed, and the uniform courtesy and forbearance extended me by you, during the term .it has been my privilege and pleasure to have been your assistant, and as you now vacate the office you have filled so faithfully, you have my best wishes for a future of happiness and prosperity.

I am, General, your's very respectfully,

THOMAS H. M'GRATH,

Assistant Inspector-General.

(E.)
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, }
COR. 7th AVE. AND 35th ST., }
NEW YORK, *December 31, 1885.* }

To his Excellency DAVID B. HILL, *Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, S. N. Y.:*

SIR — I have the honor to submit herewith the following detailed report of the operations of this department for the year ending September 30, 1885:

Abstract A.

Statement of cash received and disbursed from September 30, 1884, to December 31, 1885.

Abstract B.

Annual return of Chief of Ordnance, showing: 1st. State military property on hand last annual report. 2d. State military property purchased, fabricated and taken up. 3d. State military property received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc. 4th. State military property issued. 5th. State military property condemned, sold, expended and destroyed during the year ending September 30, 1885; and also the serviceable and unserviceable State military property remaining on hand to be accounted for.

Abstract C.

Issues of State military property to organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1885.

Abstract D.

Receipts of State military property from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1885.

Abstract E.

Showing receipts and disbursements of cash under commission, consisting of John G. Farnsworth, Adjutant-General; Philip H. Briggs,

Inspector-General, and Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, appointed by law, for the purchase of a service uniform for organizations of the National Guard, S. N. Y., and the erection of State armories, from September 30, 1884, to December 31, 1885.

In transmitting to your excellency my final report as Chief of Ordnance, I avail myself of the opportunity to express my sincere thanks for your unfailing courtesy and kindness in all our official relations. I leave this post of responsibility at the close of the current year, with the best wishes for your health and welfare, and also for the continued prosperity and usefulness of the National Guard, whose interests are sure to receive at your hands the most intelligent and friendly care.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

DANIEL D. WYLIE,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance, S. N. Y.

ABSTRACT A.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF CASH IN ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF NEW YORK, FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1884,
TO DECEMBER 31, 1885.

Receipts.

Cash on hand, last report (contingent fund).....	\$4,390 39
Cash received from sale of old flooring.....	20 00
Cash received from State Treasurer in payment of abstract of services of employees of ordnance department, S. N. Y., as per detailed monthly accounts.....	22,958 35
Cash received from State Treasurer in payment of abstract of expenditures, as per detailed monthly accounts.....	7,406 18
Cash received from State Treasurer in payment of abstract of purchases under special order from General Head- quarters, as per detailed monthly accounts.....	30,006 80
Cash received from State Treasurer in payment of abstract for transportation of troops to various rifle ranges for rifle practice, as per detailed monthly accounts.....	3,935 47
Cash received from State Treasurer in payment of abstract of repairs of arsenals, as per detailed monthly accounts,	13,670 80
Cash received from State Treasurer in payment of abstract of purchases and expenditures on account of State camp, as per special report dated December 16, 1885.....	53,335 13
Total.....	<u>\$135,723 12</u>

Disbursements.

Cash paid employees ordnance department, S. N. Y., as per detailed monthly accounts.....	\$22,958 35
Cash paid for expenditures, as per detailed monthly accts.	7,406 18
Cash paid for purchases under special orders from Gen- eral Head-quarters, S. N. Y., as per detailed monthly accounts	30,006 80
Cash paid for transportation of troops to various rifle ranges for rifle practice, as per detailed monthly accts.	3,935 47
Cash paid for repairs of arsenals, as per detailed monthly accounts	13,670 80

Cash paid for helmets and forage caps, furnished Fourteenth and Thirty-second Regiments, Fourth, Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth Separate Companies per orders General Head-quarters.....	\$191 72
Cash paid on account of State camp, as per detailed report dated December 16, 1885.....	53,335 13
Balance on hand	4,218 67
Total.....	<u>\$135,723 12</u>

ABSTRACT B.

Annual return of ordnance and ordnance stores, and other public property in charge of Brigadier-General Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance and Acting Quartermaster-General, S. N. Y., for year ending September 30, 1885.

	Parrott guns, 20-pounder.	Dahfield guns, 20-pounder.	Field howitzers, 12-pounder.	Mountain howitzers, 12-pounder.	Napoleon guns, 12-pounder.	Parrott guns, 12-pounder.	Parrott guns, 10-pounder.	Brass guns, 6-pounder.	Iron guns, 6-pounder.	Steel guns, 3-inch.	Brass guns, 3-pounder.	Brass guns, 2-pounder.	Brass guns (Spanish).	Brass guns, (English trophy).	Mortars, 8-inch.	Mortars, 6-inch.	Gatling guns, calibre 50.	Breech sights.	Gun carriages.	Caissons.	Limbers.	Battery wagons.	Traveling forges.	Pendulum hausse.	Seats for pendulum hausse.
	2	4	3	6	8	15	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	14	37	17	21	1	2	23	1
JANUARY 1, 1885.																									
On last annual return.	2	4	3	6	8	15	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	14	37	17	21	1	2	23	1
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabricated, etc.	2	4	3	6	8	15	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	14	37	17	21	1	2	23	1
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc.	2	4	3	6	8	15	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	14	37	17	21	1	2	23	1
Total	2	4	3	6	8	15	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	14	37	17	21	1	2	23	1
Issued.	2	4	3	6	8	15	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	14	37	17	21	1	2	23	1
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand.	2	4	3	6	8	15	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	14	37	17	21	1	2	23	1
Unserviceable property on hand.	2	4	3	6	8	15	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	14	37	17	21	1	2	23	1
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed.	2	4	3	6	8	15	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	14	37	17	21	1	2	23	1
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.	2	4	3	6	8	15	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	14	37	17	21	1	2	23	1
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.	2	4	3	6	8	15	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	14	37	17	21	1	2	23	1
Total on hand to be accounted for.	2	4	3	6	8	15	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	14	37	17	21	1	2	23	1

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	FOR GATLING GUN.										Saddles.	Bridles.	Bridle bits.	Nose bags.	Stirrups.	Stirrup straps.	Martingales and collars.	Shabracks.	Saddle cloths.	Spurs.
	Feed cases.	Assembly rest.	Screw wrenches.	Pin wrenches.	Pin drifts.	Rear guide nut wrenches.	Clasps for worm gear.	T. screw drivers.	Lock screw drivers.	Small screw drivers.										
JANUARY 1, 1885.																				
On last annual return.	216	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	664	710	707	127	1,094	1,094	671	13	20	1,027
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabricated, etc	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	....
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	....
Total	216	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	667	713	708	127	1,094	1,094	671	13	20	1,027
Issued..	216	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	75	75	76	127	1,094	1,094	72	13	20	10
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand.	165	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	592	638	632	78	1,094	1,094	599	13	..	1,017
Serviceable property on hand.	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	592	540	560	49	1,094	1,094	516	13	..	1,017
Unserviceable property on hand.	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	72	..	..	..	83	..	..	..
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed.	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	59	4	..	..	70	..	..	..
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.	165	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	592	540	560	78	1,094	1,094	516	13	..	1,017
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	45	1,094	1,094	13	..	..	..
Total on hand to be accounted for.	165	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	592	553	573	123	1,094	1,094	529	13	..	1,017

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Spur straps.	Sweat leathers.	Reins for artillery harness.	Coupling reins.	Hand grenades.	Shells, 3-inch absterdam.	Parrott shells, 20-pounder.	Shells, 20-pounder, elongated.	Shells, 12-pounder.	Shells, 10-pounder, 3-inch.	Shells, 7-pounder.	Shells, 24-pounder, spherical.	Shells, 2 9-10 inch, ordnance.	Hotchkiss projectiles, 10 pounder, 3-inch.	Case shot, 3-inch, absterdam.	Case shot, 20-pounder.	Case shot, 12-pounder.
JANUARY 1, 1885.																	
On last annual return.....	972	134	..	..	10	1,036	121	456	1,014	24	1,192	129	501	2,206	470	300	823
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabricated, etc.....	...	...	32	16	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc.....	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	972	134	32	16	10	1,036	121	456	1,014	24	1,192	129	501	2,206	470	300	823
Issued.....	10	...	32	16	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand.....	962	134	..	..	10	1,036	121	456	1,014	24	1,192	129	501	2,206	470	300	823
Serviceable property on hand.....	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unserviceable property on hand.....	962	134	..	..	10	1,036	121	456	1,014	24	1,192	129	501	2,206	470	300	823
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed.....	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.....	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.....	962	134	..	..	10	1,036	121	456	1,014	24	1,192	129	501	2,206	470	300	823
Total on hand to be accounted for.....	962	134	..	..	10	1,036	121	456	1,014	24	1,192	129	501	2,206	470	300	823

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Case shot, 10-pounder.	Case shot, 6-pounder.	Strap shot, 6-pounder.	Solid shot, 6-pounder.	Solid shot, 9-pounder.	Solid shot, 12-pounder.	Canister shot, 3-inch.	Canister shot, 6-pounder.	Canister shot, 12-pounder.	Cannon powder, pounds of.	Cartridge bags.	Blank cannon cart-ridges.	Friction primers.	Berdan primers.	Time fuse.
	387	1,106	306	1,454	137	450	50	2,571	854	.....	.....	10	34,700	15,000	114
JANUARY 1, 1885.															
On last annual return	387	1,106	306	1,454	137	450	50	2,571	854	.....	.....	10	34,700	15,000	114
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabri- cated, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,350	800	1,174	.....	.....	.....
Received from organizations of the National Guard. State officers, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	387	1,106	306	1,454	137	450	50	2,571	854	1,350	800	1,184	34,700	15,000	114
Issued	387	1,106	306	1,454	137	450	50	2,571	854	200	.....	1,174	5,950	15,000	114
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150	800	10	28,750	.....	.....
Serviceable property on hand .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150	800	10	28,750	.....	.....
Unserviceable property on hand	387	1,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	114
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1,150	*300	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.....	387	1,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	114
Total on hand to be accounted for	387	1,106	306	1,454	137	450	50	2,571	854	.....	500	10	28,750	15,000	114

* Expended fabricating cartridges.

ABSTRACT B — (Continued).

	Metallic ball cart- ridges, 50-70.	Metallic blank cart- ridges, cal. 50.	Remington B. L. rifles, cal. 50.	Remington bayonets.	Cadet muskets.	Cadet bayonets.	Whitney rifles, cal. 44.	Springfield rifles.	Springfield bayonets.	Enfield rifles.	Enfield bayonets.	Remington carbines, cal. 50.	Smith's carbines.	Ballard's carbines.	Revolvers.	Cavalry pistols (muzzle loaders).
JANUARY 1, 1885.																
On last annual return.....	769, 107	4, 687	5, 504	5, 833	90	53	70	594	570	148	148	1, 213	312	81	26	69
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabri- cated, etc.....	500, 000	125, 000	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc.....	.....	.....	157	146	..	..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..
Total.....	1, 269, 107	129, 687	5, 661	5, 979	90	53	74	594	570	148	148	1, 213	312	81	26	69
Issued	457, 104	106 919	748	734	90	53	74	594	570	148	148	1, 193	312	81	26	69
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand	812, 003	22, 768	4, 913	5, 245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serviceable property on hand	812, 003	22, 768	4, 900	5, 171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unserviceable property on hand.....	.....	.....	13	74	90	53	74	594	570	148	148	8	312	81	26	69
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 185	.....	.....	.....	.....
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.	812, 003	22, 768	4, 900	5, 171	90	53	74	594	570	148	148	8	312	81	26	69
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.....	.....	.....	13	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total on hand to be accounted for.....	812, 003	22, 768	4, 913	5, 195	90	53	74	594	570	148	148	1, 193	312	81	26	69

ABSTRACT B — (Continued).

	Wingate indicators.	Aiming tripods.	Tompions, cal. 50.	Cleaning sticks.	Cleaning brushes (Remington).	Screwdrivers (Remington).	Sabres.	Non-commissioned officers' swords.	Non-commissioned officers' sword scab- bard.	Cross belts, dress.	Cross belt plates, dress.	Waist belts, dress.	Waist belt plates, dress.	Cartridge boxes, dress	Bayonet scabbards,	Waist belts, fatigue.
JANUARY 1, 1885.																
On last annual return.....	269	2	...	183	240	..	295	130	34	1,816	235	401	433	1,330	1,209	2,801
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabri- cated, etc.....	...	..	248	...	812	42	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	20
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc.....	...	11	...	...	35	..	16	...	..	838	359	306	387	598	592	92
Total.....	269	13	248	183	1,087	42	311	130	34	2,654	594	707	820	1,928	1,801	2,913
Issued.....	269	13	248	71	1,087	42	12	...	...	128	64	64	64	64	64	1,370
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand.....	269	13	...	112	...	..	299	130	34	2,526	530	643	756	1,864	1,737	1,543
Serviceable property on hand.....	269	13	...	112	...	..	299	130	34	2,526	530	643	756	1,864	1,737	1,543
Unserviceable property on hand.....	...	..	...	112	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed.....	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.....	269	13	...	...	...	..	299	130	34	2,526	530	643	756	1,864	1,737	1,543
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.....	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total on hand to be accounted for.....	269	13	...	...	...	..	299	130	34	2,526	530	643	756	1,864	1,737	1,543

ABSTRACT B — (Continued).

	Waist belt plates, fatigue.	Cartridge boxes, fatigue.	Bayonet scabbards, fatigue.	Drummers' waist belts	Sabre belts.	Sabre belt plates.	Non-com. officers' sword belts.	Non-com. officers' sword frogs.	Cap pouches.	Gun slings.	Carbine slings.	Sabre knots.	Blankets (woolen).	Knapsacks	Haversacks.
JANUARY 1, 1885.															
On last annual return	1, 327	2, 210	2, 013	..	1, 844	1, 776	11	11	7	974	359	385	2, 542	5, 947	3, 422
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabri- cated, etc.	20	265	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	2, 494	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc.	80	301	67	..	1	1	.....	.....	..	161	...	.....	71	63	13
Total	1, 327	2, 776	2, 080	20	1, 845	1, 777	11	11	7	3, 629	359	385	2, 813	6, 010	3, 435
Issued	1, 326	1, 187	1, 219	20	99	99	.....	.....	..	2, 509	20	6	6	618	748
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand	1	1, 589	861	..	1, 746	1, 678	11	11	7	1, 120	339	379	2, 807	5, 392	2, 687
Serviceable property on hand .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	2, 530	5, 291	2, 687
Unserviceable property on hand	1	1, 589	861	..	1, 746	1, 678	11	11	7	1, 120	339	379	277	101	.....
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed. ....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	20	.....	.....
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable .....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	2, 530	5, 291	2, 687
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.	1	1, 589	861	..	1, 746	1, 678	11	11	7	1, 120	339	379	257	101	.....
Total on hand to be accounted for	1	1, 589	861	..	1, 746	1, 678	11	11	7	1, 120	339	379	2, 787	5, 392	2, 687

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Canteens	Overcoats.	State service coats	State service pants.	Blouses	Dress coats.	Uniform pants (old style).	State service helmets.	Helmets (old style).	Helmets (white).	State service fatigue caps.	Fatigue caps (old style).	Dress hats.	Pompons	Helmet plumes
JANUARY 1, 1885.															
On last annual return.....	4,161	4,742	35	46	...	746	250	47	125	..	97	477	195	148	30
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabricated, etc .....	.....	.....	3,621	3,657	.....	.....	..	2,831	..	50	5,207	...	..	...	145
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc.....	26	128	20	21	218	567	313	.....	428	..	716	144	451	443	..
Total.....	4,187	4,870	3,676	3,724	218	1,313	563	2,878	553	50	6,020	621	646	591	175
Issued	638	1,342	3,614	3,662	218	80	563	2,878	553	50	5,304	621	646	591	145
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand	3,549	3,528	62	62	..	1,233	..	..	..	..	*716	..	..	..	30
Serviceable property on hand.....	3,549	3,002	42	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unserviceable property on hand.....	..	526	20	21	218	1,233	563	..	553	..	*716	621	646	591	30
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.....	3,549	3,002	42	41	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.....	.....	526	20	21	218	1,233	563	.....	553	..	*716	621	646	591	30
Total on hand to be accounted for.....	3,549	3,528	62	62	218	1,233	563	..	553	..	*716	621	646	591	30

* Second class.

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ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Helmet cords.	Cap ornaments.	Sleeve ornaments.	Epaulettes.	Shoes, pairs of.	Shirts.	Band coats.	Band uniform pants.	Band helmets.	Band shoulder knots.	Band waist belts.	Band waist belt plates.	Music pouches and slings.	Blankets (rubber).	National colors (silk).	State colors (silk).	Ordnance colors (silk).	Brigade colors (silk).	National Guard flag (bunting).	State flag (bunting).	Garrison flag (bunting).	Storm flag (bunting).	Post flag (bunting).
	95	32	32	1,853	38	49	28	36	27	54	25	24	26	90	14	31	1	2	2	2	2	2	3
	95	32	32	.....	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	3	..	..
	..	..	..	230	..	..	28	36	27	54	25	24	26	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	95	32	32	2,083	38	49	28	36	27	54	25	24	26	90	17	33	1	2	2	4	2	2	3
JANUARY 1, 1885.																							
On last annual return.....	95	32	32	2,083	38	49	28	36	27	54	25	24	26	90	15	32	..	2	2	2	2	2	3
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabricated, etc.....	..	..	..	2,083	38	..	28	36	27	54	25	24	26	90	15	32	1	..	2	2	2	2	3
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc.....	..	..	..	2,083	38	..	28	36	27	54	25	24	26	90	15	32	..	..	2	2	2	2	3
Total.....	95	32	32	2,083	38	49	28	36	27	54	25	24	26	90	15	32	1	2	2	4	2	2	3
Issued.....	95	32	32	2,083	38	49	28	36	27	54	25	24	26	90	15	32	..	2	2	2	2	2	3
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand.....	..	..	..	2,083	38	..	28	36	27	54	25	24	26	90	15	32	..	..	2	2	2	2	3
Serviceable property on hand.....	..	..	..	2,083	38	..	28	36	27	54	25	24	26	90	15	32	..	..	2	2	2	2	3
Unserviceable property on hand.....	..	..	..	2,083	38	..	28	36	27	54	25	24	26	90	15	32	..	..	2	2	2	2	3
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed.....	..	..	..	2,083	38	..	28	36	27	54	25	24	26	90	15	32	..	..	2	2	2	2	3
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.....	..	..	..	2,083	38	..	28	36	27	54	25	24	26	90	15	32	..	..	2	2	2	2	3
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.....	..	..	..	2,083	38	..	28	36	27	54	25	24	26	90	15	32	..	..	2	2	2	2	3
Total on hand to be accounted for.....	..	32	32	2,083	38	..	28	36	27	54	25	24	26	90	15	32	1	2	2	4	2	2	3

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	(Signal) funnel.	(Signal) scissors.	(Signal) pliers.	Marking discs.	Bass drums.	Bass drum sticks.	Bass drum slings.	Bass drum heads.	Bass drum ropes.	Bass drum covers.	Bass drum cover pouches.	Snare drums.	Snare drum sticks.	Snare drum slings.	Snare drum heads, batter.	Snare drum heads, snare.	Snare drum snares.	Snare drum ropes.	Snare drum braces.	Snare drum hooks.	Snare drum snare tighteners.
JANUARY 1, 1885.																					
On last annual return	1	1	1	3	3	6	2	6	4	9	6	160	4	1	...	...	61	209	31	42	...
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabricated, etc	1	1	1	3	1	6	2	6	4	9	6	28	218	99	242	174	61	209	628	500	12
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	5	90	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	1	3	4	6	2	6	4	9	6	192	230	105	262	176	61	209	659	542	12
Issued .....	..	..	..	3	1	6	2	6	4	9	6	28	218	99	242	174	61	209	628	500	12
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	12	6	20	2	..	..	31	42	..
Serviceable property on hand	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unserviceable property on hand .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	12	6	20	2	..	..	31	42	..
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	6	20	2	..	..	31	42	..
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	12	6	20	2	..	..	31	42	..
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total on hand to be accounted for	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	12	6	20	2	..	..	31	42	..

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Snare drum flesh hoops.	Snare drum counter hoops.	Snare drum shells.	Snare drum covers.	Snare drum cover pouches.	Bugles.	Bugle cords and tassels.	Mess tent (80x50).	Hospital tent.	Hospital tent flies.	Hospital tent poles, ridge.	Hospital tent poles, upright.	Hospital tent floors.	Wall tents.	Wall tent flies.	Wall tent poles, ridge.	Wall tent poles, upright.	Wall tent floors.	A tents.	A tent poles, ridge.
JANUARY 1, 1885.																				
On last annual return.....	6	1	2	78	152	70	9	1	46	46	53	106	40	828	701	828	1,656	455	375	315
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabricated, etc.....	6	1	2	78	152	8	8	1	46	46	53	106	40	828	701	828	1,656	455	375	315
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc.....	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	455	..	..
Total	5	1	2	78	152	70	9	1	46	46	53	106	40	828	701	828	1,656	455	375	315
Issued	6	1	2	78	152	8	8	1	46	46	53	106	40	828	701	828	1,656	455	375	315
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand.....	..	..	2	..	..	62	1	1	46	46	53	106	40	828	701	828	1,656	455	375	315
Serviceable property on hand.....	..	..	2	..	..	62	1	1	46	46	53	106	40	828	701	828	1,656	455	375	315
Unserviceable property on hand .....	..	..	2	..	..	62	1	1	46	46	53	106	40	828	701	828	1,656	455	375	315
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	11	29	..	..	..	86	335	..	..	15
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.....	..	..	..	..	..	62	1	1	42	33	42	77	40	800	701	742	1,321	455	300	300
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.....	..	..	..	..	..	62	1	1	10	8	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	75	..
Total on hand to be accounted for.....	..	..	..	..	..	62	1	1	52	41	42	77	40	828	701	742	1,321	455	375	300

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	A tent poles, upright.	A tent floors.	Tent pins.	Tent stakes.	Mallets for driving pins.	Sentry boxes.	Bulletin boards.	Shovels.	Spades.	Axes.	Rakes (wooden).	Rakes (iron).	Knives.	Forks.	Spoons.	Candle sticks.	Candles (pounds).
JANUARY 1, 1885.																	
On last annual return.....	630	..	16, 650	.....	5	..	..	66	20	14	34	9	2, 134	2, 269	6, 345	...	800
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabricated, etc.....	..	18	5, 000	10, 000	..	18	13	..	..	12	24	..	.....	.....	750	1, 000	875
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	630	18	21, 650	10, 000	5	18	13	66	20	26	58	9	2, 134	2, 269	7, 095	1, 000	1, 675
Issued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand.....	630	18	21, 650	10, 000	5	18	13	66	20	20	58	9	2, 134	2, 269	7, 095	1, 000	1, 675
Serviceable property on hand.....	600	18	17, 640	7, 280	5	18	13	64	20	20	..	9	1, 100	1, 100	7, 095	1, 000	1, 675
Unserviceable property on hand.....	30	..	4, 010	2, 720	..	..	..	2	..	..	58	..	1, 034	1, 169	.....	.....	.....
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed.....	30	..	4, 010	720	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1, 675
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.....	600	18	13, 520	7, 280	5	18	13	64	20	12	58	9	1, 100	1, 100	7, 095	1, 000	.....
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.....	.....	..	4, 120	2, 000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1, 034	1, 169	.....	.....	.....
Total on hand to be accounted for.....	600	18	17, 640	9, 280	5	18	13	64	20	12	58	9	2, 134	2, 269	7, 095	1, 000	.....

* Expended at State Camp, seasons of 1884 and 1885.

ABSTRACT B — (Continued).

	Tin cups.	Tin plates.	Tin pails (coffee).	Tin washbasins,	Camp kettles.	Water pails.	Knife pails.	Baskets (bread and meat).	Brooms.	Camp stools.	Wooden stools.	Wooden chairs.	Bed cots.	Matresses.	Pillows.	Chandeliers.
	9,000	9,623	16	4,280	105	550	50	24	240	787	827	20	1,220	1,200	100	2
	..	..	28	..	..	200	50	26	240	500	250	20	300	1,200	100	2

	9,000	9,623	44	4,280	105	750	50	50	240	1,287	1,077	20	1,220	1,200	100	2
JANUARY 1, 1885.																
On last annual return.....	9,000	9,623	44	4,280	105	750	50	50	240	1,287	1,077	20	1,220	1,200	100	2
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabricated, etc.....	8,471	9,500	30	4,200	105	672	47	48	240	1,104	868	20	1,120	1,200	100	2
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc.....	529	123	14	80	..	78	3	2	240	183	209	..	80	1,140	..	..
Total.....	9,000	9,623	44	4,280	105	750	50	50	240	1,287	1,077	20	1,220	1,200	100	2
Issued.....	9,000	9,623	44	4,280	105	750	50	50	240	1,287	1,077	20	1,120	1,200	100	2
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand.....	8,471	9,500	30	4,200	105	672	47	48	240	1,104	868	20	1,120	1,200	100	2
Serviceable property on hand.....	529	123	14	80	..	78	3	2	240	183	209	..	80	1,140	..	..
Unserviceable property on hand.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.....	8,471	9,500	30	4,200	105	672	47	48	240	1,104	868	20	1,120	1,200	100	2
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.....	529	123	14	80	..	..	..	6	..	183	185	..	80	390	..	..
Total on hand to be accounted for.....	9,000	9,623	44	4,280	105	672	47	48	..	1,287	1,053	20	1,120	450	..	2

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Lanterns, hand.	Lanterns, tubular.	Lamps, reflector.	Hatchets.	Scythes.	Scythe snaths.	Earth closet.	Uniform chest.	Tables, small.	Tables, dining (ft. of).	Table legs.	Table stretchers.	Table tops.	Gun racks.	Clothes hooks.	Clothes racks.	Sprinkling cart.	Water tank.	Iron water pipe (lots of).	Wheelbarrows.	Horse trough.
JANUARY 1, 1885.																					
On last annual return.....	255	22	21	1	2	9	1	1	70	470	...	...	...	200	...	...	1	1	1	39	...
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabricated, etc.....	150	12	..	6	2	2	..	..	24	...	55	30	30	...	864	63	..	..	..	..	1
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc.....	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	405	34	21	7	4	11	1	1	94	470	55	30	30	200	864	63	1	1	1	39	1
Issued ..	6																				
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand	399	34	21	7	4	11	1	1	94	470	55	30	30	200	864	63	1	1	1	39	1
Serviceable property on hand.....	104	22	21	7	2	8	1	..	90	470	...	...	...	200	...	...	1	1	1	31	1
Unserviceable property on hand.....	295	12	..	..	2	3	..	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	8	..
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed.....	...	..	..	7	2	3	..	..	4	...	*55	*30	*30	...	+864	..	..	..	..	..	..
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.....	104	22	21	7	2	8	1	..	90	470	...	...	...	200	...	...	1	1	1	31	1
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.....	295	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	8	..
Total on hand to be accounted for.....	399	34	21	7	2	8	1	1	90	470	..	...	...	200	...	63	1	1	1	39	1

* Expended in repairing dining tables at Camp.

+ Expended fabricating clothes racks for tents.

ABSTRACT B—Continued).

	Refrigerator.	Surgical instruments, pocket cases.	Surgical instruments, field cases.	Hospital knapsacks.	Medical cases.	Medical show cases.	Hospital desk.	Hospital closet.	Field stretchers.	Hoes.	Sickles.	Carving knives.	Carving forks.	Meat cleaver.	Butcher's steel.	Meat saw.	Coffee cups.	Saucers.	Sauce plates.	Tumblers.
JANUARY 1, 1885.																				
On last annual return.....	..	22	9	20	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,417	1,465	121	1,490
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabricated, etc.....	1	...	...	..	..	1	1	1	..	45	12	6	6	1	1	1	500	500	..	500
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc.....	..	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..
Total.....	1	22	9	21	1	1	1	1	3	45	12	6	6	1	1	1	1,917	1,965	121	1,990
Issued.....	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand.....	1	22	9	11	1	1	1	1	3	45	12	6	6	1	1	1	1,917	1,965	121	1,990
Serviceable property on hand.....	1	22	8	11	1	1	1	1	3	45	12	6	6	1	1	1	1,631	1,565	30	1,410
Unserviceable property on hand.....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	400	91	580
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.....	1	20	8	11	1	1	1	1	3	45	12	6	6	1	1	1	1,631	1,565	30	1,410
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	400	91	580
Total on hand to be accounted for.....	1	20	8	11	1	1	1	1	3	45	12	6	6	1	1	1	1,917	1,965	121	1,990

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Soup bowls.	Plates.	Pickle dishes.	Salt and pepper sprinklers.	Vinegar bottles.	Sugar bowls.	Mustard pots.	Mustard spoons.	Water pitchers.	Milk pitchers.	Syrup cups.	Vegetable dishes.	Meat platters.	Butter dishes.	Pudding dishes.	Yellow baking dishes.	Pie plates.
	1,464	2,883	122	320	155	221	145	300	198	151	146	301	395	50	12	100	200
	500	500	....	200	60	....	....	40	50	50	....	100	100	50	100	100	200

	1,964	3,383	122	520	215	221	145	340	248	201	146	401	495	50	112	100	200
JANUARY 1, 1885.																	
On last annual return.....	1,964	3,383	122	520	215	221	145	340	248	201	146	401	495	50	112	100	200
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabri-	1,400	2,750	92	400	180	180	115	250	170	151	106	324	376	30	80	100	200
cated, etc.....	564	633	30	120	35	41	130	90	78	50	40	77	119	20	32	....	....
Received from organizations of the National Guard,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
State officers, etc.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1,964	3,383	122	520	215	221	145	340	248	201	146	401	495	50	112	100	200
Issued	1,964	3,383	122	520	215	221	145	340	248	201	146	401	495	50	112	100	200
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand....	1,400	2,750	92	400	180	180	115	250	170	151	106	324	376	30	80	100	200
Serviceable property on hand	564	633	30	120	35	41	130	90	78	50	40	77	119	20	32	....	....
Unserviceable property on hand .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
and destroyed	1,400	2,750	92	400	180	180	115	250	170	151	106	324	376	30	80	100	200
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.....	564	633	30	120	35	41	130	90	78	50	40	77	119	20	32	....	....
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total on hand to be accounted for.....	1,964	3,383	122	520	215	221	145	340	248	201	146	401	495	50	112	100	200

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Soup tureens.	Soup ladles.	Dish pans.	Sauce pans.	Frying pans.	Baking pans.	Drip pans.	Copper coffee urns.	Tin coffee pots.	Graters.	Dippers.	"Worthington" pump and boiler.	"Dean" pump.	Steam traps.	Range-boilers, etc.	Cooking range.	Iron kettles (70 galls.)	Furnace and kettle.	Vegetable steamers.	Skimmers.	Cullenders.	Fish boiler.	Water boiler.
JANUARY 1, 1885.																							
On last annual return.....	16	6	...	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabricated, etc.....	....	1	12	6	11	12	5	2	17	2	3	....	1	1	..	1	..	1	5	3	3	2	1
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc.....	....	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	16	7	12	6	11	12	5	2	64	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	3	3	2	1
Issued.....	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand.....	16	7	12	6	11	12	5	2	64	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	3	3	2	1
Serviceable property on hand.....	10	5	12	2	11	12	5	2	55	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	3	3	2	1
Unserviceable property on hand.....	6	2	...	4	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed.....	3	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.....	10	5	12	2	11	12	5	2	55	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	3	3	2	1
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total on hand to be accounted for.....	13	5	12	2	11	12	5	2	64	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	3	3	2	1

ABSTRACT B— (Continued).

	Hassocks.	Anvils.	Pincers.	Tongs.	Punches.	Matlocks.	Breast knives.	Jack screws.	Clawbars.	Crowbars.	Bill hooks.	Sledge hammers.	Hand hammers.	Flatters.	Forge shovels.	Schwabs.	Cold chisels.	Fullers.	Creasers.	Nail sets (blacksmiths)	Broad-axes.	Machinist's lathe and implements.	Emery lathes.	Drilling machine.
	2	3	8	11	4	4	2	3	2	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	11	4	2	2	2	1	2	1
JANUARY 1, 1885.																								
On last annual report.....	2	2	..	6	2	2	2	..	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	..	2	1	2	1
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabricated, etc.....	2	1	8	5	2	2	..	3	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	7	1	1	6	..	..	..	..
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	2	3	8	11	4	4	2	3	2	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	11	4	2	2	2	1	2	1
Issued.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand.....	..	3	8	11	4	4	2	3	2	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	11	4	2	2	2	1	2	1
Serviceable property on hand.....	..	3	8	11	4	4	2	3	2	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	11	4	2	2	2	1	2	1
Unserviceable property on hand.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed.....	..	3	8	11	4	4	2	3	2	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	11	4	2	2	2	1	2	1
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total on hand to be accounted for.....	..	3	8	11	4	4	2	3	2	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	11	4	2	2	2	1	2	1

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Drawng knives.	Bevels.	Glue pots.	Oil cans.	Oil stones.	Rules (2 foot).	Panel squares.	Steel squares.	Chalk line.	Dividers.	Pliers.	Carpenter's mallet.	Brad-awl handles.	Brad-awls.	Nippers.	Monkey wrenches.	Grind-stones
JANUARY 1, 1885.																	
On last annual return.	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	3	....	1	....	....
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabricated, etc.	..	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2
Issued	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2
Serviceable property on hand	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2
Unserviceable property on hand	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total on hand to be accounted for.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2

ABSTRACT B—(Continued).

	Armorer's lathe.	Vises.	Vise bench.	Marking pot and brushes.	Ordnance stamp (S. N. Y.).	Scrapers.	Step ladders.	Rung ladders.	Fire extinguishers.	Extra charges for fire extinguishers.	Platform truck.	Platform scales.	Counter scales.	Rubber hose (ft. of).	Sprinkling pots.	Arm chests.	Packing cases.	Hand trucks.
JANUARY 1, 1885.																		
On last annual return.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Purchased, received upon requisition, taken up, fabricated, etc.....	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	200	...	31	102	3
Received from organizations of the National Guard, State officers, etc.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	60	...
Total	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	225	1	39	169	4
Issued	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	225	1	34	152	4
Serviceable and unserviceable property on hand..	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	225	1	5	17	4
Serviceable property on hand	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	225	1	5	17	4
Unserviceable property on hand.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unserviceable property sold, condemned, expended and destroyed.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On hand to be accounted for, serviceable	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	150	1	5	17	4
On hand to be accounted for, unserviceable .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total on hand to be accounted for.....	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	75	1	5	17	4

Military property of the State of New York issued to organizations of the National Guard, State Officers and Institutions during the year ending September, 1885.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ABSTRACT C — (Continued).

[illegible]

[illegible]

ABSTRACT C — (Continued).

[illegible]

5th Separate Company																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							</
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*See Abstract D -- (receipts from organizations, etc.).

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

4th Separate Company																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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* See Abstract D (receipts from organizations, etc.).

ABSTRACT D.

Military property of the State of New York received from organizations of the National Guard and State Officers, for year ending September 30, 1885.

	Trail handspikes.	Watering buckets.	Rammers and slaves.	Sponge covers.	Bridles.	Bridle bits.	Saddles.	Blank metallic cartridges, cal. 50.	Remington rifles, cal. 50.	Remington bayonet-nets.	Whitney rifles, cal. 44.	Aiming tripods.	Cleaning brushes.	Sabres.	Cross belts, dress.	Cross belt plates, dress.	Waist belts, dress.	Waist belt plates, dress.	Cartridge boxes, dress.	Bayonet scabbards, dress.	Waist belts, fatigue.	Waist belt plates, fatigue.
Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y.	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	5,681														
4th Brigade Head-quarters.																						
9th Regiment.									20	12		10			132	5	55	14	76	78		
10th Battalion.																						
11th Regiment.																						
12th Regiment.																						
13th Regiment.																						
14th Regiment.											2						45		113	59		
23d Regiment.									10	9		1										
55th Regiment.											2											
71st Regiment.																					12	
74th Regiment.																						
2d Separate Company																	55	253	261	301		
7th Separate Company									4	3			35		444	224	95	88	100	100		
8th Separate Company									100	100					200	94						
11th Separate Company																						
14th Separate Company									8	8					62	36	56	82	48	54		
18th Separate Company																						
22d Separate Company																						
28th Separate Company																						
31st Separate Company																						
33d Separate Company									6	6												
34th Separate Company									8	8												
36th Separate Company																						
37th Separate Company									1													
41st Separate Company																						
1st Battery Artillery.	1	1	2	1	3	1	3							1								
3d Battery Artillery.																						
6th Battery Artillery.																						
7th Battery Artillery.														15								
Total.	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	5,681	157	146	4	11	35	16	888	359	306	387	598	592	80	80

ABSTRACT D — (Continued).

	Cartridge boxes, Fatigue.	Bayonet scabbards, Fatigue.	Sabre belts and plates.	Gun slings.	Blankets, woolen.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Overcoats.	Blouses.	State service coats.	State service pants.	State service fatigue caps.	Dress coats.	Uniform pants, old style.	Helmets, old style.	Helmets, white.	Fatigue caps, old style.	Dress hats.	Pompons.
Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y.
4th Brigade Head-quarters	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th Regiment	30	6	.....	.....	.....	43	49	.....	.....	67	213	213
10th Battalion	280	9	.....	25	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th Regiment	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12th Regiment	63	3	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13th Regiment	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14th Regiment
23d Regiment	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	716	.....	16	320	.....	.....	.....	.....
55th Regiment	16	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71st Regiment
74th Regiment	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Separate Company
7th Separate Company	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	105	106
8th Separate Company	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th Separate Company
14th Separate Company	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18th Separate Company
22d Separate Company
28th Separate Company
31st Separate Company
33d Separate Company
34th Separate Company
36th Separate Company
37th Separate Company	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41st Separate Company
1st Battery Artillery
3d Battery Artillery	1	.....	2	.....	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th Battery Artillery
7th Battery Artillery
Total	301	67	1	161	71	53	13	25	128	218	21	21	716	567	313	428	50	144	451	443

* Purchased from Company fund of 28th Separate Company, and charged as per orders contained in letter from General Head-quarters, dated Albany, July 22, 1885. See Abstract C (issues to organizations, etc.).

ABSTRACT D — (Continued).

	Helmet plumes.	Epaulettes.	Band coats.	Band uniform pants.	Band helmets.	Band shoulder knots.	Band waist belts and plates.	Music pouches and slings.	National colors, silk.	State colors, silk.	State flags, bunting.	Markers.	Color staves.	Gilt eagles.	Signal equipments (sets) incomplete.	Snare drums.	Snare drum slings.	Snare drum sticks.	Drum heads, batter.	Drum heads, snare.	Snare drum shells.
Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y.	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th Brigade Head-quarters.
9th Regiment.
10th Battalion.	...	128	28	28	27	54	25	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
11th Regiment.
12th Regiment.
13th Regiment.
14th Regiment.
23d Regiment.	1	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65th Regiment.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71st Regiment.
74th Regiment.
2d Separate Company.
7th Separate Company.
8th Separate Company.
11th Separate Company.
14th Separate Company.	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18th Separate Company.
22d Separate Company.
28th Separate Company.	...	*50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31st Separate Company.
33d Separate Company.
34th Separate Company.
36th Separate Company.
37th Separate Company.
41st Separate Company.
1st Battery Artillery.
3d Battery Artillery.
6th Battery Artillery.
7th Battery Artillery.
Total	50	230	28	28	27	54	25	27	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	5	8	20	2	2

* Purchased from company fund of 28th Separate Company, and charged as per orders contained in letter from General Head-quarters, dated Albany, July 22, 1885. See Abstract C (issues to organizations, etc.).

ABSTRACT D — (Continued).

	Bugles.	Bed cots.	Pillows.	Hospital knapsacks.	Desk chairs.	Office chairs.	Rocking chairs.	Large chairs.	Couches.	Sofas or tete-a-tetes.	Cushions.	Looking glasses.	Engravings with frames.	Tables, desk or library.	Door mats.	Hassocks.	Writing desks.	Walnut stands.	Arm chests.	Packing cases.
Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y.
4th Brigade Head-quarters.
9th Regiment	1	.....	\$12	.....	\$2	.....	\$1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10th Battalion
11th Regiment
12th Regiment
13th Regiment
14th Regiment
23d Regiment
65th Regiment
71st Regiment
74th Regiment	+100	+100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Separate Company
7th Separate Company
8th Separate Company
11th Separate Company
14th Separate Company
18th Separate Company	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22d Separate Company
28th Separate Company
31st Separate Company
33d Separate Company
34th Separate Company
36th Separate Company

* Purchased from company fund of 28th Separate Company, and charged as per orders contained in letter from General Head-quarters, dated Albany, July 22, 1885.

† Purchased from regimental fund of 74th Regiment, and charged as per orders contained in letter from General Head-quarters, dated Albany, February 7, 1885.

‡ Purchased from company fund of 31st Separate Company, and charged as per orders contained in letter from General Head-quarters, dated Albany, September 12, 1885.

§ Purchased from regimental fund of 10th Battalion, and charged as per orders contained in letter from General Head-quarters, dated Albany, January 30, 1885.

¶ Purchased from company fund of 18th Separate Company, and charged as per orders contained in letter from General Head-quarters, dated Albany, March 20, 1885.

* Purchased from company fund of 36th Separate Company, and charged as per orders contained in letter from General Head-quarters, dated Albany, June 4, 1885.

See Abstract C (issues to organizations, etc.).

ABSTRACT D — (Continued).

	Bugles.	Bed cots.	Pillows.	Hospital knapsacks.	Desk chairs.	Office chairs.	Rocking chairs.	Large chairs.	Couches.	Sofas or tete-a-tetes.	Cushions.	Looking glasses.	Engravings with frames.	Tables, desk or library.	Door mats.	Hassocks.	Writing desks.	Walnut stands.	Arm chests.	Packing cases.
37th Separate Company
41st Separate Company
1st Battery Artillery
3d Battery Artillery
6th Battery Artillery
7th Battery Artillery
Total	5	100	100	1	2	25	8	15	2	4	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	8	60

* Purchased from company fund of 41st Separate Company, and charged as per orders contained in letter from General Head-quarters, dated Albany, April 16, 1885. See Abstract C (issues to organizations, etc.).

ABSTRACT E.

Receipts and disbursements of cash under a commission consisting of John G. Farnsworth, Adjutant-General, Philip H. Briggs, Inspector-General, and Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, appointed by law for the purchase of a service uniform for organizations of the National Guard, State of New York, and the erection of State armories, from September 30, 1884, to December 31, 1885.

Receipts.

Cash received from State Treasurer in payment of abstract of accounts for the purchase of helmets, forage caps, cloth and manufacturing same into service uniforms for organizations of the National Guard, S. N. Y., under Special Orders, and as per detailed account (chapter 305, Laws of 1884).....	\$80,886 27
Cash received from State Treasurer on account of building Brooklyn armory (chapter 438, Laws of 1883).....	12,048 50
Cash received from State Treasurer on account of Third Battery, property destroyed by fire (chapter 491, Laws of 1883).....	80 58
Cash received from State Treasurer on account of building Troy armory (chapter 100, Laws of 1883).....	25,503 45
Cash received from State Treasurer on account of building extension to Buffalo armory (chapter 144, Laws of 1884).....	51,148 28
Cash received from State Treasurer on account of finishing and furnishing Brooklyn armory (chapter 130, Laws of 1885).....	40,277 10
Cash received from State Treasurer on account of building Oneonta armory (chapter 176, Laws of 1884).....	7,426 15
Cash received from State Treasurer on account of building Troy armory (chapter 525, Laws of 1885).....	804 00
Cash received from State Treasurer on account of improvements at State camp (chapter 118, Laws of 1885).....	3,563 98
Total.....	<u><u>\$221,738 31</u></u>

Disbursements.

Cash paid for helmets, forage caps, cloth and the manufacturing of service uniforms, under Special Orders, as per detailed account (chapter 305, Laws of 1884).....	\$80,886 27
Cash paid on account of building Brooklyn armory (chapter 438, Laws of 1883).....	12,048 50
Cash paid on account of Third Battery, property destroyed by fire (chapter 491, Laws of 1883).....	80 58
Cash paid on account of building Troy armory (chapter 100, Laws of 1883).....	25,503 45
Cash paid on account of building extension to Buffalo armory (chapter 144, Laws of 1884).....	51,148 28
Cash paid on account of finishing and furnishing Brooklyn armory (chapter 130, Laws of 1885).....	40,277 10
Cash paid on account of building Oneonta armory (chapter 176, Laws of 1884).....	7,426 15
Cash paid on account of building Troy armory (chapter 525, Laws of 1885).....	804 00
Cash paid on account of improvements at State camp (chapter 118, Laws of 1885).....	3,563 98
Total.....	<u>\$221,738 31</u>

(F.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL, }
NEW YORK, *October 14, 1885.* }

To his Excellency DAVID B. HILL, *Commander-in-Chief National Guard,*
S. N. Y.:

SIR — I beg leave to submit to your consideration my fourth consecutive report on the State Camp at Peekskill, together with such general remarks as may be deemed advisable on the Medical Department of the National Guard of the State at large.

The medical affairs of the camp of the last season differed in no important particular from those of the preceding encampments except, perhaps, in the change that was made with your approval of the relations of the medical officers of the incoming organizations to the State Medical Department of the Guard. Heretofore it had been customary for the Surgeon-General to attend to the selection of the necessary medical and surgical supplies for the encampment without thought on the part of those officers who were to employ them.

With the view of increasing the scope and the usefulness, as well as to determine the present efficiency of the officers of the medical department, it was thought best that it be conducted at this time as nearly as possible on a basis that would increase the responsibility of the medical officers, thereby making them self-reliant as well as thoughtful. For this purpose you kindly issued the following in your Special Order No. 43:

“Regimental surgeons will also prepare a requisition for such medical and surgical supplies for their tour of duty as, in their opinion, may be necessary and requisite.

“This requisition will be forwarded to the Surgeon-General * * * at the latest ten days before going into camp, for his approval, and he will forward it to the Acting Quartermaster-General, the Chief of Ordnance, who will fill it in camp as approved by the Surgeon-General. Upon the completion of his tour of service, each regimental surgeon

will return in camp all unused medical and surgical supplies thus received to the Acting Quartermaster-General, the Chief of Ordnance, and account in his report for the supplies used, within ten days after his return from camp. Each regimental surgeon will prepare and forward a report of his tour of service, through his regimental commander, to the Surgeon-General in such form as indicated in the camp reports of that officer of the past year."

This portion of the Special Order was, with but a few exceptions, faithfully and promptly complied with by each officer amenable to its requirements. The general character of the requisitions was such as to warrant the statement upon my part that if at a future time any one of the commands were to be placed on detached duty, its medical and surgical needs would be fully appreciated and provided for by its medical officers. I consider it of great importance that this course be adopted at all future encampments. The ordinary routine duties of the medical department were faithfully performed. If any of the medical officers be amenable to criticism on account of carelessness or apparent indifference to official directions from their superior medical officer, it relates alone to the proper making out and forwarding of the final report as directed by you in the Special Order above quoted. Still this apparent indifference is due no doubt to the distraction of thought incident to a busy professional life, and also in many instances to the recognized tolerance which medical officers possess for each other by reason of the difficulty on their part of substituting the acts of an official martinet for those of professional gentlemen.

CARE OF THE TROOPS.

In my previous reports I have strongly emphasized the importance of the commandants of regiments seeking for and heeding the advice of the medical officers of the command on all questions relating to the physical welfare of its members. If an opinion be not asked for, the medical officer should at all times suggest to the commanding officer the propriety of every practical measure for the relief of the men. The medical officers should, however, be conservative in their advice, and not be tired of the responsibility placed upon them; and they should ever remember that an excess of duty or an overwise and ostentatious performance of it may be, not infrequently, more disastrous to the *morale* of an organization than would have been the danger sought to be averted. In times of physical trouble the medical officers of a command are the anchors to which the hopes and expectations of all the members are attached. What, then, must be the effect upon the men if the medical officers so perform their duties at this time as to confirm in the mind of all their own apprehension of death and disaster. The

greater the danger, the greater and more unobtrusive should be the preparations to meet it; and if it be present, the medical officers, of all others, should be cool and collected, acting with judicial precision rather than with an appearance of apprehension and doubt. It was the practice of a few of the medical officers to go upon the field at dress parade with a detail of men carrying a stretcher with the yellow flag flying in front of the ominous array, which flag was thereafter planted in full view of the entire command to indicate that the medical officers were at home and prepared to receive cases. This is doing one's duty with a vengeance. While it is both proper and necessary in actual war to indicate the location of surgical relief, yet in the military mimicry of civil life an unnecessary display of this kind is pernicious and demoralizing. It is proper that the detail, the stretcher and even the yellow flag be near at hand; but they should be at the rear, not at the front even though it be impossible for the attendants to obtain a pleasing view of the ceremonies. The medical officers of each organization should select from each company at least two suitable members, whom they should instruct in the proper manner of meeting the ordinary emergencies of the citizen soldiery. They should also be supplied with a few simple remedies and be instructed in their use. These precautions will meet all urgent demands until a medical officer can be placed in charge.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF SEPARATE COMPANIES.

Many of the separate company organizations are not provided with medical officers, owing to a change in the Military Code that was made not long since, under the impression, I presume, that doing away with medical officers did away with the necessity for them at the same time. I most respectfully submit, that while failing to provide the separate companies with proper medical and surgical implements may be considered necessary to economy or to expediency, but to deny them the privilege of availing themselves of the professional services of a properly commissioned medical officer in the emergencies of duty, is a measure akin to that sentiment which teaches us that

“ Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.”

It seems that less regard is had for the safety of the men of a separate company than for the horses of a battery, since the Code provides at the present time that “To such battery of four guns there should be * * * one veterinary sergeant,” while nearly one-half of the separate companies find no authority to provide themselves with a suitable medical officer. I earnestly desire to see such changes made in the Military Code as will give to every separate company the opportunity of providing itself in the future with a competent commissioned medical officer.

ADVICE TO ENLISTED MEN.

The precautionary measures of advice to the men, recommended by one of the surgeons before going into camp (see report of Major Marsh, Surgeon Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.) is a movement in the right direction, and bespeaks commendable forethought on the part of the commanding officer who called "for suggestions." In conclusion, I desire to testify to the remarkable increase in the efficiency of the medical officers of the National Guard — all of whom are competent to satisfactorily meet the ordinary emergencies of the positions they occupy, and many of whom hold a professional rank, the attainment of which has fitted them fully for any professional spheres of action into which they may be thrown. There can be no better proof of the efficiency of the officers of the medical department than the recollection of the creditable manner in which the perspective and actual demands upon their resources were provided for on the occasion of the obsequies of the late General Grant. It is true that the casualties were few, yet many were provided for, and had the occasion been productive of the anticipated results, no one could have suffered from the lack of proper medical and surgical attention. The commandants of military organizations should use every effort to secure the services of medical officers having the best medical and surgical talent at their command. Such a course as this will not only strengthen the command in a social sense, but will also strengthen the purposes of the commanding officer himself when in doubt on matters affecting the physical status of his command.

CHANGE IN THE LOCATION OF THE CAMP.

At the next season the camp will be changed to the northerly side of the plateau, and I am pleased to learn that a complete system of drainage, associated with a remodeling of the system of the sinks, is contemplated. I am of the opinion that it will be unsafe to permit the camp sewage to be discharged into the bay north of the railroad. The communication of this portion of the river with the main current is very narrow and not active enough, in my opinion, to influence sufficiently the large area of water around it. If the filth of the camp were discharged inside the railroad, much of it would most certainly float and be spread about on the surface of the water at a considerable distance from the outlet during flood tide. It would be spread too far, I am fearful, to be carried through the narrow outlet into the main channel by the ebb flow. If such were to be the case, the water surface and the shores would soon become studded with matter offensive both to the sense of sight and of smell. A state of this kind would become not only an intolerable nuisance to the visitor en route to camp, but also a

fertile source of disease to all who might come within the circle of its influence. If it be determined to not carry the sewer pipe into the Hudson river proper, it should be extended at least to the southerly side of the railroad bridge, and the flow of the camp sewage should be regulated for obvious reasons, so that it be discharged at this situation only during the ebb tide.

MESS HALL, ETC., ETC.

It is no longer consistent with hygiene and caution, nor with the dignity of the great State of New York, to defer protecting the surface of the earth beneath and about both the kitchen and the mess hall from the saturation incident to their associations. The soil should be removed from these surfaces — especially beneath the kitchen — for at least six inches in depth, and the fresh surface should be disinfected, graded, cemented and sewer connected in such a manner as to admit of daily flushing and disinfection. It was a noticeable fact to all those who were brought in contact with the mess hall or kitchen during the latter portion of last summer's encampment, that the offensive odors resulting from the surface saturation were very pronounced, and this, too, even under the influence of the use of more than thrice the amount of disinfectants heretofore employed and with better drainage than at any preceding encampment. The earth beneath the kitchen and wash-room is already saturated and mixed with the ingredients of kitchen slops, dish-water, etc., etc., and no longer absorbs more, hence the superabundant slops flow upon the surface, ferment and become the unavoidable source of foul and offensive odors. The heretofore economical practice of "covering up" has prevailed long enough — so long in fact that much of the surface soil can only be compared to a large sponge filled with decomposing organic matters, that only require a good stirring in a warm sun to assert their power for evil.

BATHING.

I am pleased to notice that many of the medical officers urge in their reports the importance of suitably arranged shower-baths for the use of the men while in camp. The expense of such a commendable sanitary measure will be small — in fact infinitesimal — when compared with the sanitary benefits and the comfort that may be derived from its use. The bathing itself should be placed entirely under the supervision of the medical officers of the command in charge of the camp. Some of the medical officers, during the last encampment, adopted the plan of "bathing parties" under the supervision of a medical attendant. While this is a step in the right direction, it is chiefly important as indicating the demands of the men and the opinions of those in charge

of their sanitary welfare, since the carrying of the plan into effect cannot be done in the vicinity of the camp without encouragement to the debasing influences that always follow indecent exposure. The least the State authorities can do is to afford the members of the National Guard an opportunity to observe the common habits of cleanliness that should characterize their every-day life while at home, without the violation of the accepted rules of propriety.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

In accordance with my oft repeated recommendations, it was at last deemed expedient to give especial attention to the probable necessity of an increased demand for drinking water of a suitable quantity and quality in the contingency of a drought. The experience of the last summer's encampment emphasized the wisdom of having acted on the forethought; for had not both the necessity for the provision for an abundant supply of pure water been anticipated and finally met, the question of the consumption of the water of the dam at one time would have been one of a serious import; and certainly if the medical officer of the command in camp at that time had condemned its employment for drinking purposes, the results of such an act on his part, although justifiable, would have been most unpleasant to realize. The new system of water supply by the means of driven wells afforded at the right time an ample amount of cool and wholesome water (see report of Major Duncan, M. D., Surgeon Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.). It is still necessary, however, to construct a commodious receptacle in which to store water to meet the demands of many possible contingencies.

CESSPOOLS.

The cesspools at the foot of the company streets were inadequate to their duty during the last encampment because of the surrounding soil-saturation. Under the proposed new system of drainage, the cesspools should be sewer-connected with trapped waste-pipes and so constructed as to prevent all undue contiguous soil-saturation.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES.

Each regimental and separate company organization should be provided by the State with a hospital knapsack and a stretcher, and also provisions should be made to furnish each independent organization with surgical instruments and other surgical supplies when necessary. The State issues to its commands implements and munitions of war and directs that they be used for both practice and defense, and it should therefore also provide them the means to meet the disastrous results of

their use. The men of the National Guard spend the time necessary to their efficiency, and also much money for both trivial and necessary requirements, and finally, when needed, they stand pledged to defend the lives and property of the people at a risk from which brave men have often shrunk — but from which no National Guard organization has as yet turned away.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE OLD CAMP SITE.

Accompanying and forming a part of the report of the surgeon of the Twenty-second Regiment will be found a topographical survey of the old camp. Since this organization was the last to tent on the old site, it seems eminently fitting that its members should have left this record of the location of the first State camp. It is substantially correct in its details, and creditable to the zeal of the organization that inspired it, as well as to the thoughtful care of Mr. Spencer, of the Ordnance Department, who seconded the efforts of their draughtsman.

The medical supplies of the last encampment, as heretofore, were dispensed under the supervision of the Post Hospital Stewart Wainer, of New York city. His untiring zeal and ever-present courtesy not only made him a valuable aid to the medical department of the State, but also a most acceptable official to military organizations while in camp. I desire, through you, to again return thanks to Messrs. Caswell & Hazard, and also to their agent, Mr. W. E. Ford, for their kindness in loaning to the State during the encampment such a complete surgical armamentarium as to make it impossible for the medical officers to have not been able to cope with any surgical emergency that might have arisen. To all the medical officers with whom I have had official associations during the last three years, I desire to return my sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy they have always shown to me personally, as well as for the faithful and conscientious manner with which they have carried out the numerous suggestions I have made to them. If they have been benefited by the association, then indeed am I doubly thankful, since I alone am not then the only one who has profited by it.

Of my associates on the general staff I have the kindest recollections, and I hope to be considered worthy of similar feelings upon their part.

JOSEPH W. BRYANT, M. D.,
Brig.-Gen. and Surgeon-General, S. N. Y.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

	Number of days in camp.	Number prescribed for.	Number of prescriptions written.	Number of men in hospital.	Number ill in quarters.	Number excused from duty on account of illness.	Average number in camp.	Per cent. prescribed for.	Number unable to march into camp.	Number unable to walk from camp.	Asthma.	Anorexia.	Abrasions.	Abscess.	Anuria.	Alcoholism.	Adenitis.	Aphonia.	Arthritis.	Bronchitis.	Burns (old).	Blistered feet.	Blistered hands.	
1885.																								
23d Regiment.....	7	81	125	...	6	15	513	.154	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
7th Regiment.....	7	109	137	...	...	1	773	.145	1	5	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
9th Regiment.....	7	40	61	1	2	5	449	.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
41st Separate Company	7	6	6	...	...	3	68	.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40th Separate Company	7	10	7	...	...	2	60	.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71st Regiment.....	7	107	34	1	22	23	438	.25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
20th Separate Company	7	4	2	3	1	4	56	.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th Separate Company	7	4	4	...	2	2	71	.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th Separate Company	7	4	3	1	...	1	45	.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th Regiment.....	7	100	159	13	87	67	502	.20	...	10	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
10th Battalion	7	11	13	...	11	1	103	.10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47th Regiment.....	7	68	73	4	...	13	361	.19	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38th Separate Company	7	7	8	...	...	...	48	.15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32d Separate Company	7	17	21	1	...	11	62	.27	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th Separate Company	7	2	2	...	...	...	37	.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11th Separate Company	7	8	10	...	...	2	59	.15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22d Regiment.....	7	108	145	...	7	7	594	.18	7	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1885, total .....	...	686	810	24	138	157	4,241	.16	9	38	3	5	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
1884, total .....	...	486	604	7	95	98	3,156	.15	23	29	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1883, total .....	...	856	946	39	9	195	3,471	.24	...	4	3	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882, total .....	...	1,248	1,620	18	28	51	2,509	.49	9	34	3	4	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total.....	...	3,276	3,980	88	360	501	13,477	.25	41	105	9	11	16	8	5	1	10	1	1	1	98	1	32	10

CONSOLIDATED REPORT — (Continued).

1885.	Blenorrhoea.	Bunion.	Bubo.	Bladder, irritation of.	Bite, insect.	Cholera morbus.	Congestion cerebral.	Cystitis.	Convulsions.	Corns.	Carbuncle.	Celutitis.	Colic.	Conjunctivitis.	Concussion, brain.	Cephalgia.	Contusions.	Constipation.	Chafing.	Catarrh, gastric.	Coryza.	Dysentery.	Dermatitis.	Diarrhoea.	Dyspepsia.	Debility.	Enteritis.
23d Regiment	1		1										1	3		2	5		9	1	3	2		5		1	
7th Regiment		3											1			1	8		8	2				11			
9th Regiment																			1	2				11		1	
41st Separate Company																	1		4					3		1	
40th Separate Company													3			1	3		21	2				26	1		
71st Regiment																								3			
20th Separate Company																			1					2			
19th Separate Company													1			1								1			
5th Separate Company													6	3	2	5	1							22	5		
13th Regiment	1												2											1			
10th Battalion																			11	6				23	8		
47th Regiment				1										1					1	1				2			
38th Separate Company													2						1					2			
32d Separate Company													2						1					8	2		
17th Separate Company																								1			
11th Separate Company								1				1		1					1	2		2		3			
22d Regiment	3				1									2			1	8						11		2	
1885, total	5	3	1	1				1				1	16	10	2	15	19	66	14	3	4	2		134	16	5	
1884, total	1					4		3			3	1	3	5		11	8	32	1		9	6		115	3	3	
1883, total	7					7	2	1	5	3	1	2	11	13		24	24	78	18		20	3	2	150	4	4	7
1882, total	8					5	35	1	4	2			38	13		42	51	250	52		41	4		129	1	1	1
Grand total	21	3	1	1	1	16	37	6	9	5	4	4	68	41	2	92	102	426	85	3	74	15	2	528	16	13	8

CONSOLIDATED REPORT — (Continued).

	1885.																											
	Exhaustion, heat.	Epistaxis.	Erysipelas.	Eczema.	Epilepsy.	Furuncul.	Felon.	Flatulency.	Fracture, ulna.	Fracture, big toe.	Gastrodgnia.	Gastritis, sub.	Gout.	Hematemasis.	Hemorrhoids.	Hernia.	Hysteria.	Hemiscram.	Hordeolum.	Herpes.	Hemoptysis.	Insomnia.	Interrigo.	Indigestion.	Ivy poisoning.	Iritis.	Lymphangitis.	
23d Regiment	1			2	1	6					2	1			1			1				1	2		11	2		
7th Regiment																												
9th Regiment																												
41st Separate Company																2												
40th Separate Company												1					2											
71st Regiment																												
20th Separate Company																												
19th Separate Company																												
5th Separate Company															3	3										1		
13th Regiment																										2		
10th Battalion																										1		
47th Regiment																												
38th Separate Company	1																											
32d Separate Company																												
17th Separate Company															1													
11th Separate Company	1						1	1			1				2										6			
23d Regiment																												
1885, total	3			2	1	6	1	1			3	2		3	8	2	2	2	1				2	17	6		3	
1884, total	31	1			1	3			1	1					7	1								36	2	2		
1883, total	43	1	1			2					10	4	1		1			8		1	2	9		42	1	1		
1882, total	56			3	3	10					1	4			10		6			1	5	4		90			1	
Grand total	133	2	1	5	5	21	1	1	1	1	11	10	1	3	32	3	16	1	1	1	7	5	16	2	185	9	1	4

CONSOLIDATED REPORT — (Continued).

	Lumbago.	Laryngitis.	Malaria, chronic.	Measles.	Myalgia.	Malingery.	Nervousness.	Neuralgia.	Nausea.	Nephritis.	Otalgia.	Ophthalmia.	Orchitis.	Onychia.	Oedemapedis.	Pharyngitis.	Pleuritis.	Phlegmon.	Prostration, heat.	Pyrexia.	Palpitation, heart.	Pediculi.	Prostatitis.	Parotitis.	Perityphlitis, chronic.	Pleurodynia.
1885.																										
23d Regiment.	1	4	4				1	1			1	1				5	2		4	1						2
7th Regiment.			3																1							1
9th Regiment.			1																							
41st Separate Company.			1																							
40th Separate Company.																										
71st Regiment.		1	3		2		1												9							
20th Separate Company.				1															1							
19th Separate Company.																										
5th Separate Company.																			1							
13th Regiment.		2	3														2		1							1
10th Battalion.																										
47th Regiment.			2																1							
38th Separate Company.									1																	
32d Separate Company.			1																3							
17th Separate Company.																										
11th Separate Company.																										
22d Regiment.		1	4					5	1							4	1		4		2					
1885, total.	1	8	22	1	2		2	7	2		1	1			1	16	5	1	24	1	2					4
1884, total.	7	8	24		7			5		1						17	3				4	1			2	
1883, total.	7	7	37		2			7	5	1					3	21	3				5		1			
1882, total.		4	39		7	1	3	30					4	1		10	1				5	3				
Grand total.	15	27	122	1	18	1	5	49	7	2	1	1	4	1	4	64	12	1	24	1	16	4	1	1	2	4

CONSOLIDATED REPORT—(Continued).

1885.	TEMPERATURE RECORD.					Average daily record.	BAROMETRICAL RECORD.					Average daily record.	Remarks.
	9	12	3	6	10		9	12	3	6	10		
	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		
23d Regiment	deg. 77	deg. 86	deg. 88	deg. 79	deg. 66	deg. 78	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.2	29.6	See Report of 23d Regiment, N. G.
7th Regiment	80	85	82	71	64	76	29.38	29.41	29.38	29.41	29.41	29.41	See Report of 7th Regiment, N. G.
9th Regiment	73	77	77	71	64	74	29.52	29.52	29.52	29.02	29.02	29.02	See Report of 9th Regiment, N. G.
41st Separate Company													See Report of 9th Regiment, N. G.
40th Separate Company													See Report of 9th Regiment, N. G.
71st Regiment	82	87	83	75	68	79	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.4	See Report of 71st Regiment, N. G.
20th Separate Company													See Report of 71st Regiment, N. G.
19th Separate Company													See Report of 71st Regiment, N. G.
5th Separate Company	81	85	83	78	66	78	29.45	29.49	29.22	29.20	29.29	29.30	See Report of 71st Regiment, N. G.
13th Regiment													See Report of 71st Regiment, N. G.
10th Battalion													See Report of 13th Regiment, N. G.
47th Regiment	85	93	91	80	72	84	29.47	29.89	29.43	29.4	29.4	29.5	See Report of 13th Regiment, N. G.
38th Separate Company													See Report of 47th Regiment, N. G.
32d Separate Company													See Report of 47th Regiment, N. G.
17th Separate Company													See Report of 47th Regiment, N. G.
11th Separate Company													See Report of 47th Regiment, N. G.
22d Regiment	85	89	86	79	71	82	29.33	29.33	29.38	29.38	29.32	29.37	See Report of 47th Regiment, N. G.
1885, total						79						29.37	See Report of 22d Regiment, N. G.
1884, total						75						29.7	
1883, total						77						30.7	
1882, total						77						kept.	
Grand total						77						29.92	

CONSOLIDATED REPORT — (Continued).

1885.	HYGROMETER — DRY.					Average daily record.	HYGROMETER — WET.					Average daily record.	Remarks.
	9	12	3	6	10		9	12	3	6	10		
	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		
23d Regiment	deg. 90	deg. 88	deg. 87	deg. 78	deg. 64	deg. 76	deg. 72	deg. 74	deg. 73	deg. 68	deg. 59	deg. 66	See Report of 23d Regiment, N. G.
7th Regiment	80	84	82	71	64	76	78	85	83	74	68	77	See Report of 7th Regiment, N. G.
9th Regiment	75	80	79	73	67	75	72	76	73	68	64	71	See Report of 9th Regiment, N. G.
41st Separate Company													See Report of 9th Regiment, N. G.
40th Separate Company													See Report of 9th Regiment, N. G.
71st Regiment	84	88	85	79	72	82	80	84	79	74	69	77	See Report of 71st Regiment, N. G.
20th Separate Company													See Report of 71st Regiment, N. G.
19th Separate Company													See Report of 71st Regiment, N. G.
5th Separate Company													See Report of 71st Regiment, N. G.
13th Regiment	79	87	85	80	71	80	77	83	82	77	69	77	See Report of 13th Regiment, N. G.
10th Battalion													See Report of 13th Regiment, N. G.
47th Regiment	86	93	93	81	76	86	81	87	86	77	74	81	See Report of 47th Regiment, N. G.
38th Separate Company													See Report of 47th Regiment, N. G.
32d Separate Company													See Report of 47th Regiment, N. G.
17th Separate Company													See Report of 47th Regiment, N. G.
11th Separate Company													See Report of 47th Regiment, N. G.
22d Regiment	85	90	88	81	74	83	81	69	79	76	71	77	See Report of 22d Regiment, N. G.
1885, total						80						74	
1884, total						76						73	
1883, total						79						75	
1882, total					Not	kept.							
Grand total						85						74	

REPORT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
BROOKLYN, *June 27, 1885.*

Lieutenant FRED. L. HOLMES, *Adjutant*:

LIEUTENANT — I have the honor to report the medical condition of the Twenty-third Regiment during its late tour of duty at the State Camp of Instruction. The men endured the rather trying march from the armory to the boat without mishap. Not a man fell out of the ranks and not a dose of medicine of any kind was prescribed before reaching camp. All marched into camp.

The sanitary condition of the camp was perfect. The mess hall and kitchen required, for a few days, some criticisms, but these were few, and incident to the opening of a restaurant of that size in the open country. On the whole, it is remarkable how clean and well-kept they were. The main camp was always clean and well policed. The sinks were properly disinfected and entirely sanitary. The weather was warm and some days trying to the men, but no exercises were on that account omitted. Two battalion drills were shortened by advice of the surgeons.

No accident due to the use of firearms occurred, but one of the surgeons was always present when the rifle range was in use and also at battalion drill. There was no serious illness in camp. The attendance needed for the regiment was for minor troubles brought on by the change in habits of life, or for chronic troubles aggravated by this same change. Only four men suffered from heat prostration enough to require surgical aid, and only one of these was at all seriously affected. No whiskey or brandy was prescribed by any of the surgeons. One servant was dismissed for keeping his tent in a filthy and unsanitary condition.

Three men were sent home on account of illness, but only one of these contracted his sickness in camp. One had gonorrhœa; one epilepsy, which was unknown till he had a fit in camp, after which he was promptly sent away; while the third developed a bronchitis to which he is always liable after unusual exposure.

More men were excused from duty from accidents happening while playing base ball than from any other one cause, two somewhat serious injuries occurring — one an incised wound and contusion of the nose, and another a severe contusion of groin. Several fingers were disabled to that degree that the men could not handle a piece for a day or two.

The general tendency of the men was to constipation. Possibly this

may be due in part to the change in drinking water. The water supply was excellent, both in quantity and quality. The food supply was plentiful, of good quality and well cooked.

There was no epidemic of any kind, nor any prevailing form of illness to call attention to further than has already been done.

Three men were unable to march out of camp. Two of these were suffering from the effects of the heat, while the third had a contusion of the leg from a base ball. I enclose the consolidated weekly report, and beg leave to call attention to its incompleteness in the respect of weather and temperature observations. This is due to the absence of the necessary instruments for making the observations. They arrived two days before the departure of the regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. LEWIS,

Major and Surgeon, Twenty-third Regt., N. G., S. N. Y.

Consolidated Weekly Report of the Medical Condition of Members of the Twenty-third Regiment.

1885.	Number prescribed for.	Number of prescriptions written.	Number ill in quarters.	Number excused from duty on account of illness.	Number in camp.	Per cent prescribed for.	Number unable to march from camp.	DISEASES PRESCRIBED FOR.																							
								Odontalgia.	Chronic pleurisy.	Indigestion.	Cephalalgia.	Chronic malaria.	Pleurodynia.	Bronchitis.	Nervous prostration.	Tonsillitis.	Heat prostration.	Epilepsy.	Struma.	Contusion.	Rheumatism.	Coryza.	Diarrhoea.	Bubo.	Otalgia.	Sunburn.	Laryngitis.	Asthma.	Hemicrania.		
June 13.	5	5	...	...	556	9	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June 14.	5	16	...	...	553	9	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June 15.	12	25	1	2	520	2.3	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June 16.	9	15	1	3	491	2.0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June 17.	16	29	1	2	494	3.2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1
June 18.	11	16	1	2	489	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June 19.	12	14	2	3	500	2.4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
June 20.	11	5	...	5	500	2.2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	81	125	6	15	512	.154	3	2	2	11	2	4	2	6	1	2	1	5	5	5	4	2	5	1	1	2	4	1	1		

Twenty-third Regiment — (Continued).

1885.	DISEASES PRESCRIBED FOR.												TEMPERATURE RECORD.					BAROMETRICAL RECORD.					Average daily record.		
	Gonorrhœa.	Ophthalmia.	Ivy-poisoning.	Pyrexia.	Chafe.	Ulcer.	Hemorrhoids.	Debility.	Colic.	Lumbago.	Abrasion.	Neuralgia.	Total.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.		10 P. M.	Average daily record.
	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.		deg.	deg.
June 13.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	78	92	96	89	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
June 14.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	81	82	79	75	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
June 15.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	83	95	96	88	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
June 16.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	68	75	84	70	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
June 17.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	73	84	84	77	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
June 18.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	77	86	88	76	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
June 19.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	.....
June 20.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	81	76.66	85.66	87.83	79.16	66.33	78.16

Average daily record.

Twenty-third Regiment — (Continued).

[illegible]

REPORT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, *June 30, 1885.* }

Brig.-Gen. JOS. D. BRYANT, *Surgeon-General, S. N. Y.:*

GENERAL — In compliance with section VII, Special Orders, No. 43, General Head-quarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the week's encampment of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., at Peekskill, from June 20 to 27, inclusive.

The regiment went by the elevated railroad from Sixty-seventh street and Third avenue to the Battery, and thence by steamboat to Roa Hook, arriving in the middle of an intensely hot afternoon. The judicious transportation by train, instead of marching the command across town, accounts, I think, for the fact that out of 814 officers and men who entered the camp but one was excused from marching, and he was suffering from a malarial attack, the chill having occurred on the boat, the only medical incident of the journey.

The health of the regiment during the week was excellent. Reference to the accompanying "consolidated report," shows that five per cent of all the sickness was due to gastro-enteric troubles, which fact is easily referable to changes in food, water and mode of life.

Sun burns and sprains naturally come next in number on the list of ailments. All of the cases of malaria, three being noted, had a history of previous malaria. None of the cases of diarrhœa could be attributed primarily to local causes.

There was no serious sickness in camp, and there were but two serious injuries, one a contusion of the eye-ball, the result of which is not as yet decided, the other a contusion of the knee, sustained during a skirmish-drill on rough ground, resulting in subacute synovitis.

A cursory examination of one of our prescription and record books shows that some of the prescriptions were for servants at the mess-hall, and that some of the members of the regiment prescribed for figure in two, and sometimes three, places on the list of cases. Elimination of these duplicated cases make the regiment bill of health give a better showing.

On leaving camp, June 27, five men were unable to march, two on account of contusions — one of the knee and one of the foot — one had a boil on his knee, and two were debilitated from diarrhœa; no hospital case occurred.

The return to our armory was accomplished by steamboat and elevated railroad, and was uneventful.

In addition to the care of the sick the surgeons of the regiment have, by your order, had charge of the inspection of all things relating to the hygiene of the camp, and reference thereto under the different heads which comprises the "daily report on the sanitary condition of the camp," will cover the ground of this report.

The food has been uniformly excellent in quality and abundant in quantity; no man arose hungry from the table. The cooking was done under the supervision of an expert, and the supplies, as known from daily inspections of provisions in all stages from bulk to the table, and from invited inspection of invoices, were the best the market affords. I shall never forget the prompt and courteous attention to my questions and suggestions on the part of the contractors.

The weather gave me no opportunity of judging of the drainage of the camp proper, there having been no rainfall of any account during the encampment. That from the large mess-hall and kitchen, with the necessary ice and refrigerating houses, whilst admirable at present, must, in my opinion, be changed in the near future to something of a more permanent and adequate character, otherwise supersaturation of the soil will render it impossible to utilize the ground near the present cess-pool, which now receives the sewage from these buildings, for camping grounds. Conducting the sewage in pipes to the river would obviate this difficulty.

The water supply was, in so far as we could judge, good in quality, although nothing but an out-break of sickness in camp from impure water, or a forethoughtful scientific analysis could positively determine this point. In quantity it was sufficient, although the supply was growing less in a degree which would have been alarming for the permanency of the State camp had it not been for the promise of an abundant supply from the last two of the new wells sunk in the valley between the dam and the rifle range. These wells are too new for one to comment upon the character of the water which they furnish. This second and independent source of water I regard as of the first importance in a great and permanent camp. The establishment of bathing facilities would be a matter of comparatively small expense and it would be a source of great comfort as well as not a small contributor to the health of the troops.

The conditions of the sinks has been a matter of pride to everyone connected with the camp, and justly so, for at all times of day and night they have been found in what my unvarying report has stated as "perfect condition." In this as in all other matters connected with the hygiene of the camp you, General, are to be congratulated upon the success of the system which you have inaugurated, and Col. Story of the ordnance department is to be recognized, not only as an active and efficient officer, but

as an important factor in maintaining the standard of health of the camp, for his vigilance as an executive officer has almost anticipated every suggestion from Dr. Morris or myself.

The only criticism or suggestion which can be made upon the sinks is that they should be within the sentry line, especially for the convenience of the men at night, and for the sake of those slightly ill. With a system of pipe-drainage this would be quite feasible.

One of the important requirements in Special Orders, No. 43, is that a competent surgeon shall be at the rifle range constantly during the rifle practice. To this duty Dr. William A. Valentine, a corporal in "F" company was detailed. Dr. Valentine is as proficient in all the details of the work at the range as he is distinguished in soldierly qualities and eminent in his profession, and the warm thanks and praise bestowed upon him, not only by Capt. Palmer, I. R. P., but also by Gen. Robbins, bear evidence to his unselfish devotion to this work not only as a surgeon but likewise as a national guardsman.

The post hospital has been as formerly supervised by Mr. Frank Wanier, whose unfailing kindness I am glad to acknowledge.

The hospital knapsack and the case of instruments, which were obtained, as ordered, on requisition previous to going to camp, have been duly returned to the Acting Chief of Ordnance at the State Arsenal.

It only remains for me to thank you for the skill and courtesy which have made the general duties of Dr. Morris and myself that of supervisory inspection, and to acknowledge the courtesy which has been extended to us from all the State officers in camp.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

DANIEL M. STIMSON,
Surgeon, Seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.

Consolidated Weekly Report of the Medical Condition of Members of the Seventh Regiment.

1885.	DISEASES PRESCRIBED FOR.																																
	Number prescribed for.	Number of prescriptions written.	Number excused from duty on account of illness.	Number in camp.	Per cent. prescribed for.	Number unable to march into camp.	Number unable to walk from camp.	Diarrhoea.	Constipation.	Stemma.	Colum.	Urticaria.	Contusio vulvae.	Stomatitis.	Rheumatismus longus.	Furunculus.	Insomnia.	Odontalgia.	Ambustae solis.	Bunion.	Eczema.	Pharyngitis.	Dyspepsia.	Malaria.	Catarrhus gastricus.	Vulnus incisum.	Anorexia.	Conjunctivitis.	Asthma.	Bronchitis.	Stricture urethra.	Cephalalgia.	
June 20.	3	5		813	33	1		4	3	2			1		1				1	1	2	1		1	1	1	2	1					
June 21.	26	26		814	19			3	3	1			1		1					1		1			1	1	1	1					
June 22.	14	26		814	172					2			1						3	1		1			1	1	1	1					
June 23.	18	19		762	36			2	1	1		1	1						3	1		1			1	1	1	1					
June 24.	17	19	1	729	33				2	1		1	1						3	1		1			1	1	1	1					
June 25.	11	19		732	50					1		1	2	1					3	1		1			1	1	1	1					
June 26.	13	16		764	70			2		1	1	1	2						3	1					1	1	1	1					
June 27.	7	7		753	92		5																										
Total.	109	137	1	773	145	1	5	11	9	8	1	3	8	1	2	6	1	1	9	3	2	5	2	3	3	2	2	4	3	1	3	1	1

Seventh Regiment—(Continued).

1885.	HYGROMETER—WET.					Average daily record.	DIRECTION OF WIND.				TEMPERATURE.		REMARKS.	
	9	12	3	6	10		9	12	3	6	10	Maxi- mum.		Mini- mum.
	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.			
June 20.....	deg. 83	deg. 92	deg. 86	deg. 74	deg. 70	deg. 80.5	S. W.	S. W.	S.	S. E.	deg. 94	deg. 56	Clear.	
June 21.....	80	82	82	76	70	78.	E.	E.	E.	E.	82	68	Clear.	
June 22.....	78	88	82	70	64	76.2	N. W.	W.	N.	N. E.	84	48	Clear.	
June 23.....	70	76	72	68	60	67.1	N.	W.	W.	Calm.	76	50	Clear.	
June 24.....	65	78	87	70	62	72.2	W.	W.	W. by S.	Calm.	89	.....	Clear.
June 25.....	82	92	86	80	76	83.1	S.	S.	S. E.	Calm.	92	60	Clear.	
June 26.....	88	86	84	78	70	80.6	S.	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	88	66	Clear.	
June 27.....	78.00	84.85	82.71	73.71	67.43	76.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

One afternoon shower, one night shower.

N. B.—The discrepancy between the totals in the number prescribed for daily and the total number of diseases is due to the same individuals appearing on different days.

DANIEL M. STIMSON,
Surgeon Seventh Regiment N. G., S. N. Y.

REPORT OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y. }
July 12th, 1885. }

GENERAL — I have the honor to submit the accompanying report of the medical condition of the Ninth Regiment and Fortieth and Forty-first Separate Companies while on their tour of duty at the State Camp of Instruction, from June 27 to July 4, 1885.

As will be seen there was very little sickness or disability among the troops, and with a single exception probably not one would have consulted a physician in civil life. This undoubtedly was owing to the favorable weather, the salubrity of the location of the camp, the regular and moderate exercise, the excellent, carefully prepared and well served food, and the abundant supply of good water.

Aside from whatever benefit may result to the troops from a strictly military point of view, I think their efficiency is markedly increased by an improvement in their general health.

Very respectfully yours,

STEPHEN W. ROOF.

Major and Surgeon Ninth Regt. N. G., S. N. Y.

Surgeon-General JOSEPH D. BRYANT, S. N. Y.

Consolidated Weekly Report of the Medical Condition of Members of the Ninth Regiment.

	Number prescribed for.	Number of prescriptions written.	Number of men in hospital.	Number ill in quarters.	Number excused from duty on account of illness.	Number in camp daily.	Per cent prescribed for daily.	DISEASES PRESCRIBED FOR.													Total.		
								Gastrodynia.	Suburn.	Neuralgia.	Diarrhoea.	Tender feet.	Constipation.	Rheumatism.	Sprain.	Debility.	Intermittent fever.	Hemorrhoids.	Chafing.	Sub-acute gastritis.		Abscess.	Insolation.
June 28.....	1	4	1	...	1	449	.002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
June 29.....	6	4	...	1	1	464	.012	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
June 30.....	5	11	...	1	1	445	.011	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
July 1.....	10	17	...	...	1	445	.02	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	10
July 2.....	12	11	...	...	...	441	.027	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12
July 3.....	5	8	...	...	...	447	.011	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
July 4.....	1	6	...	...	...	455	.002	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	40	61	1	2	5	*449	.09	2	3	1	11	1	8	1	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	40

* Average.

Ninth Regiment — (Continued).

	TEMPERATURE RECORD.					Average daily record.	BAROMETRICAL RECORD.					Average daily record.	HYGROMETER — DRY.					Average daily record.
	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.	
June 28.....	deg. 74	deg. 82	deg. 83	deg. 74	deg. 70	deg. 76.60	29.05	29.04	29.04	29.04	29.04	29.04	deg. 78	deg. 84	deg. 86	deg. 76	deg. 74	deg. 79.60
June 29.....	72	82	84	80	70	77.60	29.04	29.03	29.03	29.03	29.03	29.03	76	86	80	78	76	79.20
June 30.....	80	88	76	66	60	74	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.03	29.04	29.03	84	90	80	70	64	77.60
July 1 ..	66	68	68	60	58	64	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	70	72	72	64	62	68
July 2 ..	70	70	72	68	56	67.20	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	72	74	76	70	60	70.40
July 3 ..	74	76	74	70	70	72.80	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	76	80	78	74	70	75.60
July 4 ..	75	82	83	80	68	77.60	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	74	82	83	80	68	77.40
Average.....	73	77	77	71	64	74	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	75	81	79	73	67	75

Ninth Regiment — (Continued).

	HYGROMETER — WET.					Average daily record.	DIRECTION OF WIND.					Remarks.
	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.	
June 28	deg: 76	deg: 78	deg: 80	deg: 72	deg: 70	deg: 75.20	S.	S.	Calm.	S.	Clear.	
June 29	74	82	76	74	72	75.60	S.	S.	S.	Calm.	Stormy.	
June 30	80	82	74	64	63	72.60	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Clear.	
July 1	64	68	70	62	62	65.20	N. W.	N.	N.	N.	Clear.	
July 2	70	74	68	64	54	66	N.	N.	N.	N.	Clear.	
July 3	70	72	72	68	65	69.40	Calm.	Calm.	W.	N. W.	Clear.	
July 4	72	76	76	74	65	72.60	N. W.	W.	W.	W.	Clear.	
Average.....	72	76	73	68	64	71						

S. W. ROOF, Major and Surgeon.

Consolidated Weekly Report of the Medical Condition of the Members of the Forty-first Separate Company.

1885.	TEMPERATURE RECORD.										BAROMETRICAL RECORD.				
	DISEASES PRE- SCRIBED FOR.					Average daily record.					Average daily record.				
	Constipation.	Debility.	Intermittent fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.
June 28.....						deg. 74	deg. 82	deg. 83	deg. 74	deg. 70	29.05	29.04	29.04	29.04	29.04
June 29.....						72	82	84	80	70	29.04	29.03	29.03	29.03	29.03
June 30.....						80	88	76	66	60	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.03	29.04
July 1.....	3	1	1		3	66	68	68	60	58	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02
July 2.....	2			2	2	70	70	72	68	56	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02
July 3.....						74	74	74	70	70	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02
July 4.....	1			1	1	75	82	83	80	68	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02
Total.....	6	1	1	3	6										
Average.....						73	77	77	71	64	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02

Forty-first Separate Company — (Continued).

1885.	HYGROMETER — DRY.					Average daily record.	HYGROMETER — WET					Average daily record.	DIRECTION OF WIND.					Remarks.
	9	12	3	6	10		9	12	3	6	10		9	12	3	6	10	
	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
June 28.....	deg. 78	deg. 84	deg. 86	deg. 76	deg. 74	deg. 79	deg. 76	deg. 78	deg. 80	deg. 72	deg. 70	deg. 75	Calm.	S.	S	Calm.	S.	Clear.
June 29.....	76	86	80	78	76	79	74	82	76	74	72	75	Calm.	S. W.	S. W.	S.	Calm.	Stormy.
June 30.....	84	90	80	70	64	77	80	82	74	64	63	72	Calm.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Clear.
July 1.....	70	72	72	64	62	68	64	68	70	62	62	65	N. W.	N.	N.	N.	N.	Clear.
July 2.....	72	74	76	70	60	70	70	74	68	54	54	66	N.	W.	N.	N. W.	N. W.	Clear.
July 3.....	76	80	78	74	70	76	70	72	72	68	65	70	Calm.	Calm.	W.	W.	N. W.	Clear.
July 4.....	74	82	83	80	68	77	72	76	76	74	65	72	N. W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Clear.
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average.....	75	81	79	73	67	75	72	76	73	68	64	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Consolidated Weekly Report of the Medical Condition of Members of the Fortieth Separate Company.

	Number prescribed for.	Number of prescriptions written.	Number excused from duty on account of illness.	Number in camp daily.	Per cent prescribed for daily.	DISEASES PRESCRIBED FOR.					Total.	TEMPERATURE RECORD.					Average daily record.	BAROMETRICAL RECORD.					Average daily record.
						Diarrhoea.	Sub acute gastritis.	Constipation.	Wounds.	Contusion.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.	
June 28.....	1	1	1	60	016	...	1	...	...	...	1	deg. 74	deg. 82	deg. 83	deg. 74	deg. 70	deg. 76	29.05	29.04	29.04	29.04	29.04	29.04
June 29.....	1	1	1	60	016	1	...	...	...	...	1	72	82	84	80	70	77	29.04	29.03	29.03	29.03	29.03	29.03
June 30.....	1	...	...	60	016	...	...	...	...	...	1	80	88	76	66	60	74	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.03	29.04	29.03
July 1.....	1	...	...	60	016	...	...	1	...	...	1	66	68	68	60	58	64	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02
July 2.....	4	3	...	60	066	1	...	2	1	...	4	70	70	72	68	56	68	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02
July 3.....	1	1	...	60	016	1	...	...	...	...	1	74	76	74	70	70	73	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02
July 4.....	1	1	...	60	016	...	...	1	...	...	1	75	82	83	80	68	77	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02
Total.....	10	7	2	...	16	3	1	4	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average..	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	77	77	71	64	74	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02	29.02

Fortieth Separate Company — (Continued).

	HYGROMETER — DRY.					Average daily record.	HYGROMETER — WET.					Average daily record.	DIRECTION OF WIND.					REMARKS.
	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.	
June 28.....	deg. 78	deg. 84	deg. 86	deg. 76	deg. 74	79	deg. 76	deg. 78	deg. 80	deg. 72	deg. 70	75	Calm.	S.	S.	Calm.	S.	Clear.
June 29.....	76	86	80	78	76	79	74	82	76	74	72	75	Calm.	S.	S.	S.	Calm.	Stormy.
June 30.....	84	90	80	70	64	77	80	88	74	64	63	72	Calm.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Clear.
July 1.....	70	72	72	64	62	68	64	68	70	62	62	64	N. W.	N.	N.	N.	N.	Clear.
July 2.....	72	74	76	70	60	70	70	74	68	64	54	66	N.	N.	N.	W.	N. W.	Clear.
July 3.....	76	80	78	74	70	76	70	72	72	68	65	71	Calm.	Calm.	W.	W.	N. W.	Clear.
July 4.....	74	82	83	80	68	77	72	76	76	74	65	72	N. W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	Clear.
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average.....	75	81	79	73	67	75	72	76	73	68	64	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

S. W. ROOF, Major and Surgeon Ninth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.

REPORT OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY N. G., S. N. Y., }
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *July 17, 1885.* }

Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH D. BRYANT, *Surgeon-General S. N. Y. :*

GENERAL — I have the honor to enclose herewith the consolidated report of the Seventy-first Regiment, at the State Camp of Instruction, Peekskill, from July 4 to 11 inclusive, together with those of the Fifth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Separate Companies (designated during their tour of duty with the Seventy-first Regiment as companies E, L and M respectively), and submit the following report of my tour of duty with the above named regiment.

Before leaving for camp I submitted to Col. McAlpin a number of suggestions for the benefit of the members of his command while in camp. These were printed in circular form and distributed among the members of the Seventy-first Regiment and the Separate Companies that were to join us in camp. A copy of the "suggestions" is herewith enclosed (Appendix A.).

This regiment left its armory at 12 o'clock noon, July 4, in heavy marching order, and proceeded to the Grand Central Depot, where a special train was in waiting to convey it to Roa Hook. The train reached its destination at 2.30 P. M. The men suffered considerably on the trip on account of the heat, but before reaching Roa Hook a heavy rain storm cooled the air somewhat so that the march to camp was made without any particular discomforts. But one man was unable to march to camp and he was conveyed there in the ambulance you placed at my disposal. He was suffering from malarial fever and had had repeated attacks since contracting the disease at Panama. I advised that he should be sent back to New York, which was done early next day. He returned to camp the following Thursday and remained with the regiment until its return to New York. Shortly after our arrival in camp, the Fifth and Nineteenth Separate Companies reported for duty. In the evening the Twentieth Separate Company arrived and Assistant Surgeon Burr reported to me for duty, in accordance with your instructions.

A small yellow flag indicated the surgeon's position. At all drills a surgeon was in attendance, and he likewise was provided with the necessary medicines, surgical appliances and stretcher; the hospital steward and two stretcher-men were also in attendance at all guard mounts and parades. A yellow flag indicated the surgeon's station. The bathing parties (numbering from 50 to 150) which daily went to

the river to bathe were always accompanied by a surgeon, and the wisdom of this fact was shown the first day, when one rash individual became exhausted in the water through foolishly overtaxing his strength; had not a surgeon been present to afford immediate relief, serious consequences would have resulted. I also so arranged that a surgeon was always in camp and could always be found when wanted. Personally I attended all sick calls, all drills, guard mounts, and inspected daily the kitchen, food, sinks, shambles and the sanitary condition of the camp, as directed by you. The manner in which the shambles and sinks were taken care of reflects great credit on the chief of the scavengers, Mr. Wright Travis. The policing of the camp by the men of the regiment was most thoroughly performed.

On Saturday afternoon, shortly after arriving in camp, it rained very hard, and many of the men were drenched while getting their quarters in order, but no ill effects followed. From the reports handed in it will be seen there were quite a number of cases of diarrhœa during the week, 30 requiring treatment, the remainder advice only; 26 cases occurred among the members of the Seventy-first Regiment and four among the Separate Companies. The diarrhœa was not of a severe type and only one man was excused from duty in consequence. I attributed the diarrhœa to change of diet, overfeeding, strong coffee and the immoderate use of ice water. I found it necessary to direct the men to dilute the coffee largely with milk, as it was too strong for those unaccustomed to its use. Later in the week I discontinued meat for supper and substituted boiled rice and milk and corn meal mush, with stewed fruit; this had the effect of stopping the diarrhœa, and no cases occurred after July 9. There were 11 cases of prostration by heat, 9 occurring among the members of the Seventy-first Regiment and 2 among separate companies (1 each Fifth and Twentieth). The first cases, three in number, occurred on July 6, the temperature being 88°, two occurred in company streets and one while ceremony of guard mount was going on. They rallied readily under treatment and were returned to duty (except guard mounts and drills) the next day. On the 7th it rained in the afternoon and again the men were drenched, but no bad results followed. The next day was clear and muggy, there was no breeze the entire day. Four cases of prostration by heat occurred with the temperature at 90°, one occurred in camp, the other three on the parade ground, dropping in the ranks during ceremony of guard mount. These cases also rallied quickly and were discharged to duty by Saturday morning. The next day (July 9) was the hottest of the week, the thermometer reaching, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the morning, 98½°. Four cases of prostration by heat occurred, one while crossing parade ground at 9.30 A. M., one at 11 A. M., and two in the

company streets. The first three were removed to the hospital, as their own quarters were too hot for occupancy by any one in their condition. The other case rallied quickly after he had been taken to a sheltered place and bathed with cool water. They all rallied by evening and those in the hospital were removed to their quarters and discharged to duty Saturday morning 11th July. Inquiry into the history of those prostrated by the heat revealed the fact that with two exceptions all had been suffering from diarrhœa and had become weakened in consequence. One had overtaxed himself, both mentally and physically, and one had no particular history and was apparently in sound health. One of the cases that occurred on the 8th was a second attack in the same man, resulting in consequence of his being sent on guard mount by his captain, contrary to my directions, I having discharged him from duty other than drills and guard mounts. On hot days, after the men had gone to dinner, I examined every tent to see if there were any sick stowaways, and on two occasions found a number complaining of the heat with loss of appetite and great drowsiness. These men were ordered into the shade, where they remained until their condition was improved. Many cases of prostration by heat were no doubt prevented by my clearing the tents.

On Thursday, July 9, his Excellency, Governor Hill being expected at camp I consulted with you in regard to the advisability of the regiment parading to receive him and subsequently being reviewed by him. As the weather at that time was close and hot, the thermometer being 96°, and three cases of prostration by heat having already occurred, I obtained your views on the subject and reported the facts to Colonel McAlpin. On his Excellency's arrival he named 4 o'clock as the hour at which he would be pleased to review the regiment, but later on a message came from the Governor stating that owing to the extreme heat the review would be dispensed with. Guard mount was held as usual at 5 P. M., and at 5.30 P. M. a furious rain storm broke over the camp continuing for an hour. At the height of the storm the thermometer indicated 70°, a fall of 20°. The storm was over by 6.30 P. M., the air was cool, and the depression caused by the intense heat was removed. Dress parade was held as usual. No more cases of prostration occurred during the remainder of the week, although the next day opened close and muggy, and bade fair to be a repetition of the preceding one, but a breeze sprang up early and rendered it very comfortable. Battalion and skirmish drills occupied the entire morning without any bad results to the men. The case of hysteria reported was that of a prisoner in the guard tent confined there because he had been found asleep while doing sentry duty. One case of measles occurred in the Twentieth Separate Company. The history of the case showed that the patient had been exposed prior to his coming to camp. The disease

did not therefore originate in camp. The patient was removed to the hospital in his own cot and bedding and quarantined; a private of his company who had had the disease was detailed to attend to his wants. The tent occupied by the patient and everything therein contained was thoroughly fumigated with burning sulphur and otherwise disinfected. When we broke camp he was left behind and Assistant Surgeon Burr was detailed by you to remain and take care of him. Of the three cases of malaria reported it should be said that the patients did not contract the disease at camp. There was one case of ivy-poisoning during the week; the balance of the sick cases were of a trivial nature and call for no special mention.

During the tour but four men were placed in hospital, one being credited to the Seventy-first Regiment and three to the separate companies. On Saturday morning the sick list was entirely clear, all having reported for duty. When the regiment broke camp at 3.40 P. M., all were able to march from camp to Roa Hook, the march being made without a halt. The regiment embarked on the steamer "Long Branch," arriving at foot of 35th street, North river, without accident or incident at 7 P. M., and at its armory at 7.45 P. M.

I desire to mention particularly the manner in which the Commissary Department of the State was managed, and to say that I do not see how it could have been better. The meals were punctually served, the food was of excellent quality, well cooked, and more than sufficient in quantity. No cause for complaint existed during the week.

If it comes within my province to do so, I would respectfully suggest that the poison ivy about the camp be dug up and otherwise destroyed, in order to prevent any further cases of poisoning therefrom.

I would also recommend that a bathing pool and shower-bath be constructed for the use of the men and officers while in camp. The water from the pond could be used for the purpose, and being tempered by the sun, could be used for the shower-bath at all times without producing any shock, as would be the case if the well water were used.

I cannot close this report without according to the medical gentlemen who were my assistants the praise due them for the manner in which they performed their many duties. Both were always on hand when wanted, both were ever ready and willing to do what was required of them and as their medical qualifications are of the highest order, whatever they did was done well. To all the State officers with whom I had relations during my stay in camp, I offer my sincere thanks for the many courtesies extended to me.

I have the honor to remain, General,

Yours very respectfully,

E. T. T. MARSH, M. D..

Major and Surgeon, Seventy-first Regt., N. G., S. N. Y.

APPENDIX A.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., }
NEW YORK, *June 27, 1885.* }

Colonel EDWIN A. MCALPIN,

Commanding Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.:

COLONEL — As surgeon of this regiment I have the honor to submit to your consideration the accompanying suggestions, with the hope that some slight benefit may result to the regiment therefrom during its stay in camp at Peekskill, N. Y.

Respectfully,

E. T. T. MARSH, M. D.,

Major and Surgeon, Seventy-first Regt., N. G., S. N. Y.

That all members of this command wearing trusses should, before going to camp, see that they are in good repair and properly adjusted.

That all members of this command who suffer from frequent attacks of looseness of the bowels should wear a light flannel band around the waist during their stay in camp.

That the men should provide themselves with the proper kind of boots or shoes — low heels, sole as broad as the foot when the weight of the body is resting upon it, and long enough to allow of the full play of the foot in walking ; pointed toed shoes should not be worn.

That the men should not wear collars or any thing tight about the neck, and the rest of the clothing should be free and loose.

That the men should wear a folded wet cloth in the crown of the fatigue cap when exposed to the intense heat of the sun.

That the men should avoid the immoderate use of ice-water, especially when overheated and at rest, or when the body is commencing to cool ; violent cramps, purging and vomiting are apt to follow in consequence, and immediate death has been known to occur.

That a guard should be placed over the water-tanks when they contain ice-water, to prevent the immoderate use of it.

That the company servants should be ordered to mix oatmeal or ginger with the water supplied to the men for drinking purposes.

That the men should remember that moderately cold water is the most grateful to the stomach and allays thirst better than any other fluid ; ale, beer and spirituous liquors are the worst of all, and their use during camp duty should be avoided as much as possible.

That the men should avoid eating unripe fruit of all kinds.

That daily bathing be permitted and encouraged, whether by swimming, the shower or sponge bath ; by so doing chafing is prevented or

rendered less frequent. The feet should be specially looked after and bathed; blistered feet will be less frequent if this is done.

That a man suffering from diarrhœa should report at once to the surgeon, even if it is after "Sick call."

That the sentry near the sinks, noticing the frequent visits of any one man, should cause such information to be communicated to the surgeon.

That no hard work be commenced until an hour after meals.

That at least three hours elapse between the last meal and "Retreat."

That, if the heat should be excessive, battalion drills should commence an hour after breakfast instead of at a later hour and continuing until near noon; by so doing there would be less danger of the men being prostrated by the heat, and the drill could be brought to a finish without cutting it short. The company drills could be held at the time set down for the battalion drill, and the number of the men being smaller, advantage could be taken of the shade afforded by the trees around the parade ground.

That drill officers give their men frequent rests during the excessively hot weather, at which times they be allowed to remove their helmets and open their coats.

That drill officers should carefully notice the condition of the men while drilling, and if any be noticed with pale countenance, he should be ordered to fall out at once, and be taken to a shady place, and placed in a recumbent position (first removing his coat), with head a little lower than the body; bathe the face, neck and hands with cold water and send word to the surgeon.

The men of this command should bear in mind that they are going to a camp noted for its healthy location, where they will be well fed and well taken care of, and they should co-operate with the surgeon in keeping the sickness down to a minimum; this they can do if they will only pay attention to common-sense facts.

Seventy-first Regiment — (Continued).

	TEMPERATURE RECORD.					Average daily record.	BAROMETRICAL RECORD.					Average daily record.	HYGROMETER — DRY.					Average daily record.
	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.	
July 5.	deg. 86	deg. 88	deg. 80	deg. 72	deg. 64	deg. 78	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.5	29.5	29.5	deg. 86	deg. 90	deg. 82	deg. 76	deg. 68	deg. 80
July 6.	84	82	78	74	70	78	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	86	84	80	78	74	80
July 7.	74	84	78	70	68	75	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	78	86	80	74	72	72
July 8.	86	92	92	86	72	85	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	84	94	94	88	76	87
July 9.	92	96	92	72	68	84	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	92	96	92	74	73	85
July 10.	80	86	84	80	70	80	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	82	88	88	84	74	83
July 11.	76	80	80	76	62	75	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.5	29.4	78	82	82	80	64	77
Average.	82	87	83	75	68	79	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.4	84	88	85	79	72	82

Seventy-first Regiment — (Continued).

	HYGROMETER — WET.					Average daily record.	DIRECTION OF WIND.					TEMPERATURE.		Remarks.
	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.	Highest.	Lowest.	
												deg.	deg.	
July 5	deg. 86	deg. 84	deg. 76	deg. 72	deg. 66	deg. 77	Calm.	S.	S.	Calm.	Calm.	deg. 92	deg. 58	Clear in early morning; cloudy in the afternoon.
July 6	82	78	76	74	72	76	Calm.	S.	S.	Calm.	Calm.	88	70	Clear weather all day through.
July 7	74	82	76	72	70	75	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	86	62	Cloudy morning; severe rain storm in afternoon.
July 8	80	92	88	82	72	82	Calm.	Calm.	Calm	Calm.	Calm.	94	66	Clear and muggy day.
July 9	88	88	86	70	71	81	Calm.	Calm.	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	98.5	70	Calm and clear in early morning; fierce rain storm broke over camp about 5.30 P. M.; cloudy in evening, and rain during night.
July 10	78	82	80	76	70	77	S. E.	Calm.	N. W.	W.	W.	88	62	Cloudy in morning, close and warm; clear rest of day.
July 11	72	80	76	72	60	72	N. W.	W.	N.	N.	N.			Clear and bright, good breeze.
	80	84	79	74	69	77								

E. T. T. MARSH, M. D., Surgeon, Seventy-first Regiment.

Consolidated Weekly Report of the Medical Condition of Members of the Twentieth Separate Company.

	Number prescribed for.	Number of prescriptions written.	Number of men in hospital.	Number ill in quarters.	Number excused from duty on account of illness.	Number in camp.	Per cent prescribed for.	DISEASES PRESCRIBED FOR.			
								Diarrhoea.	Measles.	Prostrated by heat.	Total.
1885.											
July 5.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 6.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 7.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 8.....	2.....	1.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.03.....	2.....	.....	.....	2.....
July 9.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 10.....	2.....	1.....	2.....	.....	2.....	58	.03.....	.....	1.....	1.....	2.....
July 11.....	.....	.....	1.....	1.....	2.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4.....	2.....	3.....	1.....	4.....	.....	.....	2.....	1.....	1.....	4.....
Average.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.06.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE — For temperature record, barometrical record, hygrometer and direction of wind, see report for Seventy-first Regiment.

Consolidated Weekly Report of the Medical Condition of Members of the Fifth Separate Company.

	Number prescribed for.	Number of prescriptions written.	Number of men in hospital.	Number excused from duty on account of illness.	Number in camp.	Per cent prescribed for.	DISEASES PRESCRIBED FOR.				Total.
							Colic.	Diarrhoea.	Phlegmon.	Frostation by heat.	
1885.											
July 5.	1	1			47	.024			1		1
July 6.	1	1			45	.023		1			1
July 7.	1	1			44	.023	1				1
July 8.					44						
July 9.	1		1	1	44	.023				1	1
July 10.					44						
July 11.					44						
Total.	4	3	1	1			1	1	1	1	4
Average.					44	.093					

Note — For temperature record, barometrical record, hygrometer and direction of wind, see report of Seventy-first Regiment.

E. T. T. MARSH, M. D., Surgeon, Seventy-first Regiment.

Consolidated Weekly Report of the Medical Condition of Members of the Nineteenth Separate Company.

1885.		DISEASES PRESCRIBED FOR.					Per cent prescribed for.	Number in camp.	Number excused from duty on account of illness.	Number ill in quarters.	Number of prescriptions written.	Number prescribed for.	Total.			
		Diarrhoea.	Constipation.	Cephalalgia.	Ivy-poisoning.											
July 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.014	71	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.014	71	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.014	71	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.014	71	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.056	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE — For temperature record, barometrical record, hygrometer and direction of wind, see report of Seventy-first Regiment.
E. T. T. MARSH, M. D., Surgeon, Seventy-first Regiment.

REPORT OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, }
 INFANTRY, N. G., S. N. Y., }
 BROOKLYN, *July 24, 1885.* }

GENERAL — Accompanying is the consolidated weekly report of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn and the Tenth Battalion, Companies A and B, of Albany. These reports as well as the daily reports of the sanitary condition of the camp show the healthfulness of the surroundings, and the completeness of the water supply and drainage.

The water supply as well as the character of the water is exceptionally good.

There is, however, a great lack of bathing facilities, which it would seem might be supplied without great trouble or expense. Six or seven hundred men quartered together in the heat of summer certainly need more bathing than can be obtained with a basin or pail of water.

Swimming in the river is not advisable, both from inconvenience and liability to accident. One serious accident (the case of cerebral concussion) and a severe incised wound of the foot, with numerous cases of cramps, occurred in our regiment during the recent trip, as the direct result of reckless bathing in the river.

I would respectfully suggest the advisability of urging the State authorities to construct a series of baths (simple shower baths with tanks would answer the purpose and be comparatively cheap) along the bluff in the neighborhood of the present water tank, or other convenient place. These could be connected with the present water supply, and if that were not sufficient a few more wells could be sunk in the vicinity of the present ones. From the height of the bluff the drainage could be very easily managed.

The bathing could be regulated by permits given by the surgeon or otherwise.

I hope, sir, you may think this plan both sensible and expedient, and that in the near future it may be realized.

Yours very respectfully,

CHAS. E. DE LA VERGNE,

Surgeon, Thirteenth Regiment.

TO BRIG. GEN. JOS. D. BRYANT,

Surgeon-General.

Thirteenth Regiment — (Continued).

	DISEASES PRESCRIBED FOR.								Total.	TEMPERATURE RECORD.					Average daily record.	BAROMETRICAL RECORD.					Average daily record.
	Pleuritis.	Hemorrhoids.	Contusions.	Abrasions.	Incised wound.	Pleurodynia.	Abscess.	Ivy poisoning		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.	
July 12.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	deg. 75	deg. 82	deg. 82	deg. 74	deg. 62	deg. 75	29.48	29.43	29	29.04	29 05	29 20
July 13.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	80	80	76	70	64	72	29.04	29.45	29.40	29.27	29.38	29 30
July 14.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	62	64	68	68	61	64.60	29.17	29.17	29.18	29.11	29.22	29 17
July 15.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	88	87	86	78	62	80.20	29.30	29.27	29.27	29.27	30 28	29 47
July 16.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	15	84	92	92	90	72	86	29.36	29.38	29.38	29.38	29 40	29 38
July 17.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	86	97	95	90	74	88.40	29.41	29.36	29.33	29.37	29 40	29 37
July 18.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	91	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.38	30.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81.28	85.43	83.16	78.33	65.83	77.98	29.45	29.49	29.22	29.20	29.29	29 30

Thirteenth Regiment — (Continued).

	HYGROMETER — DRY.					Average daily record.	HYGROMETER — WET.					Average daily record.	DIRECTION OF WIND.				
	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.
July 12	deg. 75	deg. 82	deg. 84	deg. 76	deg. 64	deg. 76.20	deg. 70	deg. 75	deg. 76	deg. 70	deg. 62	deg. 70.60	N. E. S. W.	E. by W. S. W.	E. S. E.	E. S. E.	Calm. Calm.
July 13	80	84	78	73	76	78.20	76	76	74	68	74	73.60	S. W.	E.	S. E.	S. E.	N. E.
July 14	67	68	70	71	68	68.80	67	68	67	70	65	67.40	E.	S. E.	N. E.	N. E.	S.
July 15	86	89	90	90	68	82.60	86	89	90	80	68	82.60	S.	S.	S.	S.	N.
July 16	67	94	94	88	74	83.40	66	94	94	87	73	80	N. W.	N. W.	N.	N.	S.
July 17	88	97	96	92	76	89.80	85	92	89	86	74	85.20	S. W.	S.	S.	S.	...
July 18	92	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average.....	79.28	87.14	85.35	80.00	71.00	79.83	76.57	83.14	81.66	76.83	69.33	77.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CHAS. E. DE LAVERGNE, Surgeon.

Consolidated Weekly Report of the Medical Condition of Members of the Tenth Battalion, Companies "A" and "B."

	Number prescribed for.	Number of prescriptions written.	Number ill in quarters.	Number excused from duty on account of illness.	Number in camp.	Per cent prescribed for.	DISEASES PRESCRIBED FOR.							Total.
							Bronchitis.	Rheumatism.	Stomatitis.	Diarrhoea.	Tonsillitis.	Asthma.	Pharyngitis.	
1885.														
July 12.....	2	3	2	.....	106	1 1/8	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
July 13.....	2	2	2	.....	106	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
July 14.....	1	1	1	.....	101	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
July 15.....	4	4	4	.....	101	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
July 16.....	1	2	1	.....	99	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
July 17.....	1	1	1	1	102	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
July 18.....	1	1	1	.....	103	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	11	13	11	1	103	10 +	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	11

NOTE — For temperature record, barometrical record, hygrometer and direction of wind, see report of Thirteenth Regiment.

CHARLES E. DELAVERGNE, Surgeon, Thirteenth Regiment.

REPORT OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y. }
BROOKLYN, *July 30, 1885.* }

GENERAL — In obedience to orders I have the honor to report the various sicknesses and casualties occurring in the Forty-seventh Regiment, the Eleventh, the Seventeenth, the Thirty-second, and the Thirty-eighth Separate Companies, N. G., S. N. Y., during their tour of duty at the State Camp of Instruction, at Peekskill, N. Y., July the 18th to July 25th, 1885, inclusive.

The Forty-seventh Regiment and Seventeenth Separate Company left South Sixth street, Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., July 18. on the steamer Long Branch, for Peekskill. We were joined at Yonkers by the Eleventh Separate Company, whose assistant surgeon, Dr. Stuart B. Carlisle, reported to me for duty. In this connection I wish to make mention of the very able assistance rendered to me by Dr. Carlisle. Our trip to Peekskill was without any special medical incident. We arrived at Roa Hook at 3 P. M. and all marched in good condition to the camp. At about 6 P. M. we were joined by the Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth Separate Companies. You will see by the appended reports the nature of the various ailments prescribed for. I can safely say that had errors in diet been carefully avoided the medical staff would have had comparatively easy duty, but the introduction of a barrel of clams in the camp, without the knowledge of the surgeon, led to various colic and bowel complaints, which were, however, speedily overcome by judicious management.

During a heavy storm occurring at evening guard-mount, the outgoing and incoming guards, the entire band and field music were saturated by the downpour. I felt it my duty to administer as a preventive of sickness a stimulant to each one engaged. I therefore secured one gallon of whiskey from the post drug store, and prescribed as above. I am happy to say that I feel it was not misplaced, as no sickness was reported as having resulted from the storm.

On several occasions, owing to the excessive heat, I suggested to the commanding officer of the drills the advisability of shortening the exercises, which was always promptly done. On the morning of the 25th of July the battalion drill was dispensed with at the suggestion of the surgeon, owing to the high temperature.

We found the camp in excellent condition. The food was in abundance and of a first-class quality. I made some suggestions to the caterer about leaving out at times some articles and substituting others, which was done with great willingness. The water supply was plentiful and, as far as I could judge, of excellent quality. The sinks I inspected

daily, and always found them properly taken care of. Until the ground is properly sewered, the present method of tubs is perhaps the best to be devised.

And now as to the drainage. While the drains have worked tolerably well for the past four seasons, the time has come for the non-continuance of such crude methods. Another season, owing to the saturation of the soil with refuse matter, unless properly sewered may result in great disaster to the health of such of the National Guard as may be encamped there. That the entire grounds must be sewered by some extensive and comprehensive system is, as you well know, not original with me, but is patent to all. Typhoid fever, dysentery, diphtheria, certainly cholera, if the germs arrive in this country, will stare the soldier in the face on his arrival at the camp ground, unless, as you yourself have remarked, the sewage is carried far from the camp by a system of pipes.

I would suggest that in the future the quarters of the regimental field and staff officers be enlarged by having a platform in front of the tent proper with a fly to shield it from the weather, for the reason that the field and staff, particularly the surgeons, have frequently to use their private tents as occasional offices, and there is not room in the tents at present to accommodate very many, aside from the inconvenience.

At about 11 A. M., July 25th, the Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth Separate Companies left the camp for their respective stations, both commands having sick in ambulances, nothing serious so far as I know. At 2:30 P. M. the Forty-seventh Regiment, the Eleventh and Seventeenth Separate Companies formed, and receiving the Twenty-second Regiment at a "present arms," turned the camp over formally to that command, and marched to Roa Hook. We had fifteen, all told, of the various organizations carried to Roa Hook in the ambulances, owing principally to the intense heat—nothing important, fortunately. The Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth Companies took trains for their destination. The Forty-seventh Regiment and the Eleventh and Seventeenth Separate Companies embarked on the steamer "Long Branch," the Eleventh leaving the main command at Yonkers, the remainder continuing on to Brooklyn, arriving there at 7 P. M. The Seventeenth Separate Company took a steamer for Flushing. The Forty-seventh Regiment disembarked, marched to their armory, broke ranks, and the soldiers returned to their homes. In conclusion, let me express to you my sincere thanks for the kindly interest you have manifested toward me, and your great efforts in behalf of the Medical Department of the State of New York.

I am, General, your very obedient servant,

EDWARD H. ASHWIN,

Major and Surgeon, Forty-seventh Regt., Infantry.

To Brig -Gen. JOSEPH D. BRYANT, *Surg.-Gen., S. N. Y.*

Forty-seventh Regiment — (Continued).

1885.	TEMPERATURE RECORD.					BAROMETRICAL RECORD.					Average daily record.	HYGROMETER — DRY.					Average daily record.
	9	12	3	6	10	9	12	3	6	10		9	12	3	6	10	
	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
July 18	deg. 94	deg. 96	deg. 98	deg. 86	deg. 72	30	33	30	29.4	29.4	30.4	deg. 92	deg. 96	deg. 98	deg. 86	deg. 74	29.6
July 19	80	92	87	82	76	29.4	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	80	92	90	84	77	29.6
July 20	90	96	94	80	72	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	90	96	94	82	80	29.4
July 21	85	98	101	78	74	29.2	29.2	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.2	86	99	101	76	80	29.4
July 22	86	90	90	76	68	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.4	86	90	93	78	72	29.2
July 23	84	90	84	78	70	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	86	90	86	80	72	29.2
July 24	82	86	84	80	74	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	84	88	86	84	78	29.4
July 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average..	85.85	92.57	91.14	80.00	72.28	29.47	29.89	29.43	29.4	29.4	29.5	86.28	93.00	92.57	81.43	76.14	25.22

Forty-seventh Regiment — (Continued).

1885.	HYGROMETER -- WET.				Average daily record.	DIRECTION OF WIND.				Remarks.
	9	12	3	6		9	12	3	6	
	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	
July 18	deg. 86	deg. 84	deg. 90	deg. 82	83.6	S.	S.W.	S.W.	S.E.	Clear. Arrived in camp, July 18, 3 p. m.
July 19	74	86	83	79	79.2	S.W.	S.W.	S.	S.E.	Clear.
July 20	86	90	88	78	84.0	S.E.	W.	S.	S.	Clear.
July 21	84	91	93	74	83.6	N.	N.	S.	N.	Clear.
July 22	82	84	85	74	79.0	Calm.	N.	N.	N.	Clear, becoming cloudy at 6 p. m.
July 23	80	86	82	76	78.8	S.W.	S.	S.	Calm.	Clear.
July 24	78	82	80	78	79.2	.....	.....	.....	S.	Clear.
July 25 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average.....	81.43	86.71	85.85	77.28	81.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EDWARD H. ASHWIN, M. D., Surgeon, Forty-seventh Regiment Infantry.

Consolidated Weekly Report of the Medical Condition of Members of the Thirty-eighth Separate Company.

1885.	Number prescribed for.	Number of prescriptions written.	Number in camp.	Per cent prescribed for.	Number unable to march from camp.	DISEASES PRESCRIBED FOR.							Remarks.
						Conjunctivitis.	Heat exhaustion.	Nausea	Diarrhoea.	Constipation.	Chafe.	Total.	
July 19.....	1	1	48	2.08	1	1	Arrived in camp July 18, about 6 P. M.
July 20.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 21.....	2	1	48	4.7	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
July 22.....	4	5	48	8.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	4
July 23.....	.....	1	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
July 24.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 25.....	.....	.....	48	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	7	8	48	15.5	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	7	

NOTE — For temperature record, barometrical record, hygrometer and direction of wind, see Forty-seventh Regiment.

EDWARD H. ASHWIN, M. D., Surgeon, Forty-seventh Regiment.

Consolidated Weekly Report of the Medical Condition of Members of the Thirty-second Separate Company.

1885.	Number prescribed for.	Number of prescriptions written.	Number of men in hospital.	Number excused from duty on account of illness.	Number in camp.	Per cent prescribed for.	Number unable to march from camp.	DISEASES PRESCRIBED FOR							Remarks.
								Diarrhoea.	Constipation.	Prostration, heat.	Malaria.	Colic.	Headache.	Acute dyspepsia.	Total.
July 19	1	...	...	...	63	1.05	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July 20	4	...	...	...	63	6.35	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
July 21 .....	...	5	...	4	63	4.76	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
July 22	3	12	1	3	63	6.56	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
July 23	4	...	...	4	61	1.61	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
July 24	1	...	...	...	62	6.45	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	4
July 25	4	4	...	...	62	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	17	21	1	11	*62	*3.27	5	8	1	3	1	2	1	1	17

Arrived in camp, Saturday, July 18, 1885, 6 P. M.

NOTE -- For temperature record, barometrical record, hygrometer and direction of wind, see report of Forty-seventh Regiment.

Average.

EDWARD H. ASHWIN, M. D., Surgeon, Forty-seventh Regiment.

Consolidated Weekly Report of the Condition of Members of the Seventeenth Separate Company.

1885.	Number prescribed for.	Number of prescriptions written.	Number in camp	Per cent prescribed for.	DISEASES PRESCRIBED FOR.			Remarks.
					Diarrhoea.	Hemorrhoids.	Total.	
July 19.....	1	1	39	2.56	1	1	Arrived in camp Saturday, July 18th, 3 P. M.
July 20.....	1	1	39	2.56	.....	1	1
July 21.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 22.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 23.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 24.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 25.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	2	37	5.12	1	1	2	

NOTE — For temperature record, barometrical record, hygrometer and direction of wind, see report of Forty-seventh Regiment.

EDWARD H. ASHWIN, M. D., Surgeon, Forty-seventh Regiment.

* Average.

Consolidated Weekly Report of the Medical Condition of Members of the Eleventh Separate Company.

1885.	Number prescribed for.	Number of prescriptions written.	Number excused from duty on account of illness	Number in camp.	Per cent prescribed for.	Number unable to march from camp.	DISEASES PRESCRIBED FOR.					Total.	Remarks.
							Diarrhoea.	Constipation.	Conjunctivitis.	Sprain.	Heat exhaustion.	Cystitis.	
July 19.....	3	3	1	60	5.00	1	1	1	Arrived in State Camp Saturday, July 18, 1885, 3 P. M.
July 20.....	3	3	1	60	5.00	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 21.....	1	3	.....	60	1.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
July 22.....	1	.....	.....	59	1.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
July 23.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 24.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 25.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8	10	2	13.35	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	8
Average.....	59

NOTE. — For temperature record, barometer record, hygrometer and direction of wind, see report of the Forty-seventh regiment.

EDWARD H. ASHWIN, M. D., Surgeon, Forty-seventh Regiment Inf.

REPORT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, }
 NEW YORK, *September 21, 1885.* }

GENERAL — I have the honor to submit the following report of the medical department of this regiment during its encampment at the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill, from July 25 to August 1, inclusive.

The regiment assembled at the armory Saturday morning, 613 strong. An inspection of the men showed that they were in capital physical condition, many having enjoyed the advantages of recent vacations spent in the open air.

During the march to the boat, Twenty-second street and North river, the temperature was very high, 97° F., and the atmosphere exceedingly humid.

A few men (7) whose duties the preceding night had deprived them of sleep complained of nausea and slight symptoms of overheating, and although, owing to the lowering of the temperature by a severe shower when on the river, they felt recovered, I directed them, on arriving at Roa Hook, to ride in the ambulance to the camp.

The temperature was 90° F. at the hour of marching into camp, there was absolutely no wind and the tents, the flaps being down, were like ovens, and yet there occurred no cases of prostration by the heat.

Immediately after reporting to the Surgeon-General for instructions, I made personal inspection of the entire camp ground and its environs, which were found in a fairly clean and good sanitary condition.

The following daily routine was observed during the week:

Sick call.....	5.20 A. M.
Medical report.....	9.00 A. M.
Sanitary report.....	10.00 A. M.
Sanitary report.....	5.00 P. M.

Attendance at rifle range morning and afternoon.

The great proportion of prescribing was done at sick call, and attempts on the part of the men to visit the surgeons at other times, except for serious disorders, were discouraged.

This produced the effect of teaching them to care for their own trivial ailments. There was little or no attempt to malingering, every man striving to do his duty.

During the entire week there were no sick in the hospital, seven in quarters and seven excused from duty during portions of the time.

There was no serious illness of any kind and only two cases, one phthisis, one subacute pleuritis, worthy of notice; the former was imported, the latter was caused by exposure while on outpost duty.

The fact that 600 men could spend a week in camp with an average daily temperature of $81^{\circ} + F.$, working from daylight till late at night, under conditions entirely different from those to which they had been accustomed, speaks volumes in praise of the healthfulness of the location and the efficiency of the sanitary arrangements. The commissary department of the State deserves a word of commendation in this connection, for with slight exception, the daily reports on the quality, quantity, and preparation of the food were good.

In relation to rifle practice, one of the surgeons was always on the range when there was firing, and as no accident occurred during the week this department of surgical duty was happily left without a record.

The policing of the grounds was almost perfect, no litter being seen in the streets or about the tents.

The cleaning and disinfecting of sinks was very thoroughly done during each night, leaving no room for adverse criticism.

The quartermaster's supplies, blankets, cots, etc., were abundant, clean, and in good condition.

A reference to the accompanying tabulated report shows the amount of prescribing, character of the sickness, meteorology, and other details of the week's work.

In order to familiarize the men with a service of the utmost importance, I called for volunteers from the engineers in the organization to make a sanitary survey of the camp, and a topographical map, which I herewith forward, which indicates the location of the sinks, drain, cess-pool, stables, water supply, etc. In making this survey the following facts were ascertained, bearing very materially on the sanitation of the grounds:

The camp proper is situated on a plateau of coarse gravel, seventy-five feet in height, which is covered with four inches of fine loam. The gravel underneath makes an admirable natural drainage, readily absorbing the rainfall and hydrant water. There is one superficial small drain or gutter on the west bluff near the band quarters, which is to be deprecated, as drainage of this kind, if allowed to exist year after year, would ultimately wear a gully in the side of the bluff, and thus lessen the area of the plateau.

The tents being pitched to face the east, and the ground being open on all sides but the north, there is a good play of air whenever any is in motion. A glance at the map shows the location of the sinks, drain and water supply. The first are advantageously distributed, and the method of disposing of their contents is admirable, and all that is at

present required. The iron drain conveying the sewage from the kitchen to the cesspool is properly trapped and working well, but in time will be insufficient for the needs of the camp, and the cesspool will become a danger in the future. A very simple and comparatively inexpensive system of drainage could be erected in conjunction with the present water supply, to carry the sewage through a conduit to the river, and deposit it in the line of the current of the Hudson river.

The water supply is derived from six driven wells in the valley northwest of the camp, ranging from thirty feet to sixty-five feet in depth. The water rises in them within less than ten feet of the surface. It is forced into the camp by a steam pump, which has a maximum daily capacity of 75,000 gallons, 35,000 gallons being the daily consumption at present. The water is pure and has a temperature of 53° F. during the hottest weather. The source of the water is a rocky basin, underneath a heavy stratum of clay, whose surface is covered with gravel. A study of the extent and trend of the rock indicates that the supply could be largely increased by multiplying the wells.

In closing my report I wish to make mention of the valuable services rendered by my assistant surgeon Captain Sims, and of the work of privates McVay and Kelley, surveyors.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. DUNCAN,

Major and Surgeon, Twenty-second Regt., N. G., S. N. Y.

To Brig.-Gen. JOS. D. BRYANT,

Surgeon-General, N. G., S. N. Y.

Consolidated Weekly Report of the Medical Condition of Members of the Twenty-second Regiment.

1885.	Number prescribed for.	Number of prescriptions written.	Number ill in quarters.	Number excused from duty on account of illness.	Number in camp.	Per cent prescribed for.	Number unable to march into camp.	Number unable to walk from camp.	DISEASES PRESCRIBED FOR.																		
									Heat.	Hæmatemesis.	Toothache.	Sore heel.	Pharyngitis.	Conjunctivitis.	Indigestion.	Diarrhoea.	Prostration.	Malaria.	Sprain.	Palpitation.	Constipation.	Ulcer of gum.	Felon.	Chafing.	Neuralgia.		
July 25.....	22	16	1	1	609	3.60	7	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July 26.....	21	19	1	1	609	3.46	7	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July 27.....	22	27	1	1	606	3.74	7	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July 28.....	14	24	2	2	588	2.61	7	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July 29.....	9	19	1	1	574	1.55	7	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July 30.....	14	11	1	1	579	2.36	7	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July 31.....	14	17	1	1	595	1.01	7	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August 1.....	6	12	1	1	592	1.01	7	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	108	145	7	7	*594	18	7	5	4	1	1	1	4	2	6	11	1	1	4	1	1	8	1	1	2	5	5

* Average.

Twenty-second Regiment — (Continued).

[illegible]

Twenty-second Regiment — (Continued).

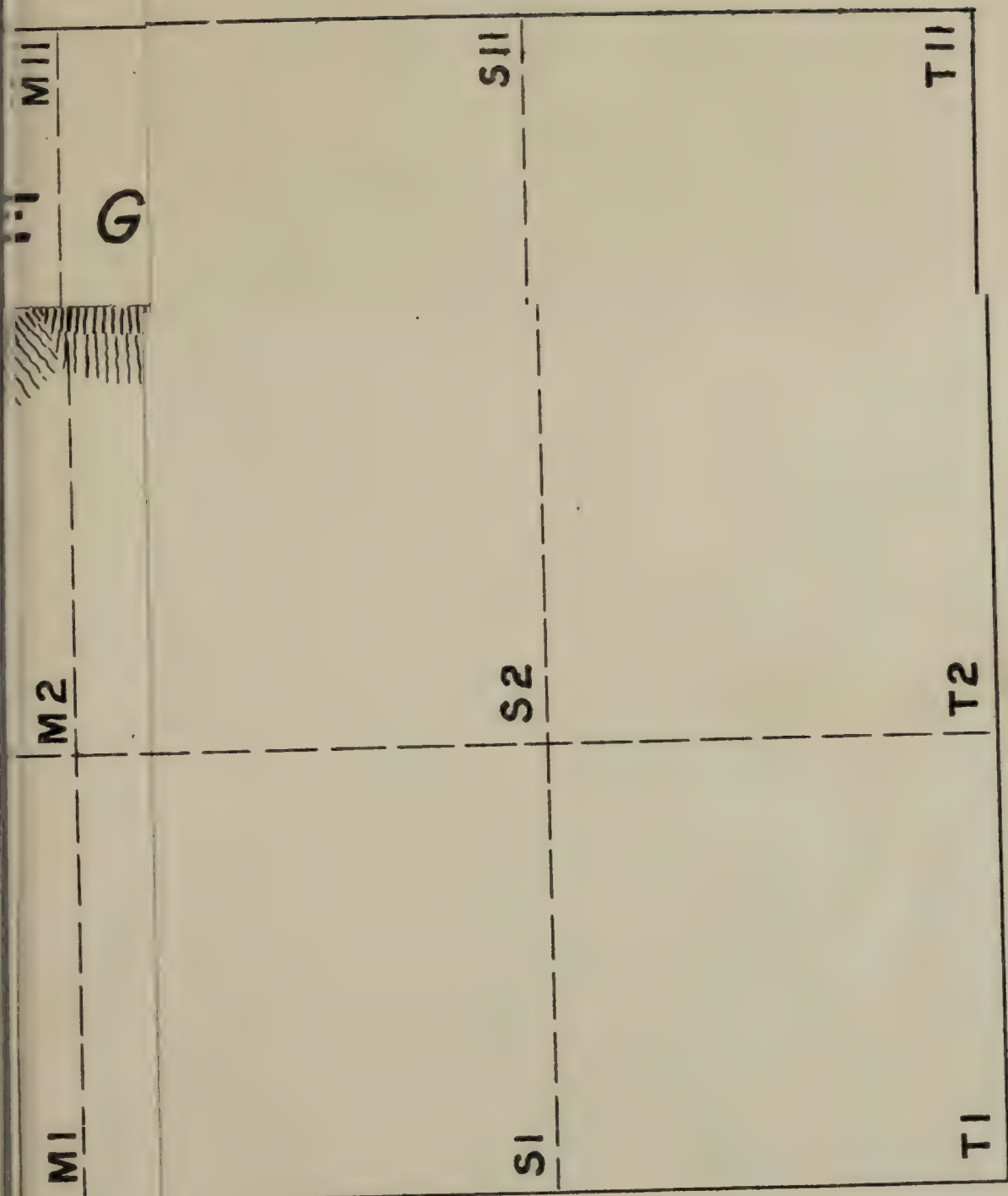
1885.	TEMPERATURE RECORD.					Average daily record.	BAROMETHICAL RECORD.					Average daily record.	HYGROMETER — DRY					Average daily record.
	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.		9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	10 P. M.	
July 25	deg.	deg.	deg. 90	deg. 82	deg. 76	deg. 82.66	. . . . .	. . . . .	29.3	29.2	29.4	29.3	deg.	deg.	deg. 90	deg. 84	deg. 80	deg. 84.6675
July 26	90	90	86	80	72	83.60	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.32	90	94	88	84	74	86
July 27	82	86	82	74	68	76.80	29.5	29.5	29.46	29.46	29.5	29.485	82	88	84	76	70	80
July 28	90	92	82	78	. . . . .	85.50	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.3	29.38	88	88	86	80	72	82.8
July 29	80	84	84	80	68	83.20	29.28	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.236	82	86	88	82	72	82
July 30	80	84	86	78	70	79.60	29.2	29.28	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.46	82	86	88	78	72	81.2
July 31	88	96	92	80	72	85.60	29.3	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.24	88	96	92	80	76	86.4
August 1 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Average..	85.50	88.66	84.00	78.57	71.00	82.43	29.33	29.33	29.38	29.38	29.32	29.37	85.33	89.86	88.00	80.57	73.71	83.28

Twenty-second Regiment — (Continued).

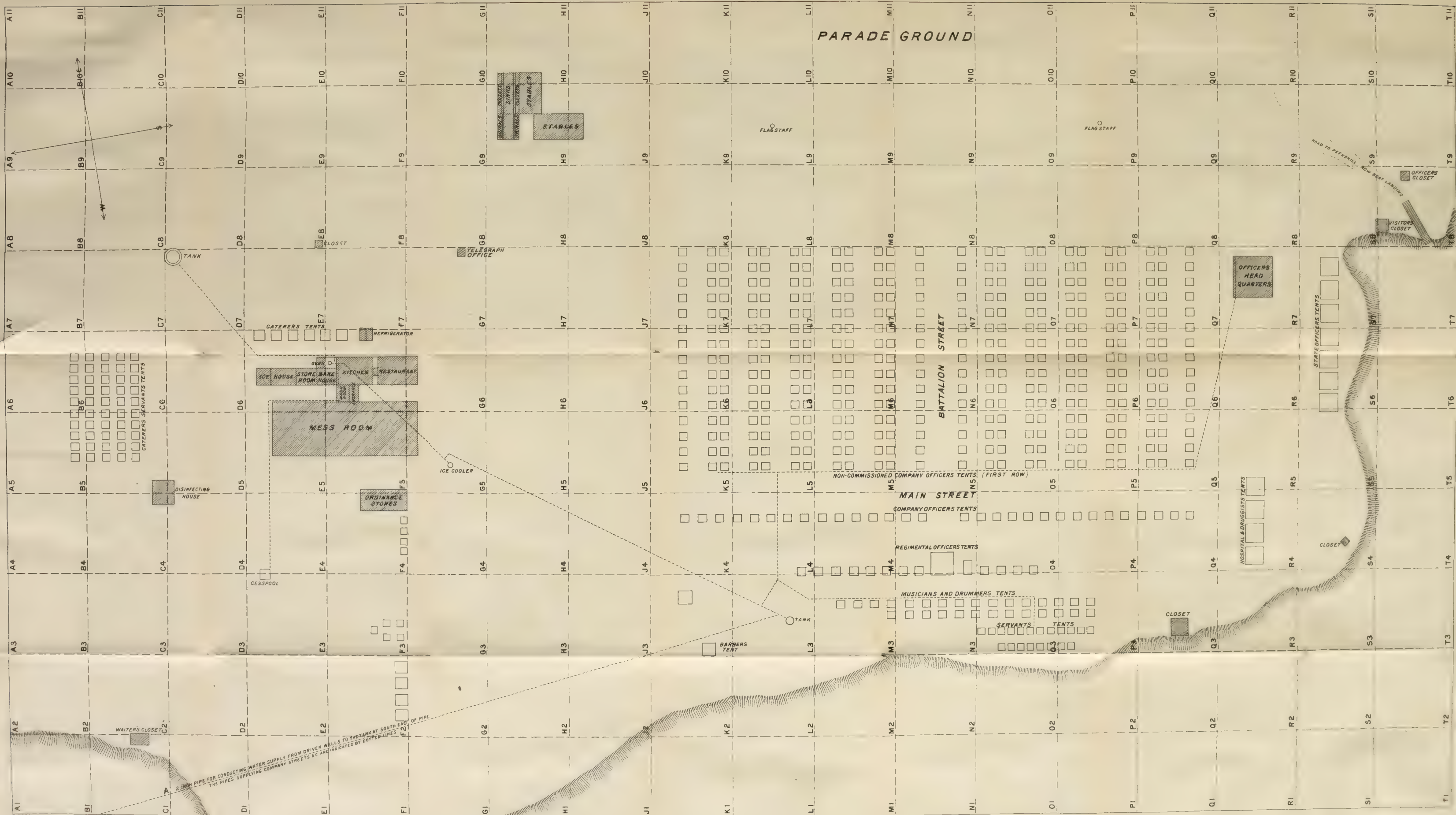
1885.	HYGROMETER — WET.					Average daily record.	DIRECTION OF WIND.					Remarks.
	9	12	3	6	10		9	12	3	6	10	
	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
July 25	deg	deg.	deg	deg.	deg.	deg.	...	N	Calm.	Calm.	Calm.	Clear.
July 26	84	86	88	82	76	82	N.	N	N.	N.	N.	Clear, cloudy, rainy.
July 27	78	52	78	72	70	80.4	S	Calm	Calm.	Calm.	Calm.	Clear
July 28	84	82	80	76	68	69.6	E.	N.	N.	Calm.	Calm.	Clear
July 29	80	52	84	80	70	78	Calm.	S.	S.	Calm	Calm	Clear, cloudy, rainy, clear
July 30	78	50	62	74	70	79.2	N.	N.	Calm	Calm	Calm.	Clear.
July 31	86	92	80	70	74	70.8	Calm.	Calm.	S.	Calm.	Calm.	Clear.
August 1	.	...	.	...	...	80.4	...	...	...	...	...	Clear.
Average	80.71	69.00	79.14	76.28	71.14	77.20	...	...	...	...	...	...

W. F. DUNCAN, Major and Surgeon.

IL



MAP OF STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.



Scale $\frac{1}{60}'' = 1 \text{ ft.}$

(G.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER-GENERAL, }
ALBANY, *December 31, 1885.* }

To the Honcrable DAVID B. HILL, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief,*
Albany, N. Y.:

SIR — I have the honor to present the following report for the year
ending December 31, 1885 :

The amounts in my hands December 31, 1884, were as follows :

Proclamation Governor Morgan bounty fund.....	\$575 00
Chapter 184, Laws of 1863, bounty fund.....	20 00
July, 1877, riots, absentee fund.....	815 00
National Guard service fund.....	819 43
	<hr/>
	\$2,229 43

Received from the Comptroller during the year 1885, for National Guard services.....	49,500 00
	<hr/>

Total..... \$51,729 43

The disbursements during the year were from the National Guard services fund only, and, as more specifically stated in my special report covering the duty performed by this department at the State Camp during the last season, amounted to.....	\$49,898 86
	<hr/>

Leaving a balance on hand of.....	<hr/> <hr/> \$1,830 57
-----------------------------------	------------------------

Viz.:

Proclamation Governor Morgan bounty fund.....	\$575 00
Chapter 184, Laws of 1863, bounty fund.....	20 00
July, 1877, riots, absentee fund.....	815 00
National Guard services fund.....	420 57
	<hr/>
	<hr/> <hr/> \$1,830 57

Deposited as follows :

In New York State National Bank, of Albany.....	\$1,410 00
In Bank of Attica, of Buffalo.....	396 44
In Hanover National Bank, of New York.....	24 13
	<hr/>
	\$1,830 57
	<hr/>

No claims for services during the July (1877) riots have been presented during the year, and, although the applications for bounty have been greatly in excess of the number reported for several years past, none of the claims presented were found due.

Respectfully submitted,

G. BARRETT RICH,
Brig.-General and Paymaster-General, S. N. Y.

(H.)

REPORT OF GENERAL INSPECTOR OF RIFLE PRACTICE, 1885.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

DEPARTMENT OF RIFLE PRACTICE,
OFFICE, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP,
NEW YORK CITY, *December 31, 1885.* }

GENERAL — I have the honor to report as follows as to the operations of this department during the year 1885 :

Lieutenant-Colonel L. W. Gillett, having been promoted to the position of military secretary to the Hon. David B. Hill, Governor State of New York, was relieved from duty in this department January 6, 1885. The officers now in service are Colonel John Bodine, Brooklyn ; Colonel Pascal P. Beals, Buffalo ; Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. David, New York, and the following :

FIRST DIVISION.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Harrison Sanford, New York.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Major Lloyd Aspinwall, New York.

Captain G. Henry Witthaus, Ninth Regiment, New York.

Captain Geo. Shrady, Eleventh Regiment, New York.

Captain W. W. DeForest, Twelfth Regiment, New York.

Captain C. T. Smith, Twenty-second Regiment, New York.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Major Francis R. Appleton, New York.

Captain William H. Palmer, Seventh Regiment, New York.

Captain Edw. Barker, Eighth Regiment, New York.

Captain Jas. G. Wallace, Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York.

Captain C. A. Hess, Seventy-first Regiment, New York.

SECOND DIVISION.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gustave A. Roullier, Flushing, L. I.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Major Heywood C. Broun, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Captain Thos. H. Babcock, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Captain Edwin S. Browe, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Major George L. Fox, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Captain W. H. Greenland, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Captain C. Vorgang, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Captain A. G. Brown, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THIRD DIVISION.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Alden, Troy, N. Y.

FIFTH BRIGADE.

Major

Lieutenant Chas. H. Gaus, Tenth Battalion, Albany, N. Y.

SIXTH BRIGADE.

Major D. E. Pomeroy, Utica, N. Y.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Lieutenant-Colonel

SEVENTH BRIGADE.

Major James Bacon, Elmira, N. Y.

EIGHTH BRIGADE.

Major E. M. Bell, Buffalo, N. Y.

Captain H. A. Menker, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo, N. Y.

Captain Wm. Franklin, Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo, N. Y.

Colonels Bodine and Beals with Lieutenant-Colonel David and Major Geo. L. Fox, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Fourth Brigade (who was, at my request, detailed to the department while at camp), have rendered valuable aid at all needed points, and have been of great service in explaining the details of our system. And in this connection I am led to say that a supervision of all rifle practice by officers immediately connected with the department would, in my opinion, be very beneficial in securing greater uniformity of method. Moreover, those who are fully posted in their duties, being thus placed in control, the efficiency of all would be largely increased, and the greatest possible advantage could be taken by officers and men of the time available for practice.

ARMORY PRACTICE.

Relating to this, I would simply reiterate my views of last year as to its advantages, and I am glad to note increased facilities are soon to be enjoyed by the Forty-seventh and Seventy-fourth Regiments, the Third and Fourth Separate Companies, and perhaps others. An allowance for armory ammunition would be a very great aid in developing this practice.

FIELD PRACTICE

Has not been materially changed ; perhaps more attention has been paid to volley and skirmish work. The number of men practicing has been increased from 6,537 in 1884 to 7,862 in 1885. I look upon this as a very great gain, believing as I do, that the education of the rank and file in the rudiments of marksmanship is the most important feature of the work of this department. Marksmen and sharp-shooters will always be made from among the enthusiastic and ambitious. This year marksmen have increased from 2,739 to 3,421, and sharp-shooters from 110 to 153. These results would seem to prove our system a good one, though perhaps open to improvement. The following statistics will show the consolidated reports of all practice had during the year and the standing of various organizations.

FIGURE OF MERIT STATE OF NEW YORK.	3,421 Marksmen	×	100=	342,100	Individual Figure of Merit.
	2,091 1st Class	×	60=	125,460	
	2,350 2d	×	20=	47,000	
	3,572 3d	×			
	11,434 Inspected			11,434)514,560(	45.00
	5,223 Volley and Skirmish,			5,157	
			Possible.	Actual	Figure of Merit.
	5,190 Men	×	25 129,750	642,195(=	Volley and Skirmish.
					49.49
				Total.....	94.49
	No. practicing, 7,862, General figure (or $\frac{1}{2}$) is				47.25

PROFICIENCY TABLES.

BY DIVISIONS.

Order of merit.	ORGANIZATION.	Inspection.	Practicing.	Marksmen.	CLASSES.			FIGURE OF MERIT.		
					First.	Second.	Third.	Volley and skirmish.	Individual.	General.
1	Fourth	1,694	1,458	970	276	212	236	58.69	69.54	64.12
2	Third.....	1,916	1,345	590	346	409	571	55.53	45.89	50.71
3	First	4,933	3,125	1,174	868	1,083	1,808	46.17	38.75	42.46
4	Second	2,876	1,919	673	600	646	957	42.66	40.41	41.54

BY BRIGADES.

1	Eighth	863	763	568	102	93	100	59.98	75.06	67.52
2	Seventh	818	686	395	172	119	132	57.81	63.81	60.81
3	Sixth	654	446	232	86	128	208	69.89	47.28	58.69
4	Fifth	1,247	892	351	260	281	355	49.01	45.16	47.09
5	Second	2,723	1,703	814	426	463	1,020	50.24	42.68	46.46
6	Fourth ..	1,529	1,042	384	297	361	487	41.19	41.48	41.34
7	Third	1,332	862	276	301	285	470	44.09	38.56	41.33
8	First	2,196	1,413	351	442	620	783	41.95	33.72	37.84

BY REGIMENTS.

1	Sixty-fifth	410	414	319	44	51	15	57.32	86.74	72.03
2	Seventh ..	981	863	628	175	60	118	63.88	75.94	69.91
3	Seventy-fourth	313	240	183	36	21	73	67.59	66.71	67.15
4	Twenty-third	668	461	240	137	84	207	46.20	50.75	48.48
5	Tenth Battalion	267	179	70	55	54	88	53.80	42.62	48.21
6	Thirteenth	672	529	134	212	183	143	43.31	44.32	43.82
7	Twelfth	585	358	139	88	131	227	44.99	37.27	41.13
8	Twenty-second	589	405	87	136	182	184	44.59	34.81	39.70
9	Ninth	600	406	96	156	154	194	40.82	36.73	38.78
10	Thirty-second	419	265	79	75	111	154	38.54	34.89	36.72
11	Fourteenth	600	283	102	82	99	317	43.61	28.50	36.06
12	Forty-seventh	431	315	64	85	166	116	37.64	34.39	36.02
13	Seventy-first	516	335	56	95	184	181	39.69	29.03	34.36
14	Eleventh ..	410	233	19	61	153	177	36.58	21.02	28.80
15	Eighth ..	425	179	29	65	85	246	36.87	20.00	28.44
16	Sixty-ninth	789	316	92	90	134	473	33.10	21.90	27.50

BY COMPANIES.

1	Ninth Separate	45	44	44	.....	.....	1	87.97	97.77	92.87
2	F, 65th Regiment	49	53	53	.....	.....	.....	70.10	108.16	89.13
3	Second Separate	91	87	79	7	1	4	77.11	91.65	84.38
4	Sixth Separate	102	103	93	6	4	.....	69.87	95.49	82.68
5	G, 65th Regiment	56	61	46	14	1	.....	62.50	97.50	80.00
6	Third Separate	57	55	43	8	4	2	72.52	85.26	78.89
7	B, 7th Regiment	101	99	87	7	5	2	66.00	91.29	78.65
8	Thirty-ninth Separate	70	64	60	4	.....	6	67.57	89.14	78.36
9	H, 7th Regiment	100	90	72	15	3	10	74.14	81.60	77.87
10	F, 7th Regiment ..	101	89	76	13	.....	12	72.27	82.97	77.62
11	Thirty-third Separate	59	55	41	9	5	4	71.25	80.34	75.80
12	Eighteenth Separate ..	55	51	38	7	6	4	71.38	78.91	75.15
13	A, 7th Regiment	101	97	69	23	5	4	65.93	82.97	74.45
14	Thirtieth Separate	72	67	48	14	5	5	66.16	79.72	72.94
15	K, 7th Regiment	94	87	70	12	5	7	61.81	83.19	72.50
16	H, 65th Regiment	52	55	37	4	11	.....	63.20	81.15	72.18
17	F, 74th Regiment	57	45	39	4	2	12	70.40	73.33	71.87
18	B, 74th Regiment	50	46	34	5	7	4	65.37	76.80	71.69

BY COMPANIES — (Continued).

Order of merit.	ORGANIZATION.	Inspection.	Practicing.	Marksmen.	CLASSES.			FIGURE OF MERIT.		
					First.	Second.	Third.	Volley and skirmish.	Individual.	General.
19	A, 65th Regiment.....	56	61	44	12	5		47.07	93.21	70.14
20	I, 65th Regiment.....	50	52	41	2	9		51.55	85.00	69.78
21	I, 23d Regiment.....	59	60	47	9	4		48.55	90.17	69.36
22	C, 65th Regiment.....	59	52	42	4	6	7	60.77	77.29	69.03
23	C, 7th Regiment.....	96	81	60	15	6	15	64.05	73.13	68.59
24	D, 7th Regiment.....	48	36	29	6	1	12	65.67	68.33	67.00
25	Seventeenth Separate...	48	42	33	6	3	6	58.30	77.50	66.90
26	Eighth Separate.....	68	66	39	12	15	2	61.11	72.35	66.73
27	I, 7th Regiment.....	101	83	62	19	7	13	58.90	74.03	66.48
28	A, 74th Regiment.....	50	44	20	18	6	6	66.58	64.00	65.29
29	Twenty-third Separate..	72	47	34	11	2	25	72.75	56.94	64.85
30	E, 7th Regiment.....	78	65	45	14	6	13	59.27	70.00	64.64
31	Twentieth Separate.....	69	58	28	26	4	11	62.87	64.35	63.61
32	G, 7th Regiment.....	101	87	44	33	10	14	62.00	65.14	63.57
33	G, 74th Regiment.....	47	27	24	2	1	20	72.93	54.04	63.49
34	C, 74th Regiment.....	44	28	23	1	4	16	69.60	55.45	62.53
35	Thirty-fourth Separate..	59	57	24	23	10	2	56.30	67.46	61.88
36	B, 65th Regiment.....	71	63	40	7	16	8	54.44	66.76	60.60
37	D, 23d Regiment.....	65	57	32	14	11	8	53.57	65.54	59.56
38	Twenty-sixth Separate..	84	72	28	22	22	12	63.04	54.29	58.67
39	First Separate.....	52	46	29	10	7	6	45.75	70.00	57.88
40	Twenty-fifth Separate..	53	41	25	12	4	12	53.15	62.26	57.71
41	B, 12th Regiment.....	44	24	19	3	2	20	64.55	48.18	56.37
42	Twenty-seventh Sep.	62	47	20	18	9	15	59.74	52.58	56.16
43	Fourteenth Separate....	58	47	28	12	7	11	48.19	63.10	55.65
44	F, 22d Regiment.....	47	40	15	15	10	7	55.91	55.32	55.61
45	I, 14th Regiment.....	50	31	23	4	4	19	56.14	52.40	54.27
46	A, 14th Regiment.....	42	24	17	3	4	18	61.00	46.66	53.33
47	D, 10th Battalion.....	48	28	11	25	2	20	64.66	42.50	53.58
48	C, 10th Battalion.....	60	37	12	17	8	23	67.09	39.60	53.38
49	Thirty-eighth Separate..	54	37	21	10	6	17	53.41	52.22	52.82
50	Fourth Separate.....	59	44	14	20	10	15	57.80	47.45	52.63
51	F, 23d Regiment.....	62	42	18	15	9	20	57.60	46.45	52.03
52	Twenty-ninth Separate..	64	37	23	9	5	27	56.32	45.94	51.13
53	D, 7th Regiment.....	89	62	28	22	12	27	52.48	48.99	50.74
54	Thirty-second Separate..	72	68	5	34	29	4	57.88	43.33	50.61
55	Nineteenth Separate.....	86	63	44	11	8	23	40.12	60.70	50.41
56	Tenth Separate.....	59	37	18	5	14	22	59.90	40.34	50.12
57	B, 10th Battalion.....	76	59	32	11	16	17	42.75	55.00	48.88
58	B, 13th Regiment.....	53	38	9	22	7	15	52.98	44.53	48.76
59	C, 32d Regiment.....	44	30	13	13	4	14	48.23	49.09	48.66
60	C, 23d Regiment.....	49	32	19	9	4	17	45.18	51.43	48.31
61	B, 23d Regiment.....	62	44	27	10	7	18	40.90	55.49	48.20
62	I, 12th Regiment.....	56	36	21	9	6	20	46.69	49.28	47.99
63	F, 13th Regiment.....	59	50	21	14	15	9	39.05	54.91	47.23
64	A, 23d Regiment.....	96	56	36	16	4	40	45.64	48.33	46.99
65	E, 12th Regiment.....	60	32	18	8	6	28	53.44	40.00	46.72
66	Twenty-second Sep.....	74	67	17	10	40	7	51.43	41.89	46.66
67	K, 9th Regiment.....	52	40	6	22	12	12	51.00	41.54	46.27
68	F, 47th Regiment.....	52	43	12	16	15	19	43.55	47.31	45.48
69	E, 23d Regiment.....	44	32	9	13	10	12	47.83	42.72	45.28
70	G, 13th Regiment.....	101	73	15	33	25	23	51.11	39.41	45.26
71	D, 13th Regiment.....	60	47	10	23	14	13	46.08	44.33	45.21
72	Sixteenth Separate.....	48	30	8	15	7	18	51.15	38.33	44.74
73	K, 13th Regiment.....	81	68	16	18	34	13	46.66	41.48	44.07
74	K, 23d Regiment.....	79	52	21	19	12	27	43.91	44.05	43.98
75	C, 13th Regiment.....	55	47	8	25	14	18	38.87	46.91	42.89
76	B, 9th Regiment.....	58	33	13	13	7	25	46.62	38.28	42.45
77	A, 13th Regiment.....	58	52	6	30	16	6	37.52	46.90	42.21
78	H, 13th Regiment.....	79	70	16	26	23	9	37.31	47.09	42.20
79	D, 22d Regiment.....	54	44	7	19	18	10	43.08	40.74	41.91
80	E, 13th Regiment.....	58	34	13	9	12	24	47.73	35.86	41.80
81	H, 12th Regiment.....	61	39	10	9	20	22	51.47	31.81	41.64
82	A, 9th Regiment.....	61	51	13	19	19	10	36.81	46.23	41.52
83	Seventh Separate.....	57	59	12	22	25		29.93	52.98	41.45
84	F, 9th Regiment.....	83	60	12	23	25	23	45.24	37.11	41.18
85	A, 10th Battalion.....	69	48	8	12	28	21	51.46	30.14	40.80
86	K, 69th Regiment.....	74	38	10	13	15	36	52.86	28.11	40.49
87	Fifth Separate.....	51	38	5	22	11	13	40.50	40.00	40.25

BY COMPANIES — (Continued).

Order of merit.	ORGANIZATION.	Inspection.	Practicing.	Marksmen	CLASSES.			FIGURE OF MERIT.		
					First.	Second.	Third.	Volley and skirmish.	Individual.	General.
88	C, 71st Regiment	37	25	4	12	9	12	45.00	35.13	40.07
89	I, 32d Regiment	42	25	4	11	10	17	49.81	30.00	39.91
90	B, 32d Regiment	38	19	6	6	7	19	50.52	28.95	39.74
91	K, 14th Regiment	49	31	6	10	15	18	48.80	30.61	39.72
92	D, 71st Regiment	86	64	11	21	32	22	44.43	34.88	39.66
93	A, 22d Regiment	38	26	5	10	11	12	43.69	34.74	39.22
94	H, 9th Regiment	57	37	12	8	17	20	42.58	35.44	39.01
95	I, 47th Regiment	63	47	6	11	30	16	50.80	26.25	38.58
96	B, 22d Regiment	91	56	13	16	27	35	46.38	20.77	38.58
97	Thirteenth Separate	59	32	18	8	6	27	36.40	40.68	38.54
98	C, 11th Regiment	41	37	5	11	21	4	38.51	38.54	38.53
99	G, 12th Regiment	52	31	12	6	13	21	41.88	35.00	38.44
100	G, 23d Regiment	68	39	13	18	8	29	39.25	37.35	38.30
101	F, 12th Regiment	77	48	10	18	20	29	43.32	32.21	37.77
102	E, 22d Regiment	101	66	16	17	33	35	42.92	32.47	37.69
103	A, 47th Regiment	48	39	10	7	22	9	35.59	38.75	37.17
104	K, 47th Regiment	50	41	7	13	21	9	36.07	38.00	37.04
105	B, 8th Regiment	37	25	3	13	9	12	39.50	34.05	36.78
106	Eleventh Separate	71	53	9	26	18	18	33.57	39.71	36.64
107	G, 22d Regiment	55	32	3	15	14	23	46.35	26.91	36.63
108	H, 23d Regiment	67	35	8	13	14	32	45.37	27.77	36.57
109	D, 12th Regiment	92	53	19	15	19	39	37.52	34.57	36.05
110	G, 11th Regiment	51	13	...	4	12	35	62.44	9.41	35.93
111	A, 32d Regiment	42	29	11	9	9	13	27.77	43.33	35.55
112	I, 11th Regiment	44	24	2	7	15	20	49.55	20.91	35.23
113	H, 32d Regiment	57	35	12	7	17	22	27.83	32.63	35.23
114	D, 9th Regiment	53	29	5	11	13	24	43.27	26.80	35.04
115	A, 12th Regiment	56	27	9	6	12	29	43.06	26.79	34.93
116	I, 13th Regiment	49	32	7	8	17	17	37.47	31.02	34.25
117	Fortieth Separate	66	53	9	13	31	13	33.43	34.85	34.15
118	G, 47th Regiment	66	43	12	8	23	23	35.80	32.42	34.11
119	Forty-first Separate	72	57	11	22	24	15	26.43	40.28	33.36
120	K, 11th Regiment	42	28	2	8	18	14	41.29	24.76	33.03
121	F, 69th Regiment	80	35	17	8	10	45	35.72	29.75	32.74
122	E, 9th Regiment	59	38	8	13	17	21	32.90	32.54	32.72
123	H, 11th Regiment	42	32	2	7	23	10	39.44	25.71	32.58
124	D, 14th Regiment	55	37	6	14	18	18	34.22	30.91	32.57
125	Twenty-first Separate	88	52	9	17	26	36	36.48	27.73	32.11
126	D, 32d Regiment	63	36	10	9	17	27	34.20	29.84	32.02
127	H, 8th Regiment	51	25	2	9	14	26	43.80	20.00	31.90
128	H, 71st Regiment	47	21	4	5	12	26	43.47	20.00	31.74
129	C, 9th Regiment	57	36	1	21	14	21	34.55	28.77	31.66
130	G, 9th Regiment	49	33	7	10	16	16	30.00	33.06	31.53
131	F, 14th Regiment	64	41	9	15	17	23	29.00	33.44	31.22
132	C, 12th Regiment	40	40	5	7	28	...	25.30	37.00	31.15
133	H, 22d Regiment	44	35	5	5	25	9	32.13	29.55	30.84
134	B, 47th Regiment	37	23	4	6	13	14	33.43	27.57	30.50
135	H, 14th Regiment	77	24	9	3	12	53	43.81	17.14	30.48
136	D, 8th Regiment	63	29	2	10	17	34	42.64	18.10	30.37
137	K, 32d Regiment	29	24	...	8	16	5	32.94	27.58	30.26
138	I, 71st Regiment	69	45	8	9	28	24	32.83	37.53	30.19
139	G, 32d Regiment	43	25	3	7	15	18	36.60	23.72	30.16
140	F, 32d Regiment	43	23	8	1	14	20	33.60	26.51	30.06
141	B, 14th Regiment	57	31	6	10	15	26	33.75	26.32	30.04
142	C, 69th Regiment	83	38	10	14	14	45	33.93	25.54	29.74
143	A, 11th Regiment	44	20	2	10	8	24	37.50	21.82	29.66
144	E, 14th Regiment	83	24	4	12	8	59	43.82	15.42	29.62
145	G, 71st Regiment	52	38	4	9	25	14	31.30	27.70	29.50
146	G, 8th Regiment	35	14	2	6	6	21	38.29	19.43	28.96
147	G, 14th Regiment	73	21	8	7	6	52	58.55	18.36	28.46
148	K, 71st Regiment	63	26	3	8	15	37	38.97	17.14	28.06
149	A, 69th Regiment	76	36	11	10	15	40	29.12	26.32	27.12
150	I, 9th Regiment	52	30	7	11	12	22	23.00	30.77	26.89
151	D, 47th Regiment	59	33	3	12	18	26	30.15	23.39	26.77
152	E, 47th Regiment	37	30	3	6	21	7	22.95	29.19	26.07
153	Thirty-first Separate	66	52	20	19	13	14	...	51.51	25.76
154	B, 69th Regiment	68	29	7	6	16	39	30.96	20.29	25.63
155	C, 8th Regiment	49	26	4	4	18	23	30.69	20.41	25.55
156	H, 69th Regiment	83	34	7	5	22	49	32.95	17.25	25.15

BY COMPANIES — (Continued).

Order of merit.	ORGANIZATION.	Inspection.	Practicing.	Marksmen.	CLASSES.			FIGURE OF MERIT.		
					First.	Second.	Third.	Volley and skirmish.	Individual.	General.
157	E, 69th Regiment	83	33	7	14	12	50	25.85	21.44	23.64
158	B, 11th Regiment	41	21	2	3	16	20	28.31	17.07	22.69
159	Twelfth Separate	100	72	2	4	66	28	25.14	17.60	21.57
160	F, 8th Regiment	81	21	...	10	11	62	32.10	9.88	20.99
161	C, 22d Regiment	43	34	6	16	12	9	...	41.86	20.93
162	D, 69th Regiment	89	24	7	4	13	65	27.33	13.48	20.42
163	I, 22d Regiment	42	35	4	17	14	7	...	40.48	20.24
164	D, 11th Regiment	62	39	2	6	31	23	20.13	19.03	19.58
165	E, 8th Regiment	52	16	3	8	5	36	21.43	16.92	19.18
166	A, 71st Regiment	55	37	8	16	13	18	...	36.73	18.37
167	B, 71st Regiment	25	19	5	3	11	6	...	36.00	18.00
168	G, 69th Regiment	64	15	2	6	7	49	22.22	19.04	16.58
169	Thirty-sixth Separate	55	40	7	9	24	15	...	31.28	15.64
170	K, 22d Regiment	57	31	10	5	16	25	...	28.93	14.47
171	K, 12th Regiment	28	14	4	5	5	14	...	28.57	14.29
172	F, 71st Regiment	63	48	2	9	37	15	...	23.50	11.75
173	C, 14th Regiment	32	8	5	3	...	24	...	21.25	10.63
174	Thirty-seventh Separate	60	35	2	6	37	25	...	18.33	9.17
175	I, 69th Regiment	71	19	4	6	9	52	...	13.24	6.62
176	I, 8th Regiment	36	8	2	2	4	28	...	11.11	5.56
177	F, 11th Regiment	30	8	...	1	7	22	...	6.66	3.33
178	Fifteenth Separate	47	...	No practice	...	...	47	...	...	...
179	Twenty-fourth Separate	52	...	No practice	...	...	52	...	...	...
180	Twenty-eighth Separate	59	...	No practice	...	...	59	...	...	...

BLANKS, ETC.

There has been no important change in blanks or office work, but I should here acknowledge the valuable services of the present chief clerk, Lieut. N. B. Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment, whose important duties have been discharged with exceptional ability and faithfulness.

CAMP PRACTICE.

Previous to the opening, I communicated with the commandant of each organization ordered into camp, asking his views as to times and methods for rifle practice while there, so that in making arrangements by this department special reference might be had to the different characteristics of each command. The suggestions received were followed where practicable and perhaps were of some assistance, but I am more than ever convinced that it is better for all to follow a general rule varied only as necessity may arise, those in charge of the department to be the judges as to said necessity.

Volley and skirmish practice was generally an improvement upon previous years but there still remains a wide-spread lack of acquaintance on the part of company officers with the details of the drill in loading and firing which greatly impaired the value of much of this part of the work.

MARKSMEN.

The number has increased to 3,421 as against 2,729 in 1884, a remarkable advance.

I add below as usual a list of those longest in service as marksmen followed by the names of those winning a silver sharpshooter's bar.

MARKSMEN

Who have qualified for eleven consecutive years.

Number.	RANK.	Name.	Organization.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
1	Lieutenant	F. C. McLewee	Seventh Regiment	22	24	46
2	Captain	Ezra DeForest	Twenty-third Regiment	21	24	45
3	Ord. Sergeant	Thos. J. Dolan	Twelfth Regiment	22	23	45
4	Lieutenant	T. M. Harvey	Fourteenth Regiment	19	25	44
5	Sergeant	T. R. Murphy	Eighth Regiment	19	25	44
6	Corporal	John Corry	Fourteenth Regiment	21	23	44
7	Lt.-Colonel	J. B. Frothingham	Twenty-third Regiment	22	22	44
8	Private	G. F. Merchant	Seventh Regiment	20	23	43
9	Captain	W. L. Candee	Twenty-third Regiment	20	23	43
10	Major	Edw. Duffy	Sixty-ninth Regiment	21	21	42
11	Private	N. D. Ward	Ninth Regiment	21	21	42
12	Lt.-Colonel	E. H. Sanford	First Division Staff	19	22	41
13	Colonel	E. A. Rockwood	Supernumerary officer	20	21	41
14	Captain	Wm. H. Murphy	Twelfth Regiment	19	20	39
15	Captain	J. C. Abrams	Seventh Regiment	19	20	39
16	Sergeant	C. E. Bryant	Twenty-third Regiment	20	19	39
17	Sergeant	A. B. Van Husen	Twelfth Regiment	21	18	39
18	Sergt. Major	Wm. B. Coughtry	Seventh Regiment	20	18	38
19	Sergeant	J. B. Holland	Seventh Regiment	19	18	37
20	Private	A. Donegan	Ninth Regiment	19	18	37
21	Sergeant	C. E. Kohlberger	Ninth Regiment	18	18	36
22	Lieutenant	H. Nutt	Fourteenth Regiment	20	16	36
23	Captain	E. S. Browe	Fourteenth Regiment	18	17	35
24	Private	W. A. French	Seventh Regiment	13	21	34
25	Colonel	Geo. D. Scott	Eighth Regiment	18	15	33
26	Captain	Edw. Barker	Eighth Regiment	15	17	32
27	Captain	A. G. Brown	Forty-seventh Regiment	9	22	31
28	Lieutenant	J. P. Pruyn	Fourth Separate Company	16	15	31
29	Lieutenant	Geo. W. Rand	Seventh Regiment	20	11	31
30	Private	M. P. Ross	Eighth Regiment	19	11	30
31	Lieutenant	C. A. Barton	Twenty-ninth Separate Co.	21	9	30
32	Lieutenant	D. H. Teets	Seventy-first Regiment	15	14	29
33	Lieutenant	R. Cobb	Fourth Separate Company	15	12	27
34	Colonel	J. G. Story	Ordnance Department	19	8	27
35	Captain	W. J. Collins	Thirteenth Regiment	19	7	26

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Those who have made scores of forty-two and upwards.

1	Sergeant	B. R. Spelman	Tenth Battalion	23	25	48
2	Private	John F. Klein	Seventeenth Separate Company	23	25	48
3	Lieutenant	Howard Batchelder	Tenth Battalion	22	25	47
4	Colonel	Wm. E. Fitch	Tenth Battalion	22	25	47
5	Private	J. H. Lacroix	Fourteenth Regiment	22	25	47
6	Lieutenant	John S. Shepherd	Twenty-third Regiment	22	25	47
7	Major	Geo. L. Fox	Fourth Brigade Staff	23	24	47
8	Private	D. H. Ogden	Twentieth Separate Company	23	24	47
9	Private	J. G. Zimmerman, Jr.	Sixth Separate Company	23	24	47
10	Captain	W. W. De Forest	Twelfth Regiment	23	24	47
11	Sergeant	Lewis J. Elliott	Twenty-third Regiment	21	25	46
12	Sergeant	Edward F. Young	Seventh Regiment	21	25	46
13	Corporal	H. J. Rice	Twenty-third Regiment	21	25	46
14	Captain	John Kerr	Sixty-ninth Regiment	22	24	46

SHARPSHOOTERS — (Continued).

Number.	RANK.	Name.	Organization.	200 yards	500 yards	Total
15	Ord. Sergeant	Jas. I. Miles.....	Tenth Battalion	22	24	46
16	Sergeant	W. L. Stillman.....	Sixth Separate Company...	22	24	46
17	Lieutenant	F. C. McLewee.....	Seventh Regiment	22	24	46
18	Sergeant	T. A. Paterson.....	Ninth Separate Company	23	23	46
19	Corporal	Charles W. Beers.....	Thirty-third Separate Company	23	23	46
20	Lieutenant	Charles H. Gaus.....	Tenth Battalion	24	22	46
21	Private	Joseph W. Hale.....	Seventh Regiment	20	25	45
22	Lieutenant	Walter Scott.....	Third Separate Company	20	25	45
23	Sergeant	E. A. Anderson.....	Fourteenth Regiment	21	24	45
24	Captain	Ezra De Forest.....	Twenty-third Regiment	21	24	45
25	Private	G. Lotz.....	Thirteenth Regiment	21	24	45
26	Com.-Sergeant	William T. Miles.....	Tenth Battalion	21	24	45
27	Private	C. H. Hoyt.....	Seventh Regiment	21	24	45
28	Q. M. Sergeant	J. P. M. Richards.....	Seventh Regiment	21	24	45
29	Sergeant	B. R. Meserole.....	Forty-seventh Regiment	21	24	45
30	Major	I. F. Handy.....	Supernumerary officer	21	24	45
31	Private	M. D. Hinds.....	Twentieth Separate Company	22	23	45
32	Private	C. M. Lent.....	Eighteenth Separate Company	22	23	45
33	Corporal	William A. Stokes.....	Twenty-third Regiment	22	23	45
34	Private	G. L. Joiner.....	Twenty-third Regiment	22	23	45
35	Ord.-Sergeant	T. J. Dolan.....	Twelfth Regiment	22	23	45
36	Sergeant	B. C. Andrews.....	Tenth Battalion	22	23	45
37	Ord.-Sergeant	Edward W. Price.....	Seventh Regiment	22	23	45
38	Captain	James S. Garrett.....	Eighteenth Separate Company	23	22	45
39	Private	B. Mattice.....	Third Separate Company	23	22	45
40	Captain	Robert H. Montgomery.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment	23	22	45
41	Lieutenant	T. M. Harvey.....	Fourteenth Regiment	19	25	44
42	Ord.-Sergeant	Thomas R. Murphy.....	Eighth Regiment	19	25	44
43	Colonel	P. P. Beals.....	Department Rifle Practice	20	24	44
44	Brig.-General	Charles F. Robbins.....	Gen'l Inspector Rifle Practice	20	24	44
45	Captain	William Franklin.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment	20	24	44
46	Lieutenant	P. McMorrow.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment	20	24	44
47	Sergeant	Fred. A. Wells.....	Twenty-third Regiment	20	24	44
48	Lieutenant	Richard Oliver.....	Twenty-third Regiment	20	24	44
49	Private	J. L. Breining.....	Fourteenth Regiment	20	24	44
50	Lieutenant	A. F. Schermerhorn.....	Twelfth Regiment	20	24	44
51	Sergeant	G. W. Munson.....	Seventh Regiment	20	24	44
52	Major	James Bacon.....	Seventh Brigade Staff	21	23	44
53	Lieut.-Colonel	Charles S. Francis.....	Third Division Staff	21	23	44
54	Corporal	Henry Graff.....	Twenty-third Regiment	21	23	44
55	Captain	William H. Greenland.....	Twenty-third Regiment	21	23	44
56	Sergeant	William A. Robinson.....	Twenty-third Regiment	21	23	44
57	Private	G. A. Scott, Jr.....	Twenty-third Regiment	21	23	44
58	Private	C. L. Madison.....	Fourteenth Regiment	21	23	44
59	Corporal	John Curry.....	Fourteenth Regiment	21	22	44
60	Ord.-Sergeant	James McNevin.....	Thirteenth Regiment	21	23	44
61	Sergeant	George C. Power.....	Seventh Regiment	21	23	44
62	Private	F. S. Kennedy.....	Seventh Regiment	21	23	44
63	Sergeant	James S. Boyer.....	Thirty-ninth Separate Comp'y.	22	22	44
64	Lieutenant	W. F. Bentley.....	Eighteenth Separate Company	22	22	44
65	Captain	James H. Parke.....	Ninth Separate Company	22	22	44
66	Private	T. W. Hislop.....	Sixth Separate Company	22	22	44
67	Private	J. B. Ault.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment	22	22	44
68	Colonel	William M. Bloomer.....	Seventy-fourth Regiment	22	22	44
69	Q. M. Sergeant	Francis J. Stuart.....	Sixty-ninth Regiment	22	22	44
70	Private	C. C. Wallace.....	Fourteenth Regiment	22	22	44
71	Lieut.-Colonel	J. B. Frothingham.....	Twenty-third Regiment	22	22	44
72	Ord.-Sergeant	William E. Taylor.....	Fourteenth Regiment	22	22	44
73	Lieutenant	McCroskey Butt.....	Twelfth Regiment	22	22	44
74	Private	John H. Brown.....	Seventh Regiment	22	22	44
75	Sergeant	C. M. Cool.....	Eighteenth Separate Company	23	21	44
76	Captain	H. A. Menker.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment	23	21	44
77	Private	W. A. Bryant.....	Seventh Regiment	18	25	43
78	Corporal	Fred. Van Lennep.....	Seventh Regiment	19	24	43
79	Private	D. Bacon.....	Seventh Regiment	19	24	43
80	Colonel	L. P. Reichert.....	Supernumerary officer	20	23	43
81	Lieutenant	B. C. Senton.....	Ninth Separate Company	20	23	43
82	Captain	William M. Kirby.....	Second Separate Company	20	23	43
83	Private	T. C. Welch.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment	20	23	43
84	Lieut.-Colonel	Sam M. Welch, Jr.....	Sixty-fifth Regiment	20	23	43
85	Captain	William L. Candee.....	Twenty-third Regiment	20	23	43
86	Lieutenant	H. B. McLean.....	Tenth Battalion	20	23	43

SHARPSHOOTERS — (Continued).

Number.	RANK.	Name.	Organization	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
87	Private	G. F. Merchant	Seventh Regiment	20	23	43
88	Private	C. W. Thom	Seventh Regiment	20	23	43
89	Q. M. Sergeant.	H. B. Thompson	Seventh Regiment	20	23	43
90	Captain	William H. Palmer	Seventh Regiment	20	23	43
91	Private	A. Bartholomew	Ninth Separate Company	21	22	43
92	Quart. M. Sergt.	L. U. Finch	Ninth Separate Company	21	22	43
93	Private	J. B. Wilkinson, Jr.	Sixth Separate Company	21	22	43
94	Private	C. E. Knickerbocker	Sixth Separate Company	21	22	43
95	Corporal	Edw. C. Gale	Sixth Separate Company	21	22	43
96	Lieutenant	P. Farrelly	Sixty-ninth Regiment	21	22	43
97	Lieutenant	Wm. P. Pickett	Twenty-third Regiment	21	22	43
98	Quart. M. Sergt.	John E. Richardson	Twelfth Regiment	21	22	43
99	Sergeant	F. J. Mesick	Tenth Battalion	21	22	43
100	Sergeant	Wm. B. Stevens	Eighteenth Separate Company	22	21	43
101	Sergeant	Ransom Hamilton	Eighteenth Separate Company	22	21	43
102	Private	W. H. Potter, Jr.	Sixth Separate Company	22	21	43
103	Sergeant	Thos. A. Pine	Thirty-third Separate Company	22	21	43
104	Corporal	Wm. B. Madden	Sixth Separate Company	22	21	43
105	Major	H. C. Broun	Third Brigade Staff	22	21	43
106	Captain	F. L. Holmes	Twenty-third Regiment	22	21	43
107	Private	C. A. Jones	Seventh Regiment	22	21	43
108	Lieutenant	J. H. Leonard	Eighteenth Separate Company	23	20	43
109	Private	J. M. Mannix	Sixty-fifth Regiment	23	20	43
110	Corporal	Geo. E. Frazer	Forty-seventh Regiment	24	19	43
111	Private	H. H. Spies	Seventh Regiment	18	24	42
112	Private	L. G. Frankau	Seventh Regiment	18	24	42
113	Sergeant	Edw. J. Kraft	Twenty-third Regiment	18	24	42
114	Sergeant	Donald E. Watson	Seventy-first Regiment	18	24	42
115	Sergeant	S. W. Merritt	Seventh Regiment	19	23	42
116	Private	W. F. Sullivan	Fourteenth Regiment	19	23	42
117	Corporal	W. D. Stiles	Twentieth Separate Company	20	22	42
118	Private	J. E. Wildey	Eighteenth Separate Company	20	22	42
119	Private	F. Davis	Eighteenth Separate Company	20	22	42
120	Sergeant	Edgar D. Joyner	Eighteenth Separate Company	20	22	42
121	Private	W. W. Cooke, Jr.	Ninth Separate Company	20	22	42
122	Sergeant	John K. Green	Seventh Regiment	20	22	42
123	Sergeant	O. A. Dennis	Ninth Separate Company	20	22	42
124	Private	R. M. Townsend, Jr	Sixth Separate Company	20	22	42
125	Private	P. Finegan	Sixty-ninth Regiment	20	22	42
126	Private	R. E. Emblidge	Sixty-fifth Regiment	20	22	42
127	Private	C. E. Graff	Twenty-third Regiment	20	22	42
128	Private	W. F. Olliffe	Thirteenth Regiment	20	22	42
129	Private	H. F. Farrell	Twelfth Regiment	20	22	42
130	Sergeant	E. D. Appleton	Seventh Regiment	20	22	42
131	Private	R. M. Kalloch	Seventh Regiment	21	21	42
132	Corporal	Wm. J. Underwood, Jr.	Seventh Regiment	21	21	42
133	Private	H. R. Goffe, Jr.	Seventh Regiment	21	21	42
134	Sergeant	R. H. Wilcox	Ninth Separate Company	21	21	42
135	Private	D. L. Hall	Sixth Separate Company	21	21	42
136	Lieutenant	H. R. Clark	Seventy-fourth Regiment	21	21	42
137	Major	Edw. Duffy	Sixty-ninth Regiment	21	21	42
138	Private	W. S. Fairbairn	Sixty-fifth Regiment	21	21	42
139	Sergeant	Wm. J. Jennings	Fourteenth Regiment	21	21	42
140	Corporal	C. E. Wendell	Tenth Battalion	21	21	42
141	Private	N. D. Ward	Ninth Regiment	21	21	42
142	Sergeant	Thos. A. Bartley	Seventh Regiment	22	20	42
143	Private	J. Thistlewaite	Thirty-first Separate Company	22	20	42
144	Sergeant	C. Hume	Fourteenth Separate Company	22	20	42
145	Private	H. U. Knights	Ninth Separate Company	22	20	42
146	Private	E. A. Greenough	Ninth Separate Company	22	20	42
147	Lieutenant	R. A. Hall	Ninth Separate Company	22	20	42
148	Lieutenant	R. R. Davis	Ninth Separate Company	22	20	42
149	Lieutenant	Wm. F. Dent	Seventy-fourth Regiment	22	20	42
150	Captain	Jas. G. Cunningham	Sixty-ninth Regiment	22	20	42
151	Colonel	Thos. S. Wand	Sixty-fifth Regiment	22	20	42
152	Private	W. J. Skillicorn	Tenth Battalion	22	20	42
153	Private	H. G. Sage	Thirtieth Separate Company	23	19	42

MATCHES.

The usual State and division matches were had. At Creedmoor, John F. Klein, private, Seventeenth Separate Company, won the gold marksman's badge of the First and Second divisions; at Rensselaerwyck, Commissary-sergeant Wm. T. Miles, Tenth Battalion, that of the Third Division; and at Bay View, Private R. E. Emblidge, that of the Fourth Division. At Creedmoor, on the 7th of November, the match for the "Championship" of the State was competed for by Lieutenant J. S. Shepherd, Twenty-third Regiment, Ordnance Sergeant T. J. Dolan, Twelfth Regiment, and Private J. F. Klein, Seventeenth Separate Company; won by Ordnance Sergeant T. J. Dolan with the aggregate score of 94; 45 at 200 yards, and 49 at 500 yards. Private Klein second, with $46+48=94$, and Lieutenant Shepherd third, with $47+46=93$.

At the fall meeting of the National Rifle Association of America at Creedmoor, the State prize, a bronze statue of Louis XIV, was won by the Twenty-third Regiment team. Score: 238 at 200 yards; 249 at 500 yards; total, 487 points; highest possible score 600 points. Other competing teams were the Fourteenth Regiment, score 469; Twelfth Regiment, score 467, and Seventh Regiment, score 466 points.

First Division Match.

Prize, bronze horses, value \$100; won by team of Twelfth Regiment, score 448; Seventh Regiment second, score 436 points.

Second Division Match.

Prize, pair of bronze horses, value \$100; won by Twenty-third Regiment team, score 478 points; Fourteenth Regiment second, score 457 points.

Third Division Match.

Prize, value \$100, shot at Rensselaerwyck and won by team of Tenth Battalion; six men score 244 points; highest possible score 300 points; Fourteenth Separate Company second, score 208 points.

Fourth Division Match.

Prize, value \$100, was won at Bay View October 7, 1885, by team of Thirteenth Separate Company; six men score 189 points; highest possible score 300 points.

First Separate Company, 158 points.

Company F, Sixty-fifth Regiment, 137 points.

Company A, Sixty-fifth Regiment, 134 points.

Company I, Sixty-fifth Regiment, 100 points.

Company D, Seventy-fourth Regiment, 90 points.

Company C, Seventy-fourth Regiment, 66 points.

Inter-State Match.

A team composed of Major George L. Fox, Fourth Brigade Staff, Captain Ezra DeForest, Lieutenant J. S. Shepherd, Sergeants Wells, Elliott and Private Jonier, Twenty-third Regiment, Sergeants Young and Price, Seventh Regiment, Privates Hinds and Ogden, Twentieth Separate Company, First Sergeant Power, Seventh Regiment, Private Klein, Seventeenth Separate Company, and Private Scott, Twenty-third Regiment, competed for the Hilton trophy, with a total score of 968, beating team from Pennsylvania scoring 957 points, and being beaten by the Division of the Atlantic Team, U. S. A., score 997 points. And in the Inter-State match, won by Pennsylvania, score 1,014 points; Massachusetts second, with 959 points; New York third, with 948 points, with nine shots to fire but shut out on time allowance.

The companies standing highest in general figure of merit in each division are :

First Division — Company B, Seventh Regiment, 78.65 per cent.

Second Division — Company I, Twenty-third Regiment, 69.36 per cent.

Third Division — Ninth Separate Company, 92.87 per cent.

Fourth Division — Company F, Sixty-fifth Regiment, 89.13 per cent.

By section 89 of the Military Code each of the above companies are entitled to a prize valued at (\$50) fifty dollars.

RANGES.

With some notable exceptions the ranges throughout the State are in good condition, and good care is usually taken of them. Additional facilities have been afforded by your directions at various points. New butts and targets have been provided at Kingston, Oneonta, Rochester and Canandaigua, and new ones proposed at Newburgh and Glen's Falls, but owing to lateness of the season ere the grounds were procured nothing could be done this year.

The range at Rensselaerwyck has been improved and repaired. The butts at Creedmoor have been overhauled, and the fence on top of mound has been repaired. Very possibly that portion of Creedmoor now rented may not be obtainable upon reasonable terms after the expiration of the present lease, and if so, arrangements can be made by extending the butt now containing canvas targets and by building a new one at the one hundred-yard firing point, so that all general practice may be had as usual.

Bay View — The butts and pits here are somewhat dilapidated, and because, owing to the death of the former owner, the tenure of lease was very uncertain, I could not recommend any extensive repairs. Now,

however, the land has been sold and the present owner seems willing to negotiate fairly, it would appear wise, by prompt legislative action, to secure for our western troops this very suitable ground. By liberal expenditure the State has shown the troops that the authorities are interested for their success, and they in return show their appreciation of the efforts on their behalf by increased interest in practice.

For some unexplained reason there has been no effort to arrange for practice upon the range at Syracuse and it has fallen into decay. This matter should receive early attention as should also the remarkable fact that for several years the Utica organizations, through no fault of the department, have had no practice except when at camp.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The reasonable amount of transportation allowed has been appreciated by all as shown by increased practice; possibly a further allowance might be beneficial.

Allowance of ammunition seems to be sufficient except in case of a few organizations. It might be well to allow a slight increase in cases where it has all been properly expended.

I would most respectfully recommend and urge such change in the regulations as will permit the wearing of the marksman's badge upon the fatigue coat. This badge is won by hard work, in a soldier's working dress, and if only allowed on full dress gala occasions will lose much of its value. I beg your special attention to this matter.

The matter of pay for the troops upon occasions of rifle practice under orders should have early consideration. To use the words of the late Major-General Geo. B. McClellan "it should never be forgotten that those who enter the National Guard necessarily give to the public a great deal of their time, and that with those who form the vast majority of the National Guard time is a matter of the greatest value, and that, having made this most important contribution to the public service, they should be relieved from any direct pecuniary demands. Their arms, equipments, uniforms, armories, etc., should be furnished free of cost, and when they are called out during working hours, whether for duty or instruction other than mere parades for their own gratification, they should receive fair compensation, and all necessary expenses for their subsistence and transportation should be paid. An efficient National Guard is not a luxury, but a necessity, and the public can well afford to meet the cost, provided it is kept within just limits, and expended wisely and honestly."

The total cost to our State would probably not exceed ten or twelve thousand dollars per annum, and in many organizations the per diem would relieve the men from what is now a pecuniary hardship, while

even if turned into the company or regimental fund it could be used to advantage in armory practice during the winter.

Now that the State has secured the land upon which is situated the rifle range at Peekskill, it would seem wise to increase its facilities, and I would respectfully recommend such action as may be deemed best with this point in view. At a comparatively small expense the range can be made to accommodate four or five hundred men per day.

REMARKS.

Under this head I must call your attention to what appears to me to be an effort on the part of the United States authorities, under the guise of increasing the efficiency of State troops, to rid themselves of a rifle of which they are tired, an obsolete arm which the army at large would be glad to see replaced by a more modern weapon. I trust every effort will be made to prevent the carrying out of the recommendation of Adjutant-General Drum, U. S. A., at least so far as the State of New York is concerned. We do not want a rifle obsolete in style, dangerous in its breech mechanism, and, except in its possible long distance ability (and of this there is great question), not the equal of our present arm, which thirteen years of constant use has proven safe in the hands of untrained recruits as well as expert riflemen. I shall but fulfill a duty I owe the State by placing in your hands, at an early date, some facts in regard to this proposed change which I beg you will carefully consider before effort is made to effect it.

In conclusion and in closing my three years' service in the position with which I have been honored, I beg to express my thanks for the cordial co-operation and generous support which I have received from officers and men, and I realize that my efforts unless thus sustained would have been of little avail.

I am, General, very respectfully yours,

CHAS. F. ROBBINS,

Brig.-Gen. and General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y.

Major-General JOHN G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., Albany, N. Y.

(I.)

REPORTS OF DIVISION COMMANDERS.

REPORT OF FIRST DIVISION.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G., S. N. Y., }
 NEW YORK, *December 29, 1885.* }

Maj.-Genl. JOHN G. FARNSWORTH. *Adjutant-General:*

GENERAL — I have the honor, in compliance with General Regulations, to submit the following annual report:

The division paraded during the year on three occasions — Decoration Day, May 30; on the reception of the remains of the late General Ulysses S. Grant, August 5; and as part of the escort column at the funeral on August 8. A summary of the parade reports shows the following:

	<i>May 30.</i>		
	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Division Head-quarters.....	9	4	13
First Battery.....	70	28	98
Second Battery.....	57	14	71
Total Artillery.....	127	42	169
First Brigade Head-quarters.....	11	2	13
Ninth Regiment.....	462	149	611
Eleventh Regiment.....	311	158	469
Twelfth Regiment.....	447	122	569
Twenty-second Regiment.....	501	77	578
Total First Brigade.....	1,732	508	2,240
Second Brigade Head-quarters.....	11	1	12
Seventh Regiment.....	831	152	983
Eighth Regiment.....	266	154	420
Sixty-ninth Regiment.....	530	371	901
Seventy-fifth Regiment.....	346	131	477
Total Second Brigade.....	1,984	809	2,793
Aggregate.....	3,852	1,363	5,215

August 5.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Division Head-quarters.....	12	2	14
First Battery.....	74	12	86
Second Battery.....	61	10	71
Total Artillery.....	135	22	157
First Brigade Head-quarters.....	8	3	11
Ninth Regiment.....	406	209	615
Eleventh Regiment.....	278	153	432
Twelfth Regiment.....	404	212	616
Twenty-second Regiment.....	455	157	612
Total First Brigade.....	1,551	735	2,286
Second Brigade Head-quarters.....	9	3	12
Seventh Regiment.....	725	258	983
Eighth Regiment.....	257	179	436
Sixty-ninth Regiment.....	411	441	852
Seventh Regiment.....	350	182	532
Total Second Brigade.....	1,752	1,063	2,815
Aggregate.....	3,450	1,822	5,272

August 8.

Division Head-quarters.....	12	2	14
First Battery.....	73	13	86
Second Battery.....	63	8	71
Total Artillery.....	136	21	157
First Brigade Head-quarters.....	10	1	11
Ninth Regiment.....	436	179	615
Eleventh Regiment.....	341	95	436
Twelfth Regiment.....	467	150	617
Twenty-second Regiment.....	452	160	612
Total First Brigade.....	1,706	585	2,291
Second Brigade Head-quarters.....	11	1	12
Seventh Regiment.....	680	305	985
Eighth Regiment.....	254	182	436

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Sixty-ninth Regiment.....	493	359	852
Seventy-first Regiment.....	389	146	535
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Second Brigade.....	1,827	993	2,820
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Aggregate.....	3,681	1,601	5,282
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The strength of the division as per last annual report (three-quarters 1884) was.....	4,896
And as per returns, three-quarters 1885, was.....	5,309
	<hr/>
Gain.....	413
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The new armory for the Twelfth Regiment, referred to and fully described in my last report, is in course of construction and will be ready for occupancy during the coming year. The hope, expressed in the report of last year, that a sufficient sum for the construction of armories for the Twenty-second and Eighth Regiments and the Second Battery, on sites already secured by the city, would be inserted in this year's tax-levy, was not realized, and, as a consequence, it has been impossible for the armory board to make any progress in carrying forward the work of furnishing the organizations named with the proposed new armories. To me this has been a grievous disappointment. There seemed to be no hesitancy on the part of the local authorities to second my effort to obtain proper quarters for the regiments and batteries of the division while the necessary funds could be obtained by the issue of bonds; but when that resource failed, a strong disinclination to raise money for this purpose by direct taxation was manifested, and all my efforts to overcome it were unavailing; I regret to say that, so far, no better results have been obtained by my appeals to have a reasonable sum inserted in the tax-levy of the coming year for these purposes. The authority which the law now confers seems practical and sufficient, and whenever the local authorities can be induced to favor annual appropriations and direct taxation, the demands of the organizations and my personal desires for a steady progress in this direction will be gratified. I am not without hope, even at this late day, of obtaining, with the aid of the organizations interested, the insertion of a reasonable amount in next year's tax-levy, with which to begin the armories for the Twenty-second and Eighth Regiments. If these efforts prove unsuccessful, another year must elapse before the situation can be bettered.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER SHALER,

Major-General.

REPORT OF SECOND DIVISION.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. G., S. N. Y., }
 BROOKLYN, *December 14, 1885.* }

GENERAL — In compliance with par. 589 G. R., I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

During the current year this division has had one field day, and has made two parades, as follows:

February 24. Field day at Prospect Park. Officers and enlisted men present, 2,118; absent, 788; total, 2,906. May 30th, Decoration Day. Parade in Brooklyn for review by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Present, 1,969; absent, 978; total, 2,947. August 8. Obsequies of General Grant. Parade in New York city. Present, 2,235; absent, 805; total, 3,040.

Since my last annual report I have reviewed commands in this division as follows:

December 27, 1884, Twenty-third Regiment.

January 12, 1885, Thirty-second Regiment.

February 14, 1885, Thirteenth Regiment.

February 17, 1885, Forty-seventh Regiment.

April 8, 1885, Third Battery.

The annual muster and inspections were made by the Inspector-General, as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Fourteenth Regiment, June 23.....	496	111	607
Thirty-second Regiment, June 24.....	323	116	439
Third Battery, July 14.....	50	12	62
Seventeenth Separate Company, October 2...	42	7	49
Twenty-third Regiment, October 9	634	56	690
Thirteenth Regiment, October 12.....	630	64	694
Signal Corps, October 21.....	16	1	17
Forty-seventh Regiment, October 22.....	369	80	449

Rifle practice has been efficiently conducted during the past year, in accordance with General Orders No. 8, c. s., from General Head-quarters, with, I believe, good results and advanced proficiency. Last year showed 448 marksmen, and 39.18 as the figure of merit in the entire division, while this year 673 marksmen are reported, with 41.54 as the figure of merit for the division. I would call your attention to organizations which practiced at the State Camp, and subsequently proceeded to Creedmoor for further practice, as also to the high figure of merit attained by my staff.

The aggregate strength of this division on September 30, 1884, as shown by the quarterly returns of that date, was 2,911. The aggregate strength on September 30, 1885, was 3,039, showing a gain during the year of 128.

The importance of theoretical and practical instruction of organizations has been fully appreciated, and active measures have been projected and carried out for such instruction, in which I have been ably assisted by all commanding officers.

December 22, 1884. Pursuant to my invitation, the officers of the division assembled for general discussion as to the expediency of holding stated meetings for mutual benefit and instruction. After submitting my views as to the advisability of frequently having such meetings for lectures and discussions on military topics, the meeting was addressed by yourself, Generals John B. Woodward, Joseph B. Carr, William H. Brownell and James McLeer, and Colonels Alfred C. Barnes and Rodney C. Ward, the latter officer delivering a lecture on "The Company and its management."

February 7. A spirited meeting of the officers of the division was held at the Thirteenth Regiment armory, upon invitation of Colonel Barnes, for the purpose of organizing an association of officers, in furtherance of the plan of instruction as stated by myself at the meeting December 22.

Subsequently lectures were delivered as follows :

February 7. General William H. Brownell on "Line and Staff duty," and Colonel William J. Denslow on "To what standard in discipline and efficiency can we in the National Guard attain."

March 19. Chaplain Charles H. Hall, Twenty-third Regiment, at the armory of that regiment, on "Patriotism." The lecture was published in pamphlet form, embracing an address from several of our leading citizens of Brooklyn, and liberally distributed throughout this State and other States. Its object principally was to encourage enlistments.

March 21. General C. T. Christensen on "Military Books and Papers," and Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander J. C. L. Kene on "The utility and efficiency of the Medical Department of the National Guard."

May 2. General John B. Woodward on "Staff officers; their duties and responsibilities," and Lieutenant-Colonel Albert E. Lamb on "The Rights and Duties of Enlisted Men, and the advantages of membership in the National Guard."

December 3. Colonel Louis Finkelmeier delivered a lecture at the armory of the Thirty-second Regiment to the members of his command, on "The Guardsman in the Armory and in his Company quarters." This was a beginning of a series of lectures to be given to the members of that regiment, under the auspices of its commissioned officers.

The field drill February 23d, was devised for the purpose of familiarizing the commands with such movements as are commonly used in action. Owing to the great number of citizens in attendance, whose ungovernable curiosity led them to crowd in on the troops, and overrun their lines in an embarrassing manner, the drill was not so successful in demonstrating these movements, and the respective duties of staff officers, as I had wished. It was, nevertheless, in my opinion, valuable in many respects, not the least important of which was the exhibition of good order and good nature, on the part of both officers and men, on an occasion which so severely tested their patience. The drill also developed the fact, that with care in inspecting beforehand, blank cartridges in large quantities may be used with little or no danger, and that outdoor exercises in clear cold weather, now that the troops are so comfortably uniformed, with proper precaution as to suitable underwear, and being properly shod, is not detrimental to health, as stated in the Surgeon's report, which shows that no bad effects can be traced from exposure on that day.

It is well known that this division is well supplied, by the liberality of the State and county, with ample armory accommodations, but I submit they are deceptive as to —

First. Sanitary condition; and

Second. Defensive condition.

The Division Surgeon has made exhaustive examinations of all the armories, and among other things, he calls attention to the important fact that there is an utter insufficiency of closet accommodations within the walls of each, to permit regiments being quartered therein for a single day. He also reports that for want of proper ventilating facilities, the air in the armories would be exceedingly unwholesome, should regiments be required to occupy them for a single night. I would respectfully suggest that the Surgeon-General of the State would institute measures for investigating these matters, the same conditions existing throughout the State, although it has never before, to my knowledge, been brought to public attention.

The armories, with the above sanitary exceptions, are perhaps all that could be expected of buildings for peaceful occupation of troops, but surrounded by and adjoining other buildings as they are, the troops within them, if attacked by rioters, could offer but feeble resistance, unless some timely measures or precautions are adapted for hastily putting them in a better state for defense, and I respectfully submit that if the State would furnish each armory, for use in case of an emergency, with what may be termed military hardware, the defensive conditions could be greatly enhanced, a few sheets of iron to protect windows, bars of iron or stout timbers to render doors more secure. Bags to be filled

with sand or earth, with picks and shovels to fill them, would enable the troops to prepare and maintain a good defense, and certainly without any very great cost to the State.

The Forty-seventh Regiment moved into their new armory October 20, and is now comfortably housed.

By the liberality of our city authorities, I was enabled, early in the year, to connect by telephone these Head-quarters, both Brigade Head-quarters, and all the armories, and the system is working in harmony with, and through the co-operation of, the Police Department.

The Signal Corps of this division has been organized during the past year, and now numbers nineteen enlisted men. It is handsomely equipped, and I hope to soon demonstrate its efficiency and usefulness in return for the outlay made by the State.

A liberal supply of the new Regulations, now that they are published, distributed among the officers and non-commissioned officers, will, I am confident, enable them to better understand their responsibility, and result in a more intelligent, uniform and prompt discharge of their duties.

I cannot close without referring to the loss sustained by this Division and the Third Brigade in the resignation of Brigadier-General Christensen. His enthusiasm in the interest of the Guard, and his devotion to duty while in commission, is indeed worthy of emulation.

I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. MOLINEUX,

Major-General.

Major-General J. G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.

REPORT OF FOURTH DIVISION.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, N. G., S. N. Y., }
 BUFFALO, N. Y., *December 29, 1885.* }

GENERAL — In compliance with paragraph 589, general regulations, I have the honor to report that the general condition of the troops in this division is very satisfactory with a marked improvement in some of the organizations during the past year.

Two new and capacious drill halls have been erected in this city during the past year, one by the State for the accommodation of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, the other by the county of Erie for the use of the Seventy-fourth Regiment. The increased accommodations afforded

in the case of the Sixty-fifth Regiment has resulted in a large increase of its membership and a corresponding interest in the attendance at drills, with most gratifying results, due largely to the indefatigable efforts of its commanding officer. Like results are anticipated in the Seventy-fourth Regiment when its new armory shall be finished, and I feel assured that within a reasonable time Buffalo will have two regimental organizations, which will compare favorably with any in the country. Both commandants are active, energetic, and imbued with a proper military spirit which argues well for the future.

The reports of the commanding officers of the Seventh and Eighth Brigades are herewith forwarded, to which attention is invited.

On the 30th of May, I reviewed that portion of the Eighth Brigade stationed in this city; and on the 15th of July had the honor of acting as marshal on the occasion of the opening of the Niagara Reservation, in which the entire Eighth Brigade participated. Separate companies from the Seventh Brigade, the regular troops, composing the garrisons of Fort Niagara, Fort Porter, sailors and marines from the United States steamer "Michigan," and several companies from other States also participated in the parade which was a very imposing one, worthy of the event which the exercises commemorated — the procession passed in review before the Commander-in-Chief. A detachment of the Seventh Battery fired the salutes on the occasion.

Permit me to direct attention to the fact that the general government is contemplating the establishment of a rifle range at the Fort Niagara Reservation, at the mouth of Niagara river and Lake Ontario. The interest now manifested by the war department in the State forces warrants the belief that with little effort on the part of the State authorities a commodious camp ground would be laid out on this reservation for the use of the regulars and the guard. If this could be accomplished and the national government induced to bring its detached garrisons on this frontier together under canvas during the summer months, an opportunity would be afforded to gather there also the National Guard of the western portion of the State, a proceeding which would prove of great benefit to both officers and men.

The privilege of participating in a camp of instruction with a regiment of regulars would be eagerly taken advantage of by many of the National Guard organizations, and the practical results of such association cannot be over estimated. The natural ease and dignity of the professional soldier in the performance of duty would furnish an example to the intelligent men composing the National Guard, and provoke a spirit of emulation from which the happiest results would flow.

Brigadier-General Jewett of the Eighth Brigade has found it necessary to retire from his command. During the comparatively short time

he has been at the head of the brigade, he won the confidence and respect of all under his command. The loss of his service is regretted by all, and no one will feel it more than myself, as our official relations have always been of the most pleasant and agreeable character.

Brigadier-General Beers of the Seventh Brigade evinces an active interest in his command.

The brigade is now in a healthy condition, and cannot fail to improve under his efficient and intelligent management.

Yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM F. ROGERS,

Major-General.

To Major-General J. G. FARNSWORTH,

Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.

(K.)

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for services of Adjutant-General, Assistant Adjutant-General, Clerks and Messengers, from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886.

January	\$1,366 66
February.....	1,366 66
March.....	1,366 68
April	1,366 66
May.....	1,366 66
June	1,366 68
July.....	1,366 66
August	1,366 66
September	1,366 68
October.....	1,366 66
November	1,366 66
December.....	1,216 68
	<hr/>
	\$16,250 00
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Expenditures of Adjutant-General's Department, from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886, including cost of tactical books, printing, express-age, traveling expenses, telegraphing, etc.

January, paid for December, 1884.....	\$217 02
January.....	355 90
February.....	161 83
March.....	371 45
April	181 46
May.....	82 21
June.....	230 87
July.....	342 43
August, ordinary expenses.....	\$228 12
August, funeral obsequies of Gen. Grant... ..	1,291 30
	<hr/>
	1,519 42
September, ordinary expenses.....	\$839 41
September, Weed, Parsons & Co., printing.	1,019 72
	<hr/>
	1,859 13
October.....	133 28

November.....		\$209 92
December, printing and binding.....	\$1,060 06	
December, ordinary expenses.....	349 28	
		<hr/> 1,409 34
		<hr/> \$7,074 26

Expended for services of Inspector-General, Assistant Inspector-General and Clerks, from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886.

January	\$511 00
February	468 00
March	501 00
April	485 00
May.....	496 00
June	510 00
July	553 50
August.....	508 50
September	527 50
October	533 50
November.....	517 50
December.....	553 50
	<hr/> \$6,165 00

Expenditures of Inspector-General's Department, from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886, including traveling expenses, printing, expressage, telegraphing, etc.

January.....	\$143 40
February.....	102 73
March	199 83
April	202 06
May.....	186 94
June	196 84
July	104 95
August.....	294 33
September	402 50
October.....	354 81
November.....	211 65
December.....	215 34
	<hr/> \$2,615 38

Expended for services of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, Assistant General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Clerks, from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886.

January, paid for December, 1884.....	\$325 00
January	250 00
February	275 00
March	250 00
April	250 00
May.....	175 00
June.....	175 00
July.....	250 00
August.....	225 00
September	250 00
October	250 00
November.....	250 00
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	\$2,915 00
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Expenditures in the Department of Rifle Practice, from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886, including traveling expenses, State prizes, pay of scorers, stationery, care of office, telegraphing, expressage, etc.

January, paid for December, 1884.....	\$69 51
January.....	1,072 38
February	149 00
March	131 50
April	254 47
May.....	483 40
June.....	686 66
July.....	513 33
August.....	1,447 09
September	810 92
October	365 23
November.....	50 71
	<hr/>
	\$6,034 20
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Expended for services of Chief of Ordnance, assistant Chief of Ordnance, clerks, workmen and messenger, from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886.

January.....	\$1,507 49
February	1,448 99
March.....	1,489 49

April.....	\$1,487 99
May.....	1,505 49
June.....	1,613 49
July.....	1,477 49
August.....	1,542 49
September.....	1,482 99
October.....	1,499 99
November.....	1,659 99
December.....	1,404 99
	<hr/>
	\$18,120 88
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Expended by Chief of Ordnance for purchase of issues to the National Guard from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886, of service uniforms, helmets, caps, drums, drum material, equipments, flags, etc.

February.....	\$947 95
April.....	1,682 65
June.....	114 00
July.....	134 12
August.....	1,571 21
September.....	4,645 35
October.....	4,527 30
November.....	4,589 76
December.....	9,907 31
	<hr/>
	\$28,119 65
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Expenditures of Ordnance Department from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886, including traveling expenses, stationery, printing, telegraphing, expressage, purchase of articles to repair State property, etc.

January.....	\$243 19
February.....	427 92
March.....	537 67
April.....	305 46
May.....	324 23
June.....	179 96
July.....	850 00
August.....	857 54
September	{ ordinary expenses \$1,131 60
	{ Funeral obsequies Gen. Grant. 310 00
	<hr/>
	1,441 60
October.....	796 52

November	\$508 69
December	1,780 29
	<hr/>
	\$8,253 07
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Expended from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886, to aid officers in procuring their arms and equipments, pursuant to Section 52, Military Code.

January	\$1,030 00
March	1,050 00
May	1,830 00
July... ..	810 00
August	180 00
October	690 00
November	300 00
December	720 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,610 00
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Expended from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886, for services of commission appointed under Section 138 Military Code, to prepare rules and regulations for the use of the National Guard, their traveling expenses and printing.

February	\$62 20
March	528 45
April	502 35
July	186 43
August	55 84
October	680 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,015 27
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Expended in allowance to Division and Brigade Head-quarters, from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886, pursuant to Section 97, Military Code.

First Division	\$750 00
Second Division	750 00
Third Division	750 00
Fourth Division	1,125 00
First Brigade	750 00
Second Brigade	750 00

Third Brigade.....	\$750 00
Fourth Brigade.....	375 00
Fifth Brigade.....	750 00
Sixth Brigade.....	525 15
Seventh Brigade.....	344 49
Eighth Brigade.....	749 70
	<hr/>
	\$8,369 34
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Expended for services of Assistant Paymaster-General, and postage from
January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886.*

January	\$25 00
February.....	25 00
March.....	7 25
April	25 00
May.....	25 00
June, services.....	\$25 00
June, postage	10 00
	<hr/>
	35 00
July	25 00
August.....	25 00
September	25 00
October.....	25 00
November	25 00
December.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$292 25
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*Expended for services and expenses of Judge Advocate-General, from
January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886.*

April	\$200 00
June, services.....	\$200 00
June, expenses.....	66 35
	<hr/>
	266 35
September.....	200 00
December	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$866 35
	<hr/> <hr/>

Expended in appropriations to rifle associations or ranges, from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886.

National Rifle Association.....	\$4,000 00
Albany (Rensselaerwyck) rifle range.....	500 00
Buffalo (Bay View) rifle range.....	1,100 00
Whitehall rifle range.....	125 00
Poughkeepsie rifle range.....	100 00
Elmira rifle range	100 00
Auburn rifle range.....	100 00
Kingston rifle range.....	50 00
Schenectady rifle range.....	35 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,110 00
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Expended for services and expenses of Courts Martial, from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886.

Services of Judge-Advocate, First Brigade in civil court.		\$52 00
First Division, court martial	\$113 40	
First Division, court martial	584 96	
First Division, court martial	39 00	
	<hr/>	737 36
Third Division, court martial		172 93
Fourth Division, court martial	\$29 00	
Fourth Division, court martial	41 00	
	<hr/>	70 00
Fifth Brigade, court martial.....		17 00
Sixth Brigade, court martial		47 72
Seventh Brigade, court martial.....	\$51 00	
Seventh Brigade, court martial.....	20 35	
Seventh Brigade, court martial... ..	29 40	
Seventh Brigade, court martial.....	22 00	
Seventh Brigade, court martial.....	35 21	
Seventh Brigade, court martial.....	31 70	
Seventh Brigade, court martial... ..	62 00	
	<hr/>	251 66
Tenth Battalion, court martial.....		50 00
Eleventh Regiment, court martial.....	\$79 00	
Eleventh Regiment, court martial.....	78 00	
	<hr/>	157 00
		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$1,555 67
		<hr/> <hr/>

Statement of military funds appropriated to organizations of the National Guard from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886, pursuant to section 98, Military Code.

ORGANIZATION	On percentage of present at five parades.	General appropriation to batteries and separate companies.	Total.
Seventh Regiment.....	\$5,864 00	.....	\$5,864 00
Eighth Regiment.....	1,849 60	.....	1,849 60
Ninth Regiment.....	3,092 80	.....	3,092 80
Tenth Battalion.....	1,251 20	.....	1,251 20
Eleventh Regiment.....	2,545 60	.....	2,545 60
Twelfth Regiment.....	2,864 00	.....	2,864 00
Thirteenth Regiment.....	3,814 40	.....	3,814 40
Fourteenth Regiment.....	3,189 42	.....	3,189 42
Twenty-second Regiment...	3,513 60	.....	3,513 60
Twenty-third Regiment....	4,292 80	.....	4,292 80
Thirty-second Regiment...	2,591 02	.....	2,591 02
Forty-seventh Regiment....	1,916 40	.....	1,916 40
Sixty-fifth Regiment.....	1,953 60	.....	1,953 60
Sixty-ninth Regiment.....	3,969 60	.....	3,969 60
Seventy-first Regiment.....	2,124 80	.....	2,124 80
Seventy-fourth Regiment...	2,081 60	.....	2,081 60
First Battery.....	539 20	\$750 00	1,289 20
Second Battery.....	390 40	750 00	1,140 40
Third Battery.....	430 40	750 00	1,180 40
Fourth Battery.....	352 00	750 00	1,102 00
Fifth Battery.....	569 25	750 00	1,319 25
Sixth Battery.....	513 60	750 00	1,263 60
Seventh Battery...	472 00	750 00	1,222 00
First Separate Co.....	318 40	250 00	568 40
Second Separate Co.....	638 40	250 00	888 40
Third Separate Co.....	448 00	250 00	698 00
Fourth Separate Co.....	361 60	250 00	611 60
Fifth Separate Co.....	326 40	250 00	576 40
Sixth Separate Co.....	724 80	250 00	974 80
Seventh Separate Co.....	404 80	250 00	654 80
Eighth Separate Co.....	512 00	250 00	762 00
Ninth Separate Co.....	254 40	250 00	504 40
Tenth Separate Co.....	472 00	250 00	722 00
Eleventh Separate Co.....	316 80	250 00	566 80
Twelfth Separate Co.....	587 20	250 00	837 20
Thirteenth Separate Co....	384 00	250 00	634 00
Fourteenth Separate Co....	355 20	250 00	605 20
Fifteenth Separate Co.....	316 80	250 00	566 80
Sixteenth Separate Co.....	339 20	250 00	589 20
Seventeenth Separate Co...	289 60	250 00	539 60
Eighteenth Separate Co....	419 20	250 00	669 20
Nineteenth Separate Co....	628 80	250 00	878 80

Statement of military funds appropriated to organizations — (Continued).

ORGANIZATION.	On percentage of present at five parades.	General appro- priation to bat- teries and separate companies.	Total.
Twentieth Separate Co.	\$428 80	\$250 00	\$678 80
Twenty-first Separate Co. ...	448 00	250 00	698 00
Twenty-second Separate Co.	315 20	250 00	565 20
Twenty-third Separate Co. .	414 40	250 00	664 40
Twenty-fourth Separate Co.	284 80	250 00	534 80
Twenty-fifth Separate Co. .	408 00	250 00	658 00
Twenty-sixth Separate Co. .	504 00	250 00	754 00
Twenty-seventh Sep. Co. . .	361 60	250 00	611 60
Twenty-eighth Separate Co.	440 00	250 00	690 00
Twenty-ninth Separate Co. .	420 80	250 00	670 80
Thirtieth Separate Co.	528 00	250 00	778 00
Thirty-first Separate Co.	470 40	250 00	720 40
Thirty-third Separate Co. .	430 40	250 00	680 40
Thirty-fourth Separate Co. .	286 40	250 00	536 40
Thirty-sixth Separate Co. .	424 00	250 00	674 00
Thirty-seventh Sep. Co.	372 80	250 00	622 80
Thirty-eighth Separate Co. .	334 40	250 00	584 40
Thirty-ninth Separate Co. .	408 00	250 00	658 00
Fortieth Separate Co.	344 00	250 00	594 00
Forty-first Separate Co.	380 80	250 00	630 80
	\$66,283 69	\$15,000 00	\$81,283 69

Amounts expended in connection with the State Camp, near Peekskill, N. Y.

Repairing roofs, painting and labor.	\$83 95
Lumber and carpenter work.	1,000 66
Cleaning blankets.	520 80
Setting and connecting steam boilers, water pipes, drains, putting up tanks, additional piping, etc.	714 85
Medical supplies and disinfectants.	604 33
Carting camp equipage, baggage of troops, labor from dock to camp ground and return services, assist- ant engineer, watchman, carpenter, freight express charges, telegram, stationery, orderlies, disinfectors, scavengers, cleaning sinks, hose, labor clearing dam and grounds, repairs to roads, subsistence employees, hay, oats, straw, hardware, coal, etc.	6,315 12
Subsistence of troops.	32,385 67

Transportation of troops to and from camp, hire and towing of barges for camp equipage and stores.....	\$4,714 81	
Carting camp equipage, etc., to and from New York arsenal to barges and return.....	385 50	
Crockery, lanterns, etc.....	738 20	
Candles and oil.....	186 63	
Tables, pails, tubs and brooms.....	452 23	
Blankets.....	425 00	
Mattresses and cots.....	1,155 00	
Stools.....	296 88	
Flags.....	126 00	
Rakes, shovels, etc.....	103 56	
Tent stakes and pins.....	525 00	
Blank cartridges, fifty calibre, and for salutes, details, etc.....	1,735 10	
Hire of horses for use of post and regimental officers..	453 00	
Removing old barn (near dam).....	275 00	
Repairs and fixtures for tents.....	88 34	
Services of civil engineer.....	256 10	
Services of orderly, inspector-general's department....	62 50	
Pay of troops drawn from Comptroller... \$49,500 00		
Paid from balance in hand of Paymaster-General.....	398 86	
	<hr/>	49,898 86
		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$103,503 09
		<hr/> <hr/>

Recapitulation of amounts expended from the general fund.

Total amount expended, as per cash book.....	\$305,754 24	
Expended from contingent fund, Paymaster-General..	398 86	
	<hr/>	
		\$306,153 10
		<hr/> <hr/>
Adjutant-General, services.....	\$16,250 00	
Adjutant-General, expenditures.....	7,074 26	
Inspector-General, services.....	6,165 00	
Inspector-General, expenditures.....	2,615 38	
General-Inspector of Rifle Practice, services.....	2,915 00	
General-Inspector of Rifle Practice, expenditures.....	6,034 20	
Chief of Ordnance, services.....	18,120 88	
Chief of Ordnance, purchase.....	28,119 65	
Chief of Ordnance, expenditures.....	8,253 07	
Allowance to officers, section 52, Military Code.....	6,610 00	

Services and expenses, commission on regulations....	\$2,015 27
Allowance to division and brigade head-quarters, section 97, Military Code.....	8,369 34
Paymaster-General, services of assistant, and postage..	292 25
Judge-Advocate-General, services.....	800 00
Judge-Advocate-General, expenses	66 35
Appropriations to rifle ranges.....	6,110 00
Courts-martial, services and expenses.....	1,555 67
Allowance to organizations, section 98, Military Code..	81,283 69
State camp of instruction, near Peekskill.....	103,503 09
	<hr/>
	\$306,153 10
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Expended for the purchase of State service uniforms, under the direction of the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General and Chief of Ordnance, commissioners appointed by chapter 305, Laws of 1884.

January 9.....	\$5,287 60
January 21.....	2,000 25
February 2.....	1,063 19
February 7.....	720 00
March 11.....	1,835 99
March 30.....	566 40
April 6.....	4,477 20
April 18.....	1,560 00
May 8.....	4,948 35
May 16.....	2,049 00
May 26.....	1,404 00
June 11.....	1,235 99
August 22....	678 00
September 5.....	2,935 80
September 28.....	4,200 37
	<hr/>
	\$34,962 14
	<hr/>

Military record fund, salary of keeper and janitor in Bureau of Military Statistics, camphor for destroying moth, repairing glass cases, etc.

January.....	\$60 00
February.....	61 10
March.....	60 00
April.....	60 00
May.....	61 35
June.....	60 00

July.....	\$60 00
August	60 00
October	6 50
November.....	16 00
December.....	110 00
	<hr/>
	\$614 95
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Expended for services and traveling expenses from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886, in prosecuting war claims against United States Government, under chapter 525, Laws of 1885.

January.....	\$76 25
February.....	67 25
March.....	83 00
May.....	83 30
September.....	113 85
December.....	63 10
	<hr/>
	\$486 75
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Expended by Chief of Ordnance from January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886, for repairing State arsenals or armories at New York city, Buffalo, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Rochester, Oswego, Watertown, Binghamton, Kingston and Newburgh, and for salary and traveling expenses superintending repairs.

January.....	\$39 86
February.....	246 74
March	415 00
April	285 52
May.....	196 05
June.....	252 90
July.....	2,200 80
August.....	1,176 65
September.....	1,186 46
October.....	508 03
November.....	4,165 86
December.....	357 58
	<hr/>
	\$11,031 45
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Expenditures in erection of State armories under direction of the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, and Chief of Ordnance, commissioners appointed by the acts making the several appropriations.

Troy armory (chap. 100, Laws of 1883)	\$6,060 00
Troy armory (chap. 525, Laws of 1885).....	6,287 25
Troy armory (chap. 528, Laws of 1885)	804 00
Drill hall to Buffalo arsenal (chap. 144, Laws of 1884) ..	27,288 28
Brooklyn armory (chap. 438, Laws of 1883).....	871 80
Brooklyn armory (chap. 130, Laws of 1885).....	40,277 10
Oneonta armory (chap. 176, Laws of 1884)	7,426 15
Syracuse armory, erection of magazine (chap. 551, Laws of 1884).....	1,999 31
Flushing armory (chap. 491, Laws of 1883).....	2,594 63
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	\$93,608 52
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Expended for the purchase and improvement of a State camp ground under the direction of the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General and Chief of Ordnance, commissioners appointed by chapter 118, Laws of 1885.

April	\$13,000 00
July.....	442 00
August.....	533 28
September.....	1,079 51
October	1,274 69
December.....	234 50
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	\$16,563 98
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CONTINGENT FUND.

Receipts.

1885.

Jan. 1. Balance on hand	\$3,216 99
Sept. 12. Received from Gen. J. G. Farnsworth to refund amount of personal transportation and ferriage erroneously paid by State.....	21 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,237 99
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Disbursements.

Deposited with the proper County Treasuries to the credit and for the aid of the following organizations of the National Guard :

1885.

Jan. 17.	Forty-seventh Regiment.....	\$250 00	
March 6.	Forty-first Separate Company.....	438 75	
Dec. 29.	Tenth Battalion.....	150 00	
Dec. 31.	Fourth Battery.....	100 00	

\$938 75

Feb. 11.	To Gatling Gun Co. for freight and cartage...	11 65	
June 23.	For truss at Binghamton military storehouse...	382 00	
Aug. 3.	For transportation of Second Division, Gen. Grant's funeral.....	195 00	

1886.

Jan. 1.	Balance on deposit in N. Y. State National Bank of Albany.....	1,710 59	
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\$3,237 99

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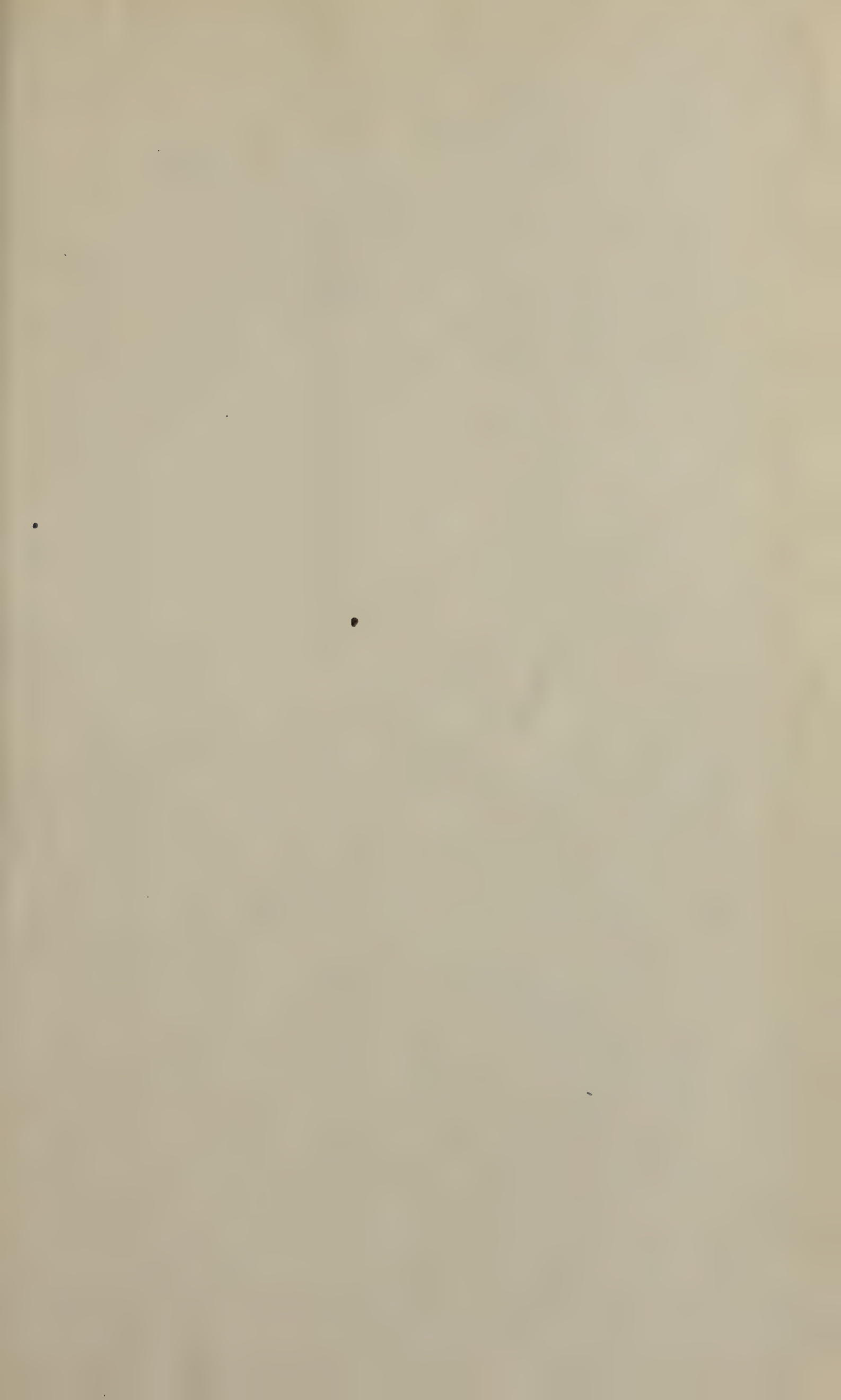
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